

The West Jersey Pioneer.

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

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE!

BRIDGETON N. J. SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1859.

VOL. XI—NO 593

HAIR JEWELRY,

Charles Neher,
Artist in Hair,
No. 612 Arch Street, above Sixth,
PHILADELPHIA.

WEST JERSEY R. R. CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Wednesday, April 6th, 1859,
the Cars of the West Jersey Railroad Co.
will leave daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
at 8 and 11.15 A. M., and 2.45 and 5 P. M.

LEAVE WOODBURY,
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FARE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND WOODBURY, 25 cts.
RICHARD SHIPPEN, Agent.

Henry Neff, SURGEON DENTIST.

COMMERCIAL ST., a few doors east
of the Presbyterian Session
Building, and directly opposite the new
Capitol Church, still continues to practice
Dentistry in all its various departments.

I have been using electricity in extra fine teeth, and it
does really prevent the tooth from falling out, and in
all cases, I have extracted the tooth with the operation
entirely painless.

BRIDGETON, June 27, '57.

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Life Insurance at the usual Mutual rates, or at
first Stock rates, at about 20 per cent less, or at
Special Assurance rates, the lowest in the world.

A. WHILLDIS, President,
J. C. SIMS, Secretary,
W. S. HOWEN, Agent, and Medical Examiner,
Bridgeton N. J., 57-59.

D. H. STOCK,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
BRIDGETON, N. J.
Office in the brick building S. W. corner of Com-
merce and Pearl sts. Ap 10-11.

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IRON, COPPER,
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BLACKSMITH COAL,
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SPRINGS, AXLES,
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THOMAS P. WILLIAMS,

ELECTROPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
BRIDGETON, N. J.

Chronic Diseases, &c. of the Throat,
Cancer, &c.

J. R. HOAGLAND,

Attorney at Law,
Solicitor, Master & Examiner in Chancery,
BRIDGETON, N. J.
Office on Commerce St., over the Chronicle
Office.

HECK & LAWTON,

MUSIC PUBLISHERS,
AND
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,
No. 432 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

C. S. MILLER & CO.,

CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS
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O. S. BELDEN,

Practitioner of Medicine,
OFFICE SITUATED ON LAUREL ST.,
Opposite the First Presbyterian Church,
BRIDGETON.

A. C. KIRBY, SCORER DART.

(Successor to J. D. Harbert),
respectfully offers his professional
services to the inhabitants of Cumberland County
and the public generally.

Office in the row of brick buildings, five doors
west of E. Davis & Son's hotel, formerly occupied
by J. D. Harbert. Mar. 28, 1857.

S. B. WOODRUFF,

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Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware,
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Ivorytypes, Ambrotypes and Daguerrotypes
beautifully Colored. Photographs in Water Colors,
Pastels and India Ink.

The Public are respectfully invited to call and
examine specimens.
April 28, 1859-ly

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Photography and India Ink Gallery,
No. 1021 Chestnut Street,
we do not share the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite the
Academy of Fine Arts, PHILADELPHIA.

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EDWARD R. MORGAN, JOHN S. ORSON,
Crown Head, all sizes. Photographs, one Dollar. Col-
ored Photographs, Daguerrotypes, Ambrotypes.
April 28, 1859-ly

P. S. MORRIS,

GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 North Water Street, 2nd Floor,
PHILADELPHIA.

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Scaps, Bed Cord, Coll. Bags, Cloth Pins, Bas-
kets, Brushes, Tie Yarn, Lamp Wick, Wrapping
and Straw Paper, Brooms, Buckets, Pearl and
Hall Barley.

C. E. EDWARDS,

**SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.**
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS
MILLSVILLE N. J.

The Undersigned would re-
spectfully inform the inhabi-
tants of Millsville, that he has again
taken his permanent stand in this place, where he
will be found at all hours, ready to perform all
operations connected with DENTISTRY.

All engagements strictly attended to, and
particular attention paid to children's teeth.
Millsville, N. J. CHAS. E. EDWARDS.

AN ORATION

BY
JAMES H. NIXON.
Delivered in Bridgeton, July 4th, 1859.

Fellow Citizens:

The birth day of our nation is come again. We are here to commemorate it. Let it be, indeed, a festival occasion. It has been common in all ages for nations to honor in some fitting way, those events which have had a signal influence upon their career. We, then, only obey a venerated custom in coming here to-day to celebrate an occurrence more important to us as a people, and more pregnant with political influence upon the world, than any other which the history of man can furnish.

This is but one of a thousand gatherings all over our land. The first blush of light that skirted the east this morning, was heralded by the booming of cannon and other signals of joy, not in this town only, but in almost every town and hamlet from the Rio Grande to the Wallstock. To-day the tradesman leaves the mart; the laborer, his tools; and the farmer his golden grain fields, to renew his vows of national fealty, to once more join hands with his brethren around the altar of his country, and pour out on that altar the incense of grateful affection. Come then, fellow citizens, let us rub off the dust which during the past year has gathered on the most precious coin in all history—let us recall its blessings and glories of our birth-right—and let the memory of our fathers be the only Shibboleth by which we swear to-day.

As your spokesman, however, I shall not ring the changes so often rung upon the eulogial and revolutionary events of our history. I shall not recount the tales of early oppression that drove the Pilgrim Fathers to Leyden and from thence to bleak old Plymouth Rock. I shall not tell you of the Jamestown colony, of William Penn, or of Lord Baltimore. I shall not take pains to inform you that the first settlers in America battled with famine, frost and hostile natives; that they overcame all these and grew in numbers and political vigor. I shall not repeat the story of British injustice—how that tributes were imposed but were earnestly deprecated by the colonies; that the doctrine of "taxation without representation" was utterly repudiated, and that "millions for defence but not one cent for tribute" was the sentiment which moved our fathers' hearts. I shall not regale you by a recital of the acts of the Continental Congress; or tell you of the master spirits of that great body; of Lexington and Bunker Hill; of the Declaration, which you have heard to-day; of the conflict that followed; of the gloomy clouds which often almost shut out the light of hope; or of the alternate periods when victory rekindled confidence, and despondency fled like morning mists. I will not speak of Princeton and Trenton—the Lucia and Marathon of our nation—where the tide of triumph turned in America's favor. Neither will I speak of Saratoga, and Yorktown, or of the many heroes who, in these times, performed deeds worthy of Hercules or "frowning Mars." Nor will I follow the colonies in their existence under the Articles of Confederation; nor give the history of the formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution; or of the establishment of our credit abroad, and our recognition among the family of independent nations. I will not describe the important measures, policy and events of Washington's and succeeding administrations, which policy and measures have been the food of our political system, and on which we have grown into national manhood, and now stand forth "a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man and shaking her invincible locks, and like an eagle newing her mighty youth and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full noon-day beam." With all these things, who is not familiar? To whom, do they not sound like household words? Poor, indeed, is the temper of his national pride, who lets such events slip from his mind or needs their annual recital to give them order and freshness. But taking for granted that all are fully acquainted with the successive steps of our national birth and advancement, I shall endeavor to delineate and set in order some of the Characteristics and Duties of a True Republican.

This is no hard task. The material is all at hand, nay more, it is prepared, and I have only to raise erect on the pedestal and present to your view, the beautiful statue which a greater than Phidias has already chiseled out, in other words, I have only to describe the American citizen as we may see him moving about in our very midst.

First, the True Republican appreciates the Greatness of the Age, and feels its demands upon him. This is, indeed, a great age. The sun of science and religion which long rode through clouds and but dimly shone, now beams forth full-orbed in all his meridian splendor. Few, perhaps, consider as they should, that they stand in the very focus where concentrate all the rays of ancient and modern wisdom. This is not the age when men read their fates in the stars, and view the golden firmament as a scroll on which

are written in mysterious characters their individual and national fortunes. But true science has interpreted the oracles of the skies, and we look up to them not with superstitious awe, but with adoration of Him who "spreadeth out the heavens like a curtain," and with pride that the intellect of man can thus triumph over mystery and space. "Might not right," is no longer the motto of nations; and no nation can plant its banner on the soil of another without some strong pretext of necessity and right. The blessings of that almost more than living instrument—the Press, has illumined more than half the world, and its rays are still fast spreading. Neptune's trident has lost its ancient power, and men no longer pour out their appraising libations as with feathered oar they timidly creep along the coast, but guided by the compass and the stars boldly vex with their keels of commerce the once unknown and mysterious seas, and "old ocean's gray and melancholy waves" is now but a common highway. This, too, is the age when man husbands his own strength and calls to his aid the untiring elements. Fire and water yield to man's generous tribute of their power, and the shrill voice of the engine is heard in all the enlightened world.

But no victories of mind over matter in this age, are more signal than those of truth and morality over ignorance and vice. The sandy foundations of old social organisms have been in a great measure abandoned; they were long ago found inadequate to bear the mighty structure which men would rear thereon. The pillars of social order must rest upon a basis as firm as truth itself. Enduring political prosperity must derive its life-power from the preservation and purity of the social system. The grand element at work in the overthrow of ancient dynasties, and in the numerous changes in the world's history, was mainly the want of some firm basis of social order. Here and there along the line of time, has sprung into existence a great and puissant nation and started the world by her demonstrations of power, till inward disorder with Samsonian strength, pulled down into common destruction the whole edifice of her power. Mankind, we repeat, have come to the conclusion after long and sad experience, that stable government can be founded only on the basis of morality—that morality which springs from a recognition of the rights of man, that disseminates peace and good will and all the cardinal elements of private and public virtue, and all these springing from a sense of man's obligations to the Great Creator.

In casting off these obligations, society cuts loose from its only supports. A learned counsellor of France, after the bloody days of the Revolution, when that nation decried its obligations to the Deity, said "we have dried up that sacred spring of knowledge which diffuses good maxims, our children are without any idea of divinity, and without any notion of what is just and unjust." And this was but an index of the feeling of the whole French nation.

We have now sketched some of the superiorities of this age to any previous one in the way of scientific development, and have also indicated some of the proofs of the growing tenacity in men to acknowledge divine obligations. The American citizen appreciates all these moral and scientific triumphs, because in this land are their benefits more fully reaped than in any other. Nor is he willing to stand as an idle spectator of what is going on around, but feels bound by the most sacred obligations to lift a hand in the work. He is willing to labor in the van of all great scientific movements, and is foremost in every scheme calculated to promote the moral and political welfare of the race. Unwilling to stop with the attainments of the former generation, he feels the need of a superior enterprise and intelligence than were known to his fathers. The times demand this, and he who fully appreciates his position will own and meet these demands. We have no sympathy with him who undertakes the present age, and in despairing tones declares the clock of the world is going backwards; who asks, where now is he who can lead the bow of Ulysses or bear the shield of Achilles. Out upon such! Whether there be as much brute force in the physical organization of men as there once was, we know not, but we do know that never did the sun of man's intelligence and skill ride with more imperial brilliancy, and that the blessings of refinement and morality are fast extending to every land where human pulses beat, and human passions need the check which an elevated Christian morality only can impose.

Elevated Patriotism is another prominent characteristic of the True Republican. Not that patriotism which spends itself in words, but that deep-seated, pure, intelligent patriotism, so important to the well-being of government. He who is lacking in fealty to his country has ever been double-doomed in the esteem of the world, while monuments rich and grand are reared in honor of those conspicuous for loyalty and heroism. Patriotism is a sentiment felt in every clime, and strengthened by it, thousands have immolated themselves on their country's altar. It is

this which gives success to government and helps to perpetuate it. It excites a deep reverence for authority; it binds a people in one common brotherhood; it gives vitality to laws; it assists magistrates in the distribution of justice and in enforcing the regulations of domestic order. It, moreover, protects a people from the inroads of foreign power; leads to the establishment of means for the common defence, for protection of every private as well as public interest. It weaves the laurel wreath for him whose virtues have deserved it; and in the hour of strife hushes every discordant murmur, and concentrates for the common welfare every nerve of public strength. Patriotism being planted in man's inmost nature, strong, indeed, must be the spirit of avarice and ambition that can destroy it! why it would fill our country and the world with spirits worse than Clodius and fiercer than Cataline, whose aim would be to suck, like wolves, the heart's blood of their country. This country can point with just pride to those days when her infant hopes rested on the fidelity of heroes, and did not repose there in vain. If devotion to country gave vigor to our arms and rescued a country then, before even the blessings of a recognized nationality were ours, how much stronger should it be now, when by the world's consent we stand in the front rank of political power. Then the Cavalier of the South and the Puritan of New England were loosely bound together; but now they have completed the covenant of fraternal unity, and chords of consanguinity, stronger than the triple brass, also; help to bind together every part of our great political fabric.

Fully appreciating the blessings which flow from a wise and liberal government, every True Republican is a politician. We use this term not in its present current sense, to designate a hunter after place, who makes bids for office, without the shadow of a qualification or merit, and without waiting for the public voice to summon him; but one who possesses an honest zeal for the public good and desires to promote wholesome regulations of national economy and virtue. It is impossible to condemn too strongly a growing fashion to manifest indifference about political affairs. "I have not voted for several years past," is a phrase often heard from the lips of the American citizen. He who thus wilfully neglects to exercise one of the highest prerogatives of a freeman, betrays, in my judgment, a want of fealty to the republic. Such a citizen may be law-abiding, peaceful and honest, may be proud of his country, her liberties and her glory. What! is he wanting in loyalty? He is; in that he manifests indifference upon questions which effect the vigor of this republic. Instead of helping to place in power men whose virtues commend them to public confidence, and whose love of justice would shield official station from the suspicion of dishonesty, he actually encourages, by thus neglecting to oppose, the schemes of those whose only aim is to fatten at the public rack. No freeman has a right to neglect the performance of a duty to which the strongest motives urge him. The country must sooner or later suffer, if citizens are not watchful of the character of those to whom are committed high offices of public trust. Dishonesty and intrigue will surely show their hydra heads. Even now, or parade around to tell us there is something rotten in our political Denmark.

The vapid power of political corruption has pillaged more than one fair temple in the past. But it does not spring up in a day. It grows by stealth. It is a slow poison; but its secret searchings never fail sooner or later to reach the national heart. Rome fell not at once from the austere virtues of her Cato and Scipio down to the low depths of corruption when the wealth of the Didius brought that crown which was once the pride of the Caesars. We have not yet abandoned the virtues of our sires, but are we not gradually receding from them? Is our national escutcheon as bright as it once was? We fear not. But all we need to preserve forever pure the banners of our national hope, is for American citizens, to conscientiously exercise their franchise privileges, to be vigilant of their honor and their rights, and "to cry aloud and spare not" whenever political obliquity, Proteus-like, appears in any of its thousand forms.

It is every True Republican's duty not only to take an interest in, but also to study the politics of his country. How else shall he understand as he should his obligations to the federal government, the full extent of his individual rights under the constitution, or reason well and act wisely upon the various political questions often submitted to his consideration. Every freeman should understand the relation of the several states to the great federal compact, and be able to judge for himself respecting any infringement of State or National right, come from what source it may. All citizens cannot be Talleyrands and Calboons, able to see the policy of Cabinets and fathom the deepest questions of political science; but every man may, if he will, be wise enough to think accurately upon ordinary national

questions. Every one cannot be a Newton or Le Verrier and with precision span the heavens and weigh the stars, yet who would on this account deny the need of a good, practical knowledge of mathematical science. This political education will not necessarily make us a nation of noisy politicians, than which nothing would be more pernicious, but simply enable men to act and vote intelligently. It would serve to prevent the masses from being blown about by the gales of enthusiasm under the blind lead of those who from interested motives may deceive and misguide. In proportion as the political spirit of our country is intelligent and well-directed, will there be less of party clamor and strife. Who cares for party?—The country cares not for party, it pleads only for honest, high-minded men; be they Democrats, Whigs or Republicans. Let there be a sound and healthy political sentiment in the land and each party will vie with the other in true zeal for the national good, and those who thirst for official spoils shall stand like Tantalus, with thirst unslaked forever.

Every True Republican is, moreover, the fast friend of Education. He feels its vast importance, and is ever ready to lend the tribute of his influence in furthering its interests. There is an intimate connection existing between stability of democratic government and the education of the masses.—Man's elevation, social, moral and political, is in exact proportion to the educational development of his powers. Man is truly noble in his creation the Great Limner, Jehovah, put the finishing touch on the sublime picture of creation. But man is worthy of this high position only when the faculties that God has implanted in him are properly drawn out, and applied to laudable purposes. The uneducated man is a mere cipher in creation—a broken harp through whose discordant strings the storms and fickle gusts of passion ever sweep and play their mournful dirges; educated, he is the loftiest embodiment of true dignity and power.

The American citizen should advocate an education that is diffusive, pervading all classes. This is usually carried on through the medium of common schools, which Edmund Burke called "the cheap defence of nations." Talk as you may about the system of common school education, say, if you please, that abuses and defects exist—they are this day the firmest pillar of our government. Their influence may be exerted silently but it is incessant and mighty. Horace Mann says, in speaking of education, "without schools neither the art of printing nor trial by jury, nor a free press, nor free suffrage can long exist." The art of printing, trial by jury, free suffrage; what would our country be without them. These are the Alpha and Omega of all Republics. It is not enough, however, to say the True Republican is the friend of education merely; but of a right education, moral no less than intellectual. All education is not what it should be; nay, it is often a curse, giving to man's native bent to evil a vast additional power. "That knowledge is power," says a distinguished writer, "was never denied; but it must not be forgotten that it is power for evil as well as good. The strongest intellect and most finished scholarship are powers, when under the control of bad hearts, can shake the family or the social circle, or the political fabric, to its convulsions." Then it is a true, sound and moral education which the True Republican should advocate and lend his highest energies to promote. This qualifies man for stations of honor and usefulness here and also fits him for the great hereafter. It elevates man's conception of himself, gives him broader views of his relations to his fellow man, and clearer views of his destiny. It refines the sentiments, strengthens the bonds of domestic love and tranquility, and concentrates the mind upon objects worthy of its attention. These are some of the individual results; but what affects the individual, must affect the government, which is nothing more than a union of individual interests. Then let us strive to make education universal; its glory is in its universality. We read of Athenian learning and refinement in the past, and love the inimitable elegance of Grecian diction and song. We truly admire the immortal genius of the classic age; but was their learning universal? Rather was it not confined to the few whom opulence and rank had invested with peculiar privileges, while the common people, who are the pride and bulwark of our country, were ignorant, mental and slavish. Whether we ever equal the early Greeks in the culture of aesthetics, matters but little; but we may excel them infinitely in the truly useful, it unlike them we keep the fount of public instruction free to all who seek its gracious benefits. The diffusion of knowledge among the masses is opposed by tyrants and traitors only—by the tyrant because the ignorance of the populace is the sheet-anchor of his hope, by the traitor because he despises his country's happiness.

There are various agencies at work in moulding the intellect of our country to which the American citizen looks with watchful interest—we mean those agencies that are independent of the school and which are public in their scope and nature, such as the pulpit and the press. The power of the pulpit is incalculable; and upon the fidelity of those who stand before the people, as God's ambassadors, and whose duty is to "point to heaven and lead the way," much depends. Let the dignity of the pulpit be undermined in the judgment of the people, and religion loses all its sanctity. Let past history attest this. The doctrines of a pure morality drawn from the Source of all truth should be the only doctrines promulgated from the pulpit; and in the teaching of these lies its true educational power.

The literature of our country, too, has a mighty influence upon the public mind, and upon its character we should keep continual guard. We do not mean by literature simply that which is published and read in the form of books. Much of our best and most powerful literature is never put into book form, but is uttered fresh from the heart, in public lectures, at the forum, and on anniversary occasions. Much of it, also, circulates through every grade of society by means of the daily press. By it knowledge flies almost with the swiftness of thought.—The maxims it sets forth to-day become the maxims of the people to-morrow. It has with some truth been said to hold the helm in the dews of heaven yet as loud as the crash of thunder, it is as mild as the fanning zephyrs yet as mighty as the blast of the tropics. Kings on their thrones feel its power, and curb and repress its action. Such being the power of the daily press, ought not every American freeman strive to preserve its purity? Every True Republican does. He protests against its growing tendency to pander to a morbid public sentiment by reciting the exploits of bullies, thus giving them notoriety and storing the youthful mind of our country with false and unworthy passions, and also against the publication of legal evidence such as should never be heard outside the walls of the courtroom. Ought we to wink at these abuses of the press—these violations of public propriety? No, no, by the prayers we offer for the hope of our country. Nay, by the blessing which we cherish for continued domestic purity and peace.

Again; it is the duty of a True Republican to encourage the safe development of the resources of the country. Ours is a land teeming with all that can contribute to national prosperity and power. Our land is furrowed from North to South and from East to West by silver rivers broad and deep. Under our surface lie measureless quantities of the useful and precious ores. These are "nature's gifts for man's advancement," and should be appreciated by the people who enjoy them. But agriculture and commerce, the most important industrial interests of a nation, owe their successful development to energy and enterprise.—These are not the gifts of nature, but are the natural fruit of a nation's industry.—Cases are numerous where a people possessing the most productive soil, and every facility for enlarged commerce, yet fails to improve them. Our sister American republics are examples. The finest sort of national strength, rests upon a union of agricultural and commercial enterprise. England's power has lasted for centuries, and is stronger now than at any former period, as far as resources and wealth are concerned. She is both an agricultural and commercial nation. So far in our history, there has been a healthy development of both these great interests. Call us a commercial nation—we speak truly. It should be our country's aim that these great interests be encouraged by wholesome regulations so that they may grow with our country's growth and expand with her expanding power.

Lastly, the True Republican recognizes God in history. In the rise and fall of dynasties and kingdoms, he sees not mere fortuities; he is not willing to attribute all these changes to the will or wisdom of man. He looks further and sees in them the operations of Him who "changeth the times and the seasons" who "removeth kings and setteth up kings." In the early dawn of intellectual light in the valley of the Nile; in the subsequent darkness; in the rise and fall of the old oriental empires; in the revival of Egyptian art and refinement in Europe; in the pith of splendor to which these were carried in the city of Pericles; in the growth, grandeur and decay of imperial Rome; in the shades of the Medieval Epoch; in the triumphs of the Moslem crescent; in the overthrow of the old state of things and birth of the present political powers of Europe; in the revolution of a New World; in the amazing and unexampled developments of modern Science and Invention; and in the glorious diffusion of Intelligence and True Religion, he sees the mysterious unfolding of a grand design which the wisdom of the Great Eternal only could conceive, and the completion of which does not yet appear. In all these progressive steps in man's history, God stands forth as a pillar of cloud and of fire. The right-minded

citizen also sees the will of Divinity in the founding and subsequent growth of this our own happy nation. It was not the skill of the pilot only that saved the storm-battered Plymouth harbor; it was not the swiftness of the will of man that first planted the Cavalier on the virgin soil of Virginia; it was not the skill or might of arms only that protected the forms of this great republic from the withering frosts of massacre and famine; it was not merely the blind obstinacy of Gen. III and his ministry that fanned into a bluish fire the fires of our revolution; it was not a mere friendly partiality that prompted John Adams to name George Washington as a suitable person to lead the armies of America; nor was it Washington's judgment, nor the wisdom of the Continental Congress, nor the wisdom of any man or set of men that fed the flames of hope through eight long years of sanguinary and gloomy strife; nor has it been the prudence of our national policy only that has induced our present national enterprise and vigor. In all these, too, there is clearly seen an over-ruling and omnipotent Power.

The political condition of the world at the present moment, is to the strict student of man a complete enigma. Every wind from across the ocean comes to us filled with the sounds of discordant earnings. Blood stains the fairest heart, runs like a river and fresh from the fountains of heaven yet as loud as the crash of thunder, it is as mild as the fanning zephyrs yet as mighty as the blast of the tropics. Kings on their thrones feel its power, and curb and repress its action. Such being the power of the daily press, ought not every American freeman strive to preserve its purity? Every True Republican does. He protests against its growing tendency to pander to a morbid public sentiment by reciting the exploits of bullies, thus giving them notoriety and storing the youthful mind of our country with false and unworthy passions, and also against the publication of legal evidence such as should never be heard outside the walls of the courtroom. Ought we to wink at these abuses of the press—these violations of public propriety? No, no, by the prayers we offer for the hope of our country. Nay, by the blessing which we cherish for continued domestic purity and peace.

Again; it is the duty of a True Republican to encourage the safe development of the resources of the country. Ours is a land teeming with all that can contribute to national prosperity and power. Our land is furrowed from North to South and from East to West by silver rivers broad and deep. Under our surface lie measureless quantities of the useful and precious ores. These are "nature's gifts for man's advancement," and should be appreciated by the people who enjoy them. But agriculture and commerce, the most important industrial interests of a nation, owe their successful development to energy and enterprise.—These are not the gifts of nature, but are the natural fruit of a nation's industry.—Cases are numerous where a people possessing the most productive soil, and every facility for enlarged commerce, yet fails to improve them. Our sister American republics are examples. The finest sort of national strength, rests upon a union of agricultural and commercial enterprise. England's power has lasted for centuries, and is stronger now than at any former period, as far as resources and wealth are concerned. She is both an agricultural and commercial nation. So far in our history, there has been a healthy development of both these great interests. Call us a commercial nation—we speak truly. It should be our country's aim that these great interests be encouraged by wholesome regulations so that they may grow with our country's growth and expand with her expanding power.

Lastly, the True Republican recognizes God in history. In the rise and fall of dynasties and kingdoms, he sees not mere fortuities; he is not willing to attribute all these changes to the will or wisdom of man. He looks further and sees in them the operations of Him who "changeth the times and the seasons" who "removeth kings and setteth up kings." In the early dawn of intellectual light in the valley of the Nile; in the subsequent darkness; in the rise and fall of the old oriental empires; in the revival of Egyptian art and refinement in Europe; in the pith of splendor to which these were carried in the city of Pericles; in the growth, grandeur and decay of imperial Rome; in the shades of the Medieval Epoch; in the triumphs of the Moslem crescent; in the overthrow of the old state of things and birth of the present political powers of Europe; in the revolution of a New World; in the amazing and unexampled developments of modern Science and Invention; and in the glorious diffusion of Intelligence and True Religion, he sees the mysterious unfolding of a grand design which the wisdom of the Great Eternal only could conceive, and the completion of which does not yet appear. In all these progressive steps in man's history, God stands forth as a pillar of cloud and of fire. The right-minded

citizen also sees the will of Divinity in the founding and subsequent growth of this our own happy nation. It was not the skill of the pilot only that saved the storm-battered Plymouth harbor; it was not the swiftness of the will of man that first planted the Cavalier on the virgin soil of Virginia; it was not the skill or might of arms only that protected the forms of this great republic from the withering frosts of massacre and famine; it was not merely the blind obstinacy of Gen. III and his ministry that fanned into a bluish fire the fires of our revolution; it was not a mere friendly partiality that prompted John Adams to name George Washington as a suitable person to lead the armies of America; nor was it Washington's judgment, nor the wisdom of the Continental Congress, nor the wisdom of any man or set of men that fed the flames of hope through eight long years of sanguinary and gloomy strife; nor has it been the prudence of our national policy only that has induced our present national enterprise and vigor. In all these, too, there is clearly seen an over-ruling and omnipotent Power.

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The less you leave your children in your will, the more they will have twenty years afterwards. Wealth inherited should be an incentive to action; instead of that it is an incentive to sloth. The only money that does a man good, is what he earns himself. A ready made fortune, like a ready made brooch, seldom fits the man who comes in possession. A gentleman died in this city a month since, who left his son money, other personal property, and a collection of rare paintings. The week after he came into possession, the pictures were traded off at a fourth of their value, to a tradesman who deals in diamonds and hock. The father was a connoisseur in fine arts, while the son was a connoisseur only in brandy and three minute horses. In all probability, a year hence would find the property of the latter, with his soul lost in spending what his father left his son in saving. As we said, the only money that does us good, is the money that we earn. Ambition and hope that is stimulated by a half-filled pocket book, have a power that will triumph over all difficulties, beginning with the contumely of the purse-proud, and leaving off with the malice of the envious. Look around you, and figure up if these things are not so.—N. American.

A GIRL PRINTER.—A Cincinnati paper states that a few years ago, an orphan girl applied and was admitted to set type for that paper. She was admitted two years, during which time she earned, besides her expenses, about two hundred dollars, and availing herself of the facilities which the printing office offered, acquired a good education. She is now an associate editress of a popular paper, and engaged to be married to one of the smartest lawyers in Ohio. We should not have so many evidences of the elevating influence of the printing office.

