

# West-Jersey Pioneer.

An Independent Family Newspaper, Devoted to Agriculture, Arts, Education, Morality, Local and General News, &c.

\$100 IN ADVANCE!

BRIDGETON, N. J., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

VOL. XIII NO. 668.

## Business Directory

B. F. FERGUSON,  
ARTIST,  
No. 604 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.  
Paintings taken either from life, Description of  
Buildings, Landscapes, &c., the most beautiful &c.,  
Call and see Specimens.

J. R. BUNTING,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Furniture Warehouse  
221 SOUTH SECOND ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Below Dock.  
BUT JOEING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
May 21, 1869.-Jy.

**THE UNION.**  
ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Institution being in the very centre of business, with  
convenient Railroads running past and close proximity  
of all the principal business houses, gives assurance that "THE UNION"  
will keep up its reputation, and especially solicit patronage from  
business men, and the public generally.

TERMS, \$1 per month.

UPTON'S NEWCOMER.

Dr. ROBT. W. ELMER  
Especially offers his professional services to the  
citizens of Bridgeton and vicinity.

Office-East Room of Mrs. Jane Sooley's dwelling,

Commerce Street, first house east of Elm & Nixon's law  
office.

PEDRICK & CHEESMAN,  
DEALERS IN  
IRON, STEEL,  
AND  
BLACKSMITH COAL,  
Bridgeton, N. J.

SPRINGS, AXLES,  
ANVILS, VICES,  
WHEELS, &c.

ISAAC PEDRICK,  
JOHN CHEESMAN,  
H. LANING,  
Surgeon Dentist

H. LANING, having pursued a regular course in Dentistry  
with the most skillful Dentists in New Jersey and  
Pennsylvania, now offers his professional services to all  
who may seek to give him a call, and will warrant to  
live satisfactorily or no charge.

Entrance to the Dental Department through  
Hall adjoining the Jewelry store.

A C A R D.  
J. KIRBY, Surgeon Dentist  
(successor to J. D. Harbert,)  
especially 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.

May 28, 1867.-Y.

**HENRY NEFF,**  
**SURGEON DENTIST,**  
COMMERCIAL STREET, a few doors  
East of the Presbyterian Session  
House and next door to the First  
Church, still continues to practice Dentistry  
in all its various departments.

Having extracted the tooth, and it  
does really prevent the feeling of pain under the operation.  
In which, I have extracted the teeth with the most sat-  
isfactory results.

June 27, 1867.

**FRANCIS DAVIS & CO.,**  
Boot, Shoe and Leather Store,  
NO. 10, CARLIS BUILDING,  
Bridgeton, N. J.

**S. E. M'GEAR,**  
CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS  
AND TRIMMING STORE,  
GROSCUP'S BUILDING, COMMERCIAL AND LAUREL  
STREETS, BRIDGETON, N. J.

**D. R. NEWKIRK,**  
Especially offers his professional services to all  
persons in the town and country, who are disposed to  
favor him with a call.

Office—Corner of Commerce and Walnut sts.

BRIDGETON, N. J.

May 12, 1860.

**F. A. GINENBACK,**  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,  
No. 26 East Commercial Street,  
BRIDGETON, N. J.

Clock, Watch and Jewelry neatly repaired.

**HENRY ADOLPUS**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
CABINETWARE ROOMS,  
No. 30 NORTH SECOND STREET,  
one poor above Christ Church,  
PHILADELPHIA.

A large assortment of Cottage Furniture  
hand.

Millville News Depot.

Sign of the Indian, near Bradford's Hotel,

ALFRED WALTON

Would respectfully solicit the attention of his friends  
and the public in general, to his establishment,  
which may be found in any of the Newspapers, Magazines or  
Periodicals, and in any part of the town. A supply of good Soaps, Tobacco,  
Vinegar, Fruits, &c., for sale on the most reasonable  
terms.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of patronage is  
sought.

Millville, Aug. 18, 1860.—A. ALFRED WALTON.

**BAGGAGE & SON**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
R. A. B. B. E.

**SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,**  
Cash Price \$45 per 2000. (24 cts. per lb.)

**WHOLESALE OFFICE,**

No. 20 South Wharves,

Factory, near Front and Dickerson Streets,  
PHILADELPHIA.

**BONES WANTED.**  
THE HIGHEST  
CASH PRICES PAID  
FOR ALL KINDS OF  
BONES.

**WILLIAM H. WILSON,**  
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,  
No. 208 Market Street,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Dealer in Druggists' Oils, Varnishes, Chem-  
ical Manufactures, &c., Photographic &c.

Agents and Operators in Foreign and Domestic Pat-  
ents.

**DR. C. A. CHAMBERS,**  
BOSSIMAN'S CEMENT, CALCIUM PLASTER,

BUILDING PLASTER, PLASTER OF PARIS,  
TURPENTINE, &c.

W. W. CORNER FRONT & W. W. PHILADELPHIA.

Dec. 15, 1860.

S. E. M'GEAR,

(SUCCESSOR TO C. S. MILLER & CO.)

At the Old Established Stand for selling

**DRY GOODS,**

AT LOW PRICES,

GROSCHUP'S BUILDING.

Commerce Street,

BRIDGETON, N. J.

CHEAPEST GOODS IN WEST JERSEY.

S. E. M'GEAR in view of the present panic, and to en-  
courage the practice of making useful Christ-  
mas Gifts, has reduced his Prices of Fancy Goods to cost.

Holiday Cloaks, Holiday Cloaks,  
Holiday Cloaks! Holiday Cloaks!

REDUCED TO COST

AT THE

**CHEAP CASH STORE!**

Holiday Shawls, Holiday Shawls,  
Holiday Shawls! Holiday Shawls!

at M'GEAR'S

**CASH STORE.**

Holiday Merinoes, Holiday Merinoes,  
Holiday Merinoes! Holiday Merinoes!

THE CHOICEST COLORS,

only 75 cts. worth \$1.

at M'GEAR'S

**CASH STORE.**

Holiday DeLaines, Holiday DeLaines,  
Holiday DeLaines! Holiday DeLaines!

GREATHY REDUCED

at the

**CHEAP CASH STORE.**

HOLIDAY POPLINS! HOLIDAY POPLINS!

Holiday Silks, Holiday Silks,  
Holiday Silks, Holiday Silks,

BLACK AND FANCY,

only 75 cts. at the

**WELL KNOWN**

Cheap Cash Store,

JUST OPENED

20 PIECES CALICO,

only 6 cts. per yd.—worth \$1.

AT M'GEAR'S

**CHEAP CLOTHES.**

extra quality, 1 yd. wide, only 6 cts.

at the

**CASH STORE.**

Sontags, Sontags,  
Sontags! Sontags!

For choice colors—only 75 cents.

at the

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at the

# The Pioneer.

Bridgeton, Dec. 29, 1860.

**THE PIONEER HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY COUNTY PAPER IN THIS STATE.**

**Only \$100 per Year!**  
JAMES B. FERGUSON,  
GEORGE E. TOMLINSON, Editors.

## Drowned.

On Monday morning last, the inhabitants of Millville were much alarmed by the disappearance of Mr. Frank Tie, a citizen of that place. He had been unwell for about a week, and during that time had shown symptoms of insanity. After some considerable search his body was found in the river, above the bridge, on the bar, the tide leaving it partly exposed. He was a single man, about 35 years of age.

**It will be seen by reference to the prospectus of The New-York Ledger, which will be found in another column, that the proprietor of that popular weekly has secured an array of distinguished contributors for his paper for the New Year such as has never been equalled by any publication in the world. The Ledger always characterised by a high moral tone, and has a circulation larger than that of any other ten literary journals in the country.**

## A Warning to Drivers.

One day last week a couple of yankee drivers found themselves face to face, in a spot where a single team could only "rub and go." Both were sturdy, athletic fellows, but one had the advantage of possessing a countenance which expressed the utmost determination, and the most ferocious courage. A war of words soon began, but the fierce looking individual cut it short by exclaiming, in a voice of thunder:

"Look here, you scoundrel! It's no use talkin', and if you don't turn out and let me go by, I'll serve you just as I served a fellow two miles back, by Jupiter!" The old chap, thinking it useless to resist, quietly drove his team into the ditch, and suffered the bullet to pass. After he had done so, he ventured to inquire of the man of fierce aspect, "How in the thunder he served the fellow about two miles back?"

"Oh," said the chap, in a delightfully cool manner, "the truth is, that he would not turn out for me, and I turned out for him."

## Management of Boats.

The Royal National Life-boat Institution, England, has published a circular on this topic, which may interest the people of S. Jersey. It says that the cause of a boat's "breaching to" in a broken sea, is by propelling it rapidly before the sea, instead of checking its speed, and allowing each successive wave to pass by. The safer management of a rowing boat, in a really heavy sea, is to back her stern foremost, to the shore, keeping her bows pointed to the sea, and propelling her slightly against each sea, until it has passed her, or is under her stern. If a boat is rowed to the shore with her stern to seaward, her oars should then be regularly backed, so as to stop her way on the approach of each wave, and should not be given again until the wave has passed to the bow, and her position thereby retained on the outer or safe side of the wave. This treatment runs exactly counter to the general desire to get quickly over the apprehended danger; but it is the only safe mode by which a boat can be taken to the shore before a heavy, broken surf.

## HOME EDUCATION.

Whatever defects there may be in home education, it is certain that the exceptions are not general where the moral training of the mother is not according to her best capacity, for the benefit and advantage of her offspring. Her influence is often counteracted by the habits and examples of the father; but in such cases, she is not responsible if her care and teachings are of no avail. Home education, where the parents are united in sentiment, leaves an impression on the mind and heart, which can never be totally obliterated.

The principal cause of departure from the path of right, is civil associations. The poor mother, engaged in her household affairs, dependent upon her labor for a livelihood, has little time to devote to her children; and as soon as they are able to walk by themselves, they seek playmates, and the youthful mind is readily impressed for good or evil, according to the disposition of the associations. The effect of these impressions is more lasting, in most cases, than the influence and example of parents. If children were, early, less subject to such influence, there would be far less vice in the world. Home education is the best for the youthful mind. The most determined man in every situation of life will, to the latest period of his pilgrimage, be influenced by the early teachings of his mother, if the example and the habits of the father are in union with her counsel and instruction.

## Secession—"Starving them Out."

Once upon a time, an old man, living in Piscataway township, in Middlesex county, took a pair of butter to New York to sell.

He couldn't get the price he wanted, and so got mad and took his butter home, saying that "he would starve them out."

And however much the city may have suffered in consequence of it, at the present day it has so far recovered itself, that no traces of the calamity are to be seen. Some of our Southern brethren threaten to starve all the "best of the world" in five years, by withholding the supply of cotton. What they are to live upon, in the meantime, they don't inform us. Probably upon their "niggers."

A son of David Stanton, aged 14 years, was drawn on Sunday last, while skating on the mill pond at Allowaytown, — So far as we know, he is still alive.

## GREAT MEN—No. 6.

**John B. Gough.** There is much of interest in the character and career of John B. Gough. He is now forty-three years of age, though he is said to appear much older from the effects of early dissipation. He was born in England and at the age of twelve years came to America, apprenticed himself as a bookbinder, saved money enough to send for his mother and sister, became reduced to very straitened circumstances, lost his mother and was almost stunned by the blow, began a course of dissipation which brought him, at the age of twenty-one, to the most abject destitution, homeless, friendless, penniless, almost naked, the climax of his misery being finally reached in an attack of delirium tremens. Partially reforming after his recovery, he engaged a second time as a theatrical performer, but finding no sympathizing friends to encourage him in his efforts at reformation, he sunk still lower than before, until his wife and child dead, he became so regardless of himself that the lowest outcast in Boston regarded himself above him. In this wretched state of mind and body, while tottering along the street one day, he was accosted by a gentleman, who politely addressed him as "Mr. Gough," speaking to him as to a man and not a brute, and kindly invited him to go to a Temperance meeting that was to be held that evening and sign the pledge. He promised to do so, and after drinking largely at frequent intervals during the day, he went to the meeting. When the opportunity was given he signed the pledge, accompanying the action with a few remarks, showing that he knew what he was doing, and that he was fully conscious of the terrible struggle that must ensue if he gained the mastery over his insatiable thirst for drink. A second attack of delirium tremens followed, lasting for a week and bringing him to the very brink of the grave. The greater portion of this time he spent alone. A short time after his recovery he was invited to speak in a small school-house, on which occasion he delivered his first regular temperance address. To conceal his poor clothes, or rather his want of clothes, he was obliged to wear his overcoat buttoned tightly up to his chin, and there being a brisk fire in the crowded room, he was nearly roasted before he was through speaking. Thus he commenced his career as a public speaker. His wonderful oratorical powers soon began to attract attention and invitations to lecture commenced to flow in upon him. A new suit of clothes was procured for him, of which he says:—"The pantaloons were strapped down over feet which had long been used to freedom, and I feared to walk in my usual manner lest they should give at the knee. I feared, too, lest a strap should give and make me lop-sided for life; the swarthy coat was so neatly and closely fitted to the arms and the shoulders and the back, that when it was on, I felt in a fix, as well as a fit. I was fearful of anything but mincing motion, and my arms had a cataleptic appearance. Every step I took was a matter of anxiety, lest an unlucky rip should derange my smartness. Verily, I felt more awkward in my new suit than I did roasting before the fire in my old one."

He soon became very popular as a Lecturer. Full houses and enthusiastic audiences everywhere greeted him. This continued for five months, and then the effect of previous excesses, the debility of his sickness and prostration from which he had not fully recovered, and constant mental labor and excitement, produced its effect upon him. He became partially deranged. We could soon bring them to terms. We had an engagement to lecture at Worcester, but instead of going there took the cars for Boston, sought the theatre, found his old companions who persuaded him to drink a glass of brandy. The old taste was aroused and he soon became intoxicated. But in the morning he went back to his friends, frankly told them what had happened, requested their forgiveness, and deriving new wisdom from the lesson he had received, resolved to wage the warfare with new vigor. His popularity rapidly increased. The largest houses in Boston could not contain the audiences that flocked to hear him. In the fall of 1843 he was again married, and in the following Spring set out on a lecturing tour through the cities of the Middle and Western States. For the last few years he has been lecturing in Europe with the greatest success.

We cannot analytically describe his oratory, never having had the privilege of hearing him, but judging from his success, and the opinion of the public, we should say that he is perhaps the most natural orator in America. He is said to be wonderfully imitative, adapting himself to any subject, naturally expressing every feeling and invariably carrying the minds of his audience along with him. His style of course is not classical, nor so finished as many a speaker's of far less ability, but it is conversational, striking and vivid. He is distinguished for his glorious imagination, and this is one thing that makes his descriptions so vivid and natural. With this characteristic so prominent we must expect to find a great deal of beauty in his speeches, though the exquisite finish may be wanting. His "tribute to water," which almost all have read, is almost unequalled.

Mr. Gough is a wonderful man. He is exerting a healthful influence. What an example does he present to the erring? What a lesson to the young! His history, how instructive to all! Ponder it well. And ye cold-hearted Pharisees, learn to sympathize with those—and show it by word and deed—who are what you might have been, but are not—from your own merit, as you may fancy—but because of the circumstances that surrounded you. Assent to the erring to help themselves!

We remember well that when Mr. Gough left for Europe some years ago, he had an engagement to lecture in Bridgeton; which he did not fulfil but sent word that immediately on his return he would fill the appointment. He has returned. Would it be well to remind him of it?

## NEW JERSEY.

We do not purpose, under this head, undertaking to prove that our State surpasses all others in every desirable quality, nor do we expect to fall into extasies at the sound upon the human race. In man's depraved condition, the fulfillment of this law is not only conducive, but necessary to his well-being. Like every law, it implies a penalty for disobedience. And so great are the advantages to be derived from the observance of this social rule, that the penalties for disobedience are severe and heavy. No man can violate the law, and escape the penalty. Work, incessant work, with hand or brain, is the price of success, and the conditions of happiness. Remember this, all ye who think you live a life of hard and unpaid toil, when weary days bring small relief from ceaseless care, that however hard your lot seem, you are fulfilling one great end of life, and possess within yourselves the means of vanishing many ills to which the indolent are heir. The dron in the busy, bustling hive of life, has no right to live. He who causes two blades of grass to grow, where but one grew before, has been truly called the benefactor of his race. But the non-producer, he who consumes the fruit of others' toil, but gives no adequate return, is only fit for crime. Virtue shuns him. She dwells not beneath the same roof. Her badge is not upon the capable form unused to toil, no matter how boldly a counterfeit signet may be embazoned forth. The world owes no man a living, unless he be the victim of laziness! It calls upon him to arise in the energy of his nature, and rush forth boldly into his field of duty, be it what it may. It calls upon him to develop his nobler nature, and take his stand among his fellow men. It demands of him—and it has the right to make the demand—that he come forth from his life of selfish ease, and labor for himself directly, and others indirectly. Ten thousand busy hands are toiling in his behalf. Ten thousand weary minds are striving to better his condition, and advance his claims. From the morning of life, until the sun shall have long followed the Western path, till it passes through the unfolding Western gates, and the darkness and repose of our last, long sleep comes upon us, and we are laid upon our death couches, there is nothing for us but toil, unceasing toil. We need never fold our arms in inactivity, and expect to be the passive recipients of the golden favors of fortune.

## THE HOLIDAYS.

The festive days, so long looked forward to with joy by youthful hearts, are now fast approaching. Visions of presents, and scenes of pleasure fit before the delighted visions of young expectants. Santa Claus, the friend of children, is soon to make his annual visit. Thank God for Christmas festivities! Now is that extravagant? Not at all. Innocent pleasure is a thing to be received with thanksgiving. Happiness, brief though it may be, is the bright noon of Jeclau. Away with your austerity and pharisaical gloom! True religion begets cheerfulness. Piety is but love to God, best shown by love to man. In seeking true happiness ourselves, and trying to make others happy, we are discharging an obligation imposed upon us by our Creator. And what more pleasing than the unaffected happiness of children. What a God-send to them is the Christmas season! How they enjoy it in anticipation, and how they live it over again after it is passed. Give the children all the happiness you can in the approaching holidays. It will do them good, and do your own heart good, too. Make bright as possible their days of childhood, for they will have misery enough to suffer in the coming time. Make home so pleasant that its sweet influences shall be a safeguard around them in the exciting scenes of youthful life, and their most pleasant memories, in all their after years, shall cluster around their early home. Do not disappoint their expectations of pleasure in the holidays, nor be ashamed to sympathize with them in all their little joys. We could hardly help making this plea for the children.

## Movements of the Southern States.

Alabama Secession Convention meets Jan. 7.

Alabama election for delegates to Convention, Dec. 24.

Mississippi Secession Convention meets Jan. 7.

Mississippi election for members of Convention, Dec. 20.

Florida Secession Convention meets Jan. 3.

Florida election for members to Convention, Dec. 22.

Georgia Secession Convention meets Jan. 16.

Georgia election for delegates to convention, Jan. 8.

Tennessee Legislature (special session) meets Jan. 7.

Texas Legislature (special session) met Dec. 10.

Virginia Legislature (special session) meets Jan. 7.

Tennessee Legislature (special session) meets Jan. 7.

Texas Legislature (special session) met Dec. 17.

The Legislatures of North Carolina, Georgia and South Carolina are now in session.

The Governors of Maryland and Texas have refused to call extra sessions of the Legislature to consider the rights of the South. The Texas Legislature, however, will assemble on its own account, and probably call a State Convention for January 8, 1861.

In the four remaining slaveholding States—Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas—we have not heard of any unusual movement.

Opp. Garrisonian in N. J.—The condition of the Order in the State at present is as follows: 86 initiations during the year, 400 remitted, 55 suspended, 883 24, present number of members, 5,604. Expended for relief of members, \$1,281,000; deficit, \$211,528.

Georgia—Receipts, \$168,665; expenditures, \$85,180; deficit, \$83,515.

Florida—Receipts, \$26,932; expenditures, \$17,155; deficit, \$9,777.

Alabama—Receipts, \$129,103; expenditures, \$63,620; deficit, \$55,482.

Mississippi—Receipts, \$101,549; expenditures, \$70,001; deficit, \$22,548.

Total receipts of the five States \$592,794; expenditure \$313,818; deficit, \$178,976.

There is not one of these States which pay much revenue into the treasury of the Association, and none of them are in a position to do so. The amount of money collected and paid over to the Association is as follows:

1. New Jersey—\$100,000.

2. New York—\$100,000.

3. Connecticut—\$100,000.

4. Massachusetts—\$100,000.

5. Pennsylvania—\$100,000.

6. Rhode Island—\$10,000.

7. New Hampshire—\$10,000.

8. Vermont—\$10,000.

9. New England—\$10,000.

10. New England—\$10,000.

11. New England—\$10,000.

12. New England—\$10,000.

13. New England—\$10,000.

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36. New England—\$10,000.

37. New England—\$10,000.

38. New England—\$10,000.

39. New England—\$10,000.

40. New England—\$10,000.

41. New England—\$10,000.



