

The West Jersey Pioneer.

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

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE!

BRIDGETON N. J. SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1859.

VOL. XI—NO 588

HAIR JEWELRY,
Charles Neher,
Artist in Wait,
No. 612 Arch Street, above Sixth,
PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Wednesday, April 28, 1859,
the office of the West Jersey Railroad Co.
will leave daily, (Sundays excepted) as
follows:

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
Wednesday, April 28, at 8 A. M. and 2 1/2 and 4 P. M.

LEAVE WOODBURY,
7 and 9 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M.

From Woodbury to Philadelphia and West Jersey,
Sundays excepted.
RICHARD SHIPPEN, Agent.

Henry Neff,
SURGEON DENTIST.

COMMERCIAL ST., a few doors east
of the Presbyterian Session
The longest and most successful
Dentist in all its various departments.

I have a new and improved
method of extracting teeth, and
do so with the least pain, and
with the greatest safety. My
operations are attended with
the most successful results.

Bridgeton, June 12, 1859.

AMERICAN LIFE-INSURANCE & TRUST CO.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$500,000.

COMPANY'S Building, Walnut Street, S. E.
Corner of Fourth, Philadelphia.

Life Insurance at the usual Mutual rates, or at
joint stock rates, at the rate of 100 per cent less, or at
Total abstinence rates, the lowest in the world.

A. WILLIAMS, President,
J. C. SIMS, Secretary.

Wm. S. BRYAN, Agent & Medical Examiner,
Bridgeton, N. J., June 11, 1859.

D. E. SHOICE,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

FREDRICK & CHEESMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

BLACKSMITH COAL,
Bridgeton, N. J.

STIMSON, WILSON,
AND
BELLINGHAM, JR.,
BLACKSMITHS,
Bridgeton, N. J.

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS,
ELECTROPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

J. R. EDWARDS,
Attorney at Law,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

BECK & LAWRENCE,
MUSIC PUBLISHERS,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

C. S. NEILSON & CO.,
CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

O. S. BELDEN,
Practitioner of Medicine,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

WALTER DIMORE & CO.,
GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

PHILADELPHIA
WALTER DIMORE,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

EDWARD R. MORGAN & CO.,
Photography and India Ink Gallery,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

FR. S. MORRIS,
GENERAL AGENT
COMMERCIAL MERCHANT,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

EDWARD R. MORGAN & CO.,
Photography and India Ink Gallery,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

FR. S. MORRIS,
GENERAL AGENT
COMMERCIAL MERCHANT,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

EDWARD R. MORGAN & CO.,
Photography and India Ink Gallery,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

FR. S. MORRIS,
GENERAL AGENT
COMMERCIAL MERCHANT,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

EDWARD R. MORGAN & CO.,
Photography and India Ink Gallery,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

FR. S. MORRIS,
GENERAL AGENT
COMMERCIAL MERCHANT,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

EDWARD R. MORGAN & CO.,
Photography and India Ink Gallery,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

FR. S. MORRIS,
GENERAL AGENT
COMMERCIAL MERCHANT,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

EDWARD R. MORGAN & CO.,
Photography and India Ink Gallery,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

FR. S. MORRIS,
GENERAL AGENT
COMMERCIAL MERCHANT,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

EDWARD R. MORGAN & CO.,
Photography and India Ink Gallery,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

FR. S. MORRIS,
GENERAL AGENT
COMMERCIAL MERCHANT,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

EDWARD R. MORGAN & CO.,
Photography and India Ink Gallery,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

FR. S. MORRIS,
GENERAL AGENT
COMMERCIAL MERCHANT,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

EDWARD R. MORGAN & CO.,
Photography and India Ink Gallery,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

FR. S. MORRIS,
GENERAL AGENT
COMMERCIAL MERCHANT,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

EDWARD R. MORGAN & CO.,
Photography and India Ink Gallery,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

FR. S. MORRIS,
GENERAL AGENT
COMMERCIAL MERCHANT,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

EDWARD R. MORGAN & CO.,
Photography and India Ink Gallery,
Bridgeton, N. J.

Office in the building of the
Commonwealth and Bond Store.

CHOICE POETRY.

GIRLS—A NECESSARY EVIL.

(Reply to "Men—A Necessary Evil," in last week's Pioneer.)

Old girls! you're all a worthless crew,
For your annoyance given,
You ate the fruit, as well you know,
That brought in sin with all our woe—
We trust not one in seven.

The rouge and "paint" in which you plume,
Will fade like lilies of even,
The hooped skirts which you assume
Where'er you go to take all the room—
There's not one good in seven.

Love wandering "Eves" along the way,
Awhile you flirt, awhile you play,
And then you dress in color's gay
To catch a beau at even.

Four creatures: tho' 'tis hard to say
Your claim is surely given,
We pity much your cheerless way,
And from our very heart we say
Go, creatures!—you're forgiven.
Columbia, June 4, 1859. ADAM, JR.

THE JOYS OF LIFE.

WHY says that in this world of ours
There is more of sorrow than of joy;
That there are not pleasures enough here
To banish all the pain that we mortals have to endure?

Shame on the heart that is so insensible
To the goodness of the beneficent being
Who created this beautiful world,
With its millions of sources of true joy and delight,
And the human heart capable of enjoying them all!

True, we all have our times of sorrow
And heaviness; we are all liable to be
afflicted, to meet with disappointments,
and struggle through heart depressing difficulties,
that all these are within our reach,
and they are numberless as the stars
of Heaven.

Have you not a dear friend
whom a dear sister has taken away from you,
and left in the world a void which you
cannot fill, and which you might
yourself be laid under the sod.

You have a mother, a father and brother left you,
and many others whom you dearly love,
and who love you, and all what an inexhaustible
mine of pleasure is life! Who can measure
it? What tongue can tell all its joys?

What a halo of glory and beauty is shed
over the heart by love, until every cloud is
chased away, and every grief has departed.
Have you not with a bitter disappointment,
and sad reverse, or have the little troubles of the
little things of life gathered over your head
like a thick cloud? You have your health
left you, and you can walk out upon the
world, with one you love, or without, and
hold a delightful conversation with nature.
Can you get tired of the singing sun,
the glory of the golden edged clouds,
and think of the exceeding glory of Heaven
by your own hand, and behold the all
powerful arm of God reaching through
the stars to bless the human race?
Hear the music of the happy
birds singers in the trees; the murmuring
of the brook; the gentle sighing of the breeze;
the lowing of the cattle as they are
ward bound; look at the gamboling
lambs upon your hill; the beauty and
fragrance of the fair flowers spread
beneath your feet; drink of the sparkling
water that gurgles and falls from the fountain
before you. Can you meet all this, and not
open your heart, and with the voice that
God has given you, sing a joyful song to
Him who made this world so perfectly
lovely, and gave to you the sense and the heart
to feel it? And can you return to your
peaceful dwelling—however so humble—to
meet the smiles and hear the happy voice of
even one you dearly love, and say, "this
world is a wilderness; I wish I had never
been born in it!" No! no! this world is
bright and beautiful; and though our Maker
only intended it for our pathway to the
tomb, yet it has pleased Him to make it so
full of joys and comforts, that a pathway
with His word as a guide, as a pathway
to the glorious eternal world, where sorrow
never comes.

NEILLY.

Bound to Save His Bacon.

Andrew Walker was complained of for the removing his office from a saloon. Andrew had an excuse to offer for his delinquency—all men, when they commit faults or crimes, are prouder with apologies, and Andrew was not except from the common lot.

"Judge," said the defendant, "I want to 'sposo a case."

The Court was willing to hear any supposition that he might offer.

"Well, now, 'sposo you owned a hog—a jolly fat hog, and that hog should squeal for something to eat, and you had not got anything to give it, and I know that every squeak took off half a pound of fat, how should you feel, ha?"

His Honor moved uneasily in his seat, as though he couldn't see the point of the argument.

"I know how you'd feel," defendant continued, "you'd get awful or perish in the stomach. That's what I've done—fine me if you will—I shall save my bacon."

OUR LITERATI.

DOUBT whether an article could be written for the press, which would be of more interest, than one which briefly, but pointedly referred to what is termed the leading men of the day. They are constantly before the public, and nearly every one feels a curiosity to know something more of them, than can be learned from perusing the productions of their pens; and, in as short a space as possible, I shall endeavor to give a few bits of information that I have from time to time learned of our literati.

First among the genuine poets of the day is Wm. Cullen Bryant, who has just reached the age of sixty-four. His writings are said to be more American in their character than are any others, and every line is marked by vigor, precision and elegance. His first poem entitled "The Embargo," was written at the age of thirteen. He is now editor of the *Living Age*, which position he has occupied for thirty-two years.

T. Buchanan Reed, is a poet essentially the opposite of Bryant. He is now thirty-five years of age, and of course just in the prime of life. His writings have been said to be as delicately pure as the dew drop, and the poem entitled "The Obituary Song" was pronounced by a British periodical, superior to anything ever written by an American. He is a pleasant, diminutive little fellow; not over five feet in height, with a wide mouth smiling. Some years since he resided in Bordentown, but his home is now in Florence, Italy. He is the "Painter Poet."

Among the many New England poets is the Green Haller, the author of "Mare's Bazaar." It is to be much regretted that while so many miserable wretches flood the country with their attempts, yet one of the first geniuses is comparatively silent.

Another New England poet is James Russell Lowell, who resembles Halleck in many respects. The simple fact that he is editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, speaks for itself. Some of his writings, however, are wonderfully obscure. He is small, and is peculiar in some respects, always putting his hair in the middle, similar to Signor Sittler or Fremont.

Another star in New England's celestial is the Quaker poet, John C. Wainwright, editor of the *National Era*. His writings are characterized by fine universal religious fervor, and many of his choicest poems are upon the subject of slavery, and to invite his life correspond with his precepts, he lives a bachelor's life.

Next we have Oliver Wendell Holmes, professor of Anatomy in Harvard University, and chief physician in Boston. He is one of our country and in England, *The Atlantic Monthly* (now extinct) pronounced him the best satirist that America ever produced, and in his serious writings there are genuine touches of pathos and tenderness. His talent developed itself early, "Old Friends" being written at the age of sixteen. He is now forty-five.

But without doubt the greatest poet that can call New England his home is Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. For a number of years he was professor in Harvard University, but in 1821 he resigned his position, although he still resides at Cambridge. *The Philadelphia Press* writes that not even Halleck or Bryant, and in fact, none but Mrs. Browning, is entitled to so much honor. He presents the rare example of both a voluminous and faultless writer, and it is a fact, that although his first efforts were ridiculed and scorned in England, yet in that country he is regarded by all as yet superior to any American poet. His long cast poem, "Hiawatha," has been republished in Europe, and its popularity is not surpassed by any of the productions of his own gifted sons. His style is characterized by a sweet grace, fitness and beauty. "The Courtship of Miles Standish," is his last production.

Here comes George P. Morris the song writer of America. "Wooden Spars," is known in every household in Great Britain and who can read "My Mother's Bible," without a thrill of melodiously pleasure? Morris is a fine little fellow, with eyes as blue as heaven, and a heart as tender as a child's. He has given thousands of dollars to the poor, and his liberality is something commendable. He spent his early literary career at the age of fifteen. In 1827 he wrote a play in five acts, which was so popular that it was produced in four theaters in New York upon the same night, and yielded him three thousand five hundred dollars.

Co-editor with Morris, is N. P. Willis, and probably little need be said of him or his writings. His nose has made some of the grandest and most glorious lights of any mortal, and yet it is a singular fact that, as with the greatest of American Novelists, J. Fenimore Cooper, his early productions are superior to his later. Those of his early years, with passion, and his sacred poems are incomparable. Yet Willis' life has been sadly at variance with what one might suppose it to be. The great "Forrest Divorce Case," revealed first in its character, which years of age, has long been an invalid, and resides at Isleside, a charming spot upon the Hudson.

John G. Saxe is a poet, painter, editor, attorney and MAN. He commenced writing at the early age of forty, and the morning after awoke and found himself famous.

He edits his paper up at Burlington, Vt., and his muse has lately been produced by the king of newspapers, the *New York Ledger*. He is a noble specimen of humanity, being over six feet in height, or as he terms himself "A perfect Colossus of Rhodéus."

About the only serious piece that has ever been guilty of writing is "The Lay of the Bell," a diamond of the first water.

Among the female poets, L. M. Sigourney indisputably ranks first. She is about seventy; yet her mind has only reached the golden blaze of glory which lightens up, as the Dark Valley is named. She commenced writing at the age of eight, and is an exceedingly voluminous songstress. One of the numberless acts of charity that have marked

KEEP OUT OF DEBT.

"The Borrower is Servant to the Lender."

Let a friend advise you, and take heed to the advice of a friend. Never borrow more than the lender is willing to lose, if you can't repay it. And never borrow anything except in a case of most extreme necessity. Don't let the notion that you might do a great deal better business if you only had a few more hundreds of capital, tempt you into borrowing or hiring money, which you may never be able to return. It may seem to you next to impossible that you should not be able to do so for payment of notes, but long before the time for payment comes, so long as you know that it is not impossible, don't you risk it; unless, as was said before, your lender is willing to oblige you, and take whatever consequences may follow. The more independent you can be in money matters, the happier and more of a man you will be. It is a thousand times better to commence life on a dollar business, or in as small a way as "The Little West Merchant" of admirable memory did, who laid the foundation of a large fortune, by hunting in the moors for locks of wool, which the hushes had torn from the sheep, than to start on a large borrowed capital.

Of course there are some men who do so start that are successful, and soon pay principal and interest of the borrowed sum, but the risks are very great. When you consider that hardly one man in ten prospers in business, how can you presume that you shall be the fortunate one, and if you be not, what a miserable addition to the burden of your ill-luck will be debt. Keep clear of it by all practicable means. For if you do not, one of two things will certainly befall you, unless you prosper and can pay up. You will live all your days in shame and annoyance, because of that debt, or your moral sense and your manly character will be lowered and undermined. Whatever your means are, if they will sustain life, let it be your effort to live within them. If you want to do so, and your wife don't want to, your case is certainly a hard one; but you must play the man now, or you are gone, lost overhead and you will never see land more. Stand by the right, no matter where it hurts you. Don't let the tears and postings of a Greco prevail against you. If she says, "You don't love me, or you would never ask me to come down in such mean living; I never would have married you if I had not thought you could support me," swallow the bitter pill the best way you can, and don't budge from your position.

It is a hard road, but it is the only one that takes that position, has a hard road to walk, and in all probability his heart's blood will mark it.

One thing is sure, if your wife can't love you well enough to share your fortune whether good or ill, and to try and encourage you in all that is your duty, she is an unworthy wife. But where there is only such misery, there are ten others who are true helpmates for their husbands, and who will hold up both hands to the aspiration and the sentiment. "Been though we struggle long with want and hardship, let us keep out of debt."

DANGERS OF SPRING.

About one fifth more persons die in May than in November. After being pent up in the winter, it might be supposed that the ability to go out to exercise in the lustrous air of spring-time, would be prelatives of health, and that the increased temperature of the body, but this is simply not the case, as evidenced by the fully prepared and valuable reports of City Inspector Morton. This difference of mortality between the last month of spring, and the last month of fall, arises from causes which amount for the control of the people beyond two of each will be mentioned.

The natural causes are, 1st.—The increased dampness of the atmosphere, proven by the fact that doors which shut easy in winter, do not do so in summer. 2d.—Waters taken away the appetite for meals, for the body is in order to prepare the body for the increased temperature of summer. But two errors in practice at this time interfere with nature's arrangements, and induce many and painful and dangerous diseases. First, the amount of clothing is diminished too soon. Second, the conveniences of fire in our dwellings are removed too early. All persons, especially children, old people, and those in delicate health, should not remove the thickest woolen blanket of midwinter, until some time in May, and then it should be merely a change to a little thinner material.

Furnaces should not be removed, nor fire places and grates cleaned for the summer, until the first of June; for a brisk fire in the grate is sometimes very comfortable in the last week in May; that may be a rare occurrence, but as it does sometimes take place, it is better to be prepared for it, than to sit shivering for half a day, with the risk to ourselves and children, of some violent attack of spring disease. By attention to these things, causes are in operation to chill the body and induce cold and fevers.

1st. The dampness of the atmosphere in May.

2d. The striking falling off in appetite for meals and other "heating food."

3d. The premature diminution of clothing.

4th. The premature removal of the conveniences of fire.

And when the very changing condition of the weather of May is taken into account, it is no wonder that, under the influence of so many causes of diminution of temperature of the body, many fall victims to disease.

In November, the healthiest month in the year, no one put on our warmest cloths, have we kindled our daily fires; we have taken a keen relish for substantial food, while the dampness of the atmosphere has been removed by the condensation of increasing cold. The wise will remember these things for a lifetime, and teach them to their children. —*Hall's Journal of Health.*

STEVE ALANT'S BEAR STORY.

A WONDERFUL ADVENTURE.

BY ARTHUR L. RESERVE.

FEW weeks ago we gave the readers of the Olive Branch an account of old Steve's adventure in the capitol. Now we give them one of his wonderful bear hunts, in which he shines brighter than in his career as a legislator.

Old Steve had but one hand, having lost the other by some means. One night when some half dozen of us were seated in the office of the Bartlett House, after taking his accustomed dram, he seated himself by the fire, and was immediately impromptu to tell a bear story.

"Tell them about the one in which you lost your hand," said the landlord, with a low chuckle.

"Yes, that is it; let us have it!" exclaimed several.

"Well, seeing you must have one, I don't care if I do tell that one," replied old Steve, and throwing his quid behind the back leg, he began:

"You see it was a good many years ago, when I had that tussle with that ere bear—I was a young fellow then, and had just built my cabin by the foot of Chouara, and had translated my old 'oman and the two young cubs who had, (his two first boys,) into it—I was a big strait of white boys, I built a fence round to keep my old cow, a sheep, and a lamb, I had, out of it, but I couldn't have done it, for the cow broke her neck over a log, and the bars caught the sheep before I had got it done.

"One day I was out hosing my corn; it was a awful hot day in June, when what should I see but a large bear come out of the woods and make straight for me, just as independent as a drunken man on the 4th of July. My old 'oman scolded the bear the same time I did, and come to the door of the cabin and screamed for me to run as fast as my legs could carry me. But I didn't run. My dander rise when I thought of the sheep and lamb, that the pesky critter had eat up, and so I fit my boot-handle over my head and walked for him.

"The bar kept on till he got within about three feet of me, then he hissed himself on his back and lay on his side, as if he was a biggin. My old 'oman, seeing that I want you to run, came up to me, just as I was a-coming, and she had two cubs a-follering after, and squalling with all their might. I specks they came to see that we had a fair fight.

"Well, we eyed one another kind of slapp for some time, but at last I began to think it was about time to bring things to a climax, so I sidled up toward the old bar, and gave him a white rick on his nose, which broke my boot-handle into two pieces. He broke my boot-handle into two pieces, and sprang right toward me with his mouth wide open, but I met him half way and stickin my left hand into his jaws, I caught him by the tongue, while with my right I grabbed him by the tail."

"The tail!" exclaimed one of old Steve's auditors.

"Yes, his tail. Don't ript me. He had a mighty long tail for a bear, and I hung to him like all possessed. The old bar tried to hit me, but he couldn't do it, and he was the broken bar, he thought it best to leave, so he brought his jaws down smash onto my arm, and started, and I was in such a plight that I had to go to. And we went. The pleasure ride of Johnny Gilpin was nothing compared with it. 'O'er stamps and trees 'er hills and vales,' as the poet has it, we went my old 'oman a coming on behind at the rate of ten-fourty, and yelling, 'Get the bar, Steve, or you are a goner.' Just as the I could let go, with that ere bar's teeth in my arm. Patty soon we come to the fence that I had built, and I know that there was a hole behind it full of snow, and I took it, all bar, if I can get you into that hole, you go. So I kinder steered him that way by his rudder, and over the fence we went and landed in the snow kerchuck. I landed on top, and as he kinder opened his mouth to bite me, I put my foot on his head and grabbed him by the ear. Then I had him!

"I hold him till my old 'oman came up and took my knife from my pocket and cut his throat. So I came out last, though I hurt my hand so that it had to be cut off."

"But all you need to have snow up there in hosing time?" asked one of our auditors, when old Steve had finished.

"Snow in hosing time! Why, greasy, I have seen snow up there so old, that it was all grown over with moss. That's a fact!"

"Landlord," said the crowd, in one breath "give Steve a glass of the best liquor in your bar." And it was fun to see him drink it clear. He poured it down whole.

Editor Munger, speaking of the time when he was a boy, says it was the custom of school children, as you passed the school-house, to make a bow. But in these latter days, as you pass a school house, you must keep your eye peeled, or you will get a snowball or a brickbat at the side of your head.

"The little darling—he didn't strike Mrs. Smith's baby a purpose, did he? It was a mere accident, wasn't it dear?" "Yes, man, it was sure it was, and if he don't believe himself, I'll crack him again."

If you wish to dispense with butter, take a sweet, plump lamsel to wife; and you can relish your crust and coffee at breakfast, without any but her.

A Dublin paper contains the following paragraph: "Yesterday, Mr. Kony returned to town, fell down and broke his neck, but fortunately received no farther injury."

Selections for Scrap Books.

No 31.

A FABLE

West-Jersey Pioneer.
BRIDGETON
Saturday Morning, June 11.

The Pioneer has a LARGER Circulation than any weekly Paper in this State!
Only \$2.00 per Year!

JAMES B. BRIDGEMAN, Editor.
A VISIT TO CEDARVILLE.

Monday afternoon last, being somewhat exhausted by the application of business, we resolved to take a trip to the pleasant village of Cedarville. At half past four we left Bridgeton in the regular stage line, this being the most appropriate time that can be given to a stage proprietor and driver to attend to his third attention and desire to see to it that all who patronize him are fully satisfied. The proprietor of the stage is a man of high character and a good driver. The stage is a comfortable one, and the driver is a man of high character and a good driver. The stage is a comfortable one, and the driver is a man of high character and a good driver.

Another Charming Gift.
Bright and early one morning this week, our attention was attracted by a young Miss, Emily, whose eyes sparkled as she looked at the beautiful gift of Cedarville. The gift was a beautiful copy of the Pioneer, and the young lady was very much pleased with it. The gift was a beautiful copy of the Pioneer, and the young lady was very much pleased with it.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.
Baptist Anniversary.
The city of our State, as this year, was largely the city of the 49th annual feast of the church. The regular anniversary exercises were presided by a convention of delegates from several of the Northern States, met for the purpose of considering the propriety of consolidating some of the general societies which are sustained by the benevolence of Northern Baptists. The convention was an immense gathering, there being no less than 750 delegates present, both formal credentials, and all deeply interested in the questions before the convention. The convention was made up as follows:

States, Ministers, Laymen, Total
Maine, 7, 5, 12
N. Hampshire, 12, 4, 16
Vermont, 22, 4, 26
Massachusetts, 22, 4, 26
Connecticut, 22, 4, 26
Rhode Island, 12, 4, 16
New York, 102, 12, 114
Pennsylvania, 41, 3, 44
Delaware, 1, 1, 2
Ohio, 1, 1, 2
Indiana, 1, 1, 2
Michigan, 1, 1, 2
Illinois, 1, 1, 2
Wisconsin, 1, 1, 2
Iowa, 1, 1, 2
Total, 416, 310, 726

Steamboat for Bridgeton.
The farmers of this county, especially those living along the Cohamney, and raising truck, will be gratified to learn that a Steamboat will commence running between this place and Philadelphia, about the twenty fifth of this month. This is to be commanded by Capt. Blow of this place, one of the most worthy and efficient men we know of. The Pautuxent is about the size of the Cohamney, an excellent sea boat, and well adapted for carrying farm produce. It is handsomely fitted up with two saloons, one for ladies, and one for gentlemen. Each saloon contains comfortable bunks, which will be needed, as it is intended for a night boat, leaving Bridgeton at four o'clock, and Philadelphia at five.

Buckeye Mowing Machine.
We would direct the attention of farmers, to the Buckeye Mowing Machine advertised in another column, by Jonathan Rithian, agent of said machine, in this part of New Jersey. The advertisement gives a full description of the machine, its advantages, &c., and we doubt not that it will perform perfectly. Mr. Rithian is a practical farmer, and a man of his word, and whatever he says in reference to the machine, may be relied upon as correct. We hope that he, with the Buckeye machine, and his friend Ludlum, with Manny's, may do a good business this season. There are enough farmers in this section who need machines, to keep both these agents busy in supplying them.

PRINTERS IN LUCK
It has frequently been our pleasure to insert notices of Surprise Parties in the Pioneer, when our Clerical friends and others have had an agreeable surprise, and why not inform our readers that we had an agreeable surprise at our house on Friday evening last. Bachelors being hopeless cases, seldom have such agreeable surprises at their places of abode.

Quite a number of the sterner sex accompanied by a levy of fair ones, marched in and took possession of the parlor; they were armed with such ammunition as gallantries filled with strawberries, and before we were recovered from the shock, we were all in the midst of a regular strawberry festival. Space forbids a minute description of the scene. Suffice it to say, that it was in the estimation of all present, the most delightful of the season.

A Rich Treat.
A few days since our neighbor, H. H. Mersfield, left at our office a mammoth bill filled with the most delicious delicacies, such as strawberries, &c., &c. Our friends, constrained in the opinion that they were ungrateful, and all hands pronounced Mr. M. a first rate fellow, and a rich treat. He makes us correct his advertisement, which are not set up just to fill the eye, but to give the most delicious delicacies, such as strawberries, &c., &c. Our friends, constrained in the opinion that they were ungrateful, and all hands pronounced Mr. M. a first rate fellow, and a rich treat.

Millville and Glassboro' R. R. Company.
Our Millville neighbors who are afflicted with this enterprise in charge, seem determined to accomplish something creditable to themselves. On Monday next, a meeting will be held at Malaga, by the stockholders, for the purpose of electing a board of nine directors, to serve for one year. That a Railroad in South Jersey is a grand desideratum, no one will pretend to deny; and if the land owners, capitalists, and others interested, in this section of the country, will not subscribe a sufficient amount to build a road from Bridgeton, the road from Millville should not be opposed.

Chirography.
Those who desire to improve their style of Penmanship, have an excellent opportunity to do so by attending Prof. S. S. Sclay's class. The first term having given general satisfaction, he intends giving instructions to another class, commencing on Monday the 11th inst. Ladies' class from four to six in the afternoon, and gentlemen's from eight to nine P. M. Mr. Sclay is Professor of Penmanship in the Wesleyan Female College, Wilmington, and has occupied the same position in several prominent institutions, with the best success. He is considered one of the best instructors in the country.

All persons who anticipate making donations of books to the Young Men's Christian Association, of Bridgeton, will confer a favor by leaving their names with Mr. James I. Whitaker, at the store of Brewster & Co. at an early day, as they will be waiting on by the library committee, before making their purchase of books.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.
Centron, Salem Co., June 6th.
FOURTH OF JULY.
We are pleased to observe the interest manifested by a number of citizens on Monday evening, June 6, to make arrangements to celebrate the coming Fourth of July, which shows a national pride, and also that the citizens of Pittsgrove have the old continental spirit yet left.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Centron, pursuant to public notice, on Monday evening the 6th of June, at the hotel of John M. Wright, Jacob R. Shimp, Esq., was appointed chairman, and John Trencard, secretary. The chairman then stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the propriety of properly celebrating the coming anniversary of our independence, when, on motion, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed for the purpose of procuring a speaker to deliver an oration on the occasion.

On motion, James H. Trencard, John M. Wright, were appointed a committee to procure a speaker. On motion, it was resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for the day. The following were appointed: William H. Key, M. Morris, David Riley, John Hogate, and George Bloodgood. On motion, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed to procure music for the occasion. On motion, John M. Wright, David Nichols, and Elhan Trencard were appointed. On motion, it was resolved, that the chairman be authorized, if necessary, to call another meeting of the citizens of Centron, previous to the 11th day. Adjourned to meet this evening two weeks. JACOB R. SHIMP, Chairman. ETHAN TRENCARD, Secy.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.
Baptist Anniversary.
The city of our State, as this year, was largely the city of the 49th annual feast of the church. The regular anniversary exercises were presided by a convention of delegates from several of the Northern States, met for the purpose of considering the propriety of consolidating some of the general societies which are sustained by the benevolence of Northern Baptists. The convention was an immense gathering, there being no less than 750 delegates present, both formal credentials, and all deeply interested in the questions before the convention. The convention was made up as follows:

THE FIRST BATTLE IN PIEDMONT.
The ALLIES VICTORIOUS.
By the arrival of the steamer City of Washington, which passed Cape Race for New York on Thursday night, with Liverpool dates to the 25th of May, several interesting particulars of the first battle between the French and Austrians, and the Austrians, in which the latter were routed with great slaughter and driven back into Lombardy, have been published. The battle was fought on the 4th of June, 1859, at Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan. According to the French account, there were 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

THE FIRST BATTLE IN PIEDMONT.
The ALLIES VICTORIOUS.
By the arrival of the steamer City of Washington, which passed Cape Race for New York on Thursday night, with Liverpool dates to the 25th of May, several interesting particulars of the first battle between the French and Austrians, and the Austrians, in which the latter were routed with great slaughter and driven back into Lombardy, have been published. The battle was fought on the 4th of June, 1859, at Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan. According to the French account, there were 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

At Montebello, a little place 23 miles East-North-east of Milan, the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Sigel, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Bressola's division, including the Sardinian cavalry, after a fierce combat of four hours duration, and retreated across the Po. The allies did not pursue them. The Austrian loss is reported to have been 1,500 to 2,000 men killed, and of the French 900 or 700. Of the Austrians, 200, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners, part of them being sent to Mantua. The French loss is reported to have been only 5,000 to 7,000, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were at Alessandria at the time of the battle, and were present in person in great confidence and zeal to the allied forces, which will be greatly strengthened and stimulated by the victory just won.

CUMBERLAND BIBLE SOCIETY.
The annual meeting will be held at the Baptist Meeting House, Rowdston, on Tuesday the 14th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, P. M. Several addresses may be expected. All friends of the cause are invited to attend. The Board of Managers meets at 12 P. M. 11.

NOTICE.
JAMES WATSON has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State. The undersigned is the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

WEST JERSEY WOOLLEN FACTORIES.
The attention of the public is directed to the fact that the undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

MANSHIP!
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

FOR SALE.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

FOR SALE.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

FOR SALE.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

FOR SALE.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

FOR SALE.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

FOR SALE.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

Great Attraction.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.
The undersigned has been appointed to be the sole agent for the sale of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State, and for the purpose of giving the public a full and complete description of the same, he has caused to be printed and distributed a full and complete description of the same, which may be had of the undersigned, or of any of the agents of the National Patent Sewing Machine, in this State.

