

West-Jersey Pioneer.

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

\$1 00 IN ADVANCE! BRIDGETON, N. J., SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1861. VOL. XIII No. 671.

Business Directory

B. F. FERGUSON, ARTIST.

No. 604 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA (Six doors above Sixth). Photographs taken either from Life, Daguerrotypes, or Ambrotypes, and colored in the most beautiful style. Call and see specimens.

J. R. BUTTING, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Furniture Warehouse 221 SOUTH SECOND ST., PHILADELPHIA. BELOW DOCK. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

"THE UNION" ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

THE LADY DELICIA. The Union being in the very center of business, with Passenger Railroads running past and in close proximity affords to those in search of pleasant cheap and pleasant trips to all places of interest in or about the City. The proprietor gives assurance that "THE UNION" will be kept with such charts for as will meet public requirements, and respectfully solicits patronage from Cum gratia and adjoining counties.
TERMS, \$1.50 per year in advance.
March 3, 1860. UPTON S. NEWCOMER.

DR. ROBT. W. ELVER

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Citizens of Bridgeton and vicinity. Office—East Room of Mrs. Jane Seelye's dwelling, Commerce Street, first house east of Elmer & Nixon's office.

PEDRICK & CHESSMAN, DEALERS IN IRON, STEEL, AND BLACKSMITH COAL.

ISAAC PEDRICK, PHILADELPHIA. JOHN CHESSMAN, BRIDGETON.

WATERS & SHIRLEY

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Dispensary, 127 N. Second St., Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail.

DR. J. H. NEWKIRK

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to all persons in the town and country, who are disposed to avail themselves of his services.
Office—Corner of Commerce and Walnut Sts., BRIDGETON, N. J.
February 15th, 1861.

BAUGH & SONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS STORE. GROSSCUP'S BUILDING, COMMERCIAL AND LAUREL STS. BRIDGETON, N. J.

F. A. GIVENBACK, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

No. 26 East Commerce Street, BRIDGETON, N. J.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired.

HENRY ADOLP'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CABINET WAREHOUSES, No. 36 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA. A large assortment of Cottage Furniture on 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, where may be had any of the Newspapers, Magazines or Periodicals, by the single copy or delivered regularly in any part of the town. A supply of good sugar, Tobacco, Vegetables, Fruit, &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, a continuance of patronage is solicited.
Millville, Aug. 12, 1860. ALFRED WALTON.

MELODONS

H. M. MORRIS, Manufacturer, No. 728 Market Street, below Eighth PHILADELPHIA. Also, sole agent in Philadelphia for the sale of CARHART'S SPLENDID SEWING MACHINES, and all the instruments and tools the patentee's own make, and are the most reliable instruments ever offered to the public.

BAUGH & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF RAW BONE 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 M. WILSON, (SUCCESSOR TO WILSON & HEALD), IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 208 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Dealer in Drugs, Oils, Spices, &c., Wholesale and Retail. Sole Agent for Medicine, Anatomy, Photography, &c. Manufacturer of White Lead, &c. Sole Importer and Operator in Foreign and Domestic Patent Medicines.

ROMAN ORNAMENTS, BUILDING LIME, PLASTERING HAIR, &c.

J. M. MOORE & SONS, No. 221 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

S. E. M'GEAR, (SUCCESSOR TO C. S. MILLER & CO.)

At the Old Established Stand for selling DRY GOODS.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING.

Commerce Street, BRIDGETON, N. J.

Cheapest Goods in West Jersey.

S. E. M'GEAR, in view of the present panic and to encourage the laudable practice of making useful Christmas Gifts has reduced his Dress and Fancy Goods to Christmas prices.

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 Merinos! Holiday Merinos! Holiday Merinos! Holiday Merinos!

THE CHOICEST COLORS,

only 25 cts. worth \$1.

at M'Gear's.

GREAT REDUCED

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 8,

Past Colors.

AT M'GEAR'S

SHEETING MUSLINS,

extra quality, 1 yd. wide, only 8 cts., at the

CASH STORE.

RUSSIA CRASH! RUSSIA CRASH!

all Linen—only 6 cts. per yard.

AT M'GEAR'S.

MANCHESTER GINGHAMS,

only 10 cts. at the

CASH STORE.

Sontags, Sontags, Sontags! Sontags!

For choice colors—only 75 cts. at

Grosscup's Building.

Chenille Scarfs, Chenille Scarfs, Chenille Scarfs! Chenille Scarfs!

Extra Cheap—only 50 cts. at

AT M'GEAR'S

Canton Flannels, Canton Flannels, Canton Flannels, Canton Flannels,

only 8 cts. worth 10,

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

MEN'S MERINO & HOSE,

only 12 1/2 cts. per pair—at M'Gear's.

Kentucky Jeans, Kentucky Jeans, Kentucky Jeans! Kentucky Jeans!

Cheap—12 1/2 cts. per yard—at the old place for cheap goods.

J. M. MOORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

JUST RECEIVED a large lot of Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, new crop, Fish, Corn Meal, &c. All of the best quality. Fresh, Butter, Dried Cranberries, Apples, Peaches, &c.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

Over a year old, and made here in the country. **Fluid & Rosemary Oil** of the best quality.

CHRISTMAS—A large assortment of Fancy Candles and Confectionery.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large lot of Boots and Shoes, Men's, Women's and Children's wear, and a good article. If you want a good bargain in shoes, just call and examine my stock. My goods are new and fresh and were brought at a reduced price, and will be sold accordingly for the cash. Call on J. M. Moore, opposite the court, in Exchange Alley, Brighthouse, Philadelphia.

NEW DRESS GOODS

LADIES' STORE, COMMERCIAL STREET, (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE).

B. F. DARE

Is selling as cheap as the cheapest in Town. The Latest Fall & Winter Styles.

Morinos, Paramoros, Alpaccos, Cashmeres, (double width) at 23, 21, 19 and 14 cts. per yard. Alpaca and Silesia, (plain and fancy) at 23, 22 and 14 cts. per yard. Fancy and Black Silks, Dolmans.

Choice Selections of DRESS TRIMMINGS, in every variety.

SHELTAND WOOL, Zephyrs and Marking Canvas, GLOVES, (with or without gauntlets), Hosiery, Ribbons, etc.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Complete assortment of Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Figured Table Diapers, very cheap. Ladies' Girdles, Misses and Children's Girdles, Square Flannels, Orange, Pink and Blue, (plaid and solid).

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS!

OF EITHER THROAT, BEAVER OR STRIPED CLOTHS. Ready made and made to order at short notice.

PAPER PATTERNS, The Latest Styles

For Ladies' Dress Bogue and Sleeves, Ladies' Girdles, Misses and Children's Coats. No charge for pattern when you buy the material of me.

FARMS! NOTICE!

I am prepared and will take HAY, WOOD, BUTTER AND EGGS In exchange for goods.

Dec. 15, 1860.

C. P. PERRY, S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE STS., PHILADELPHIA, Manufactures

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

of the best quality. Bankers and merchants can have their books bound at a low price. *Truman awarded by the Franklin Institute.*

Holiday Books, New and beautiful styles for 1861.

at PERRY'S, Fourth and Race.

C. P. PERRY, Fourth and Race sts., binds in handsome styles—Magazines, Old Books, Music, Periodicals, Family Bibles, &c.

C. P. PERRY supplies, at very low prices, Dressing Papers, Crayons, Mathematical Instruments, Writing Cases, Pen Cases, Pencils, Pocket Cutlery, Ink Stands, Pen Knives, Pencils, &c.

C. P. PERRY manufactures for Banks, Counting Houses, Merchants or Corporations, Blank Books, in any style of ruling or binding.

C. P. PERRY has on hand over one hundred different kinds of Envelopes from 50c. to \$200 per 1,000. Buy at Fourth and Race.

C. P. PERRY has on hand a splendid variety of Hygiene for Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, German Reformers, &c. Also, all kinds of stationery, bound in Turkey, Morocco and Velvet bindings.

DIARIES FOR 1861. OVER 48 DIFFERENT STYLES,

best arranged in the market. Call at PERRY'S, Fourth and Race.

C. P. PERRY, S. W. corner Fourth and Race streets, Philadelphia, supplies every article in the Book or Stationery line. He is a large manufacturer of pens, stationery, and a fine pen and pencil manufacturer. He is enabled to supply goods very low, and make a fair profit. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

C. P. PERRY supplies Merchants, Seminars, and School Teachers with Books and Stationery at very low prices. Buy at PERRY'S, Fourth and Race.

ENGLISH FRENCH and American Inks, of the best quality, for sale at PERRY'S, Fourth and Race.

JUST RECEIVED from the Philadelphia and New York Trade a large assortment of new styles and new books, which I am selling at low prices for cash.

PERRY'S, Fourth and Race, Philadelphia.

WATERS AND JEWELRY, LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., No. 802 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, (FIRST DOOR ABOVE EIGHTH ST.)

WOULD most respectfully call the attention of Citizens and strangers to their large, cheap, and well selected stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, consisting of the latest and most approved styles of Gold Hunting Lever Watches, full jewelled, \$40 00; Gold Lever Watches, open face, full jewelled, \$30 00; Silver Lever Watches, open face, full jewelled, \$25 00; Silver Lever Watches, Hunting case, full jewelled, \$22 00; Silver Lever Watches, open face, \$15 00; Gold Quartz Chains, \$12 00; Gold Vest and Fob Chains, \$10 00; Gold Pen Holders with Pen and Pencil, \$4 00; Gold Pen Holders with Silver Holders, \$3 00; Silver Table Spoon, per set, \$15 00; Silver Tea Spoon, per set, \$8 00.

Removal Notice, &c.
We have constantly on hand, a magnificent assortment of Jewels, consisting of part of the Grand, Breasted, the Kings, Ring Rings, Diamonds, Armlets, and every thing in the Jewelry line, of the latest and most approved patterns.

Gold and Silver Trimmings, Wedding Rings at all prices. Ladies' Trimmings, Gold Watch Keys and Chains, Silver and Steel Buttons, Opera Glasses, &c.

All descriptions of EAR JEWELRY, such as Brooches, Ear Rings, Brooches, Chains, Charms, &c. may be ordered in the most beautiful style. Old Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

We send by mail, with perfect safety, Watches or Jewelry to any part of the United States. All orders must be accompanied with the Cash. No goods sent unless the money is first received.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., No. 802 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

OVERSEAS BANK, BRIDGEVILLE, N. J., Dec. 15, 1860.

ENERGY OF CHARACTER.

Through the whole extent of our country the field of labor is broad, the harvest certain, and its laborers remunerative. But to make a living, and especially to secure a fortune, a man must be wide awake. He must have definite plans, and must execute those plans with untiring energy. He must not allow himself to be diverted from his object by the allurements of pleasure or the seductions of ease. There must be a steady purpose, and that purpose must be pursued in an energetic manner. The only real difference between men in the business world is that some are energetic, while others are not; and the latter often waste more time in repenting over the misfortunes of their lot than would be required to make themselves comfortable if not wealthy. For the young, the habit of conquering difficulties by no means new energy, is invaluable. Later in life, after having been exposed to the trials and sorrows of the world, they find it difficult to acquire the necessary energy to succeed. But if they cultivate this habit in their early life it becomes fixed, as a second nature, and from our energetic youth they form a persevering and successful manhood. The energy of the New England character is everywhere admitted and welcomed throughout the Union. It builds railroads and steamboats, opens mineral localities, navigates streams hitherto deemed unapproachable, tames mountains and rivers, clears forests, organizes States and founds flourishing communities. While those who migrated from among us are developing the resources of the country to an incalculable extent, what are our people doing to vindicate their title to this important element of character? So far as success in life is concerned, it matters little how much ability a man may possess, if energy be wanting. A pound of energy with an ounce of talent is far better than a pound of talent with only an ounce of energy. Indeed, to the listless man, talent is often an incumbrance. It makes him difficult where courage is required, and judging from the success of others that they possess transcendent abilities, he is apt to underrate his own qualifications, which, if combined with proper energy, would place him ahead of his competitors. Superior energy, not superior talent, is the secret of all the vast acquisitions among us. Look where you will, the successful men are not those who possess the most talent, but they are invariably of energy, who have all their lives devoted themselves with untiring energy, and assiduous application to the pursuit which has made them wealthy. Others, by pursuing the same course, may attain the same end. But it will be of no use for a young man to congratulate himself upon his superior abilities, if he does not put those abilities into energetic action. We would say to the journeyman who complain on account of the number of hours per day which they are obliged to work and the meagerness of their wages, rise as fast as possible into the ranks of the master-workmen. This will give them the profits of their work, and enable them to accumulate something for that period of life when they will be incompetent to do a full day's work. We would give the same advice to clerks and apprentices—Make yourselves masters of the business you are prosecuting as fast as you can. As soon as you are qualified, engage in business on your own account. You will then be called upon in their utmost intensity, and you will thereby exchange a life of servitude and poverty for one of comparative independence and competence. Contentment is an admirable thing, but to be content with merely making enough to supply present wants is a mark of wisdom. The prudent man, in prosperity and health will provide the means to protect himself against adversity and sickness. If he is out of this under any pretext whatever, he makes himself a burden to society, and an encumbrance to his friends. We say to all, then, cultivate energy of character, and see to it that you make the best of your abilities, and thereby increase your own usefulness and happiness, and contribute your share to the general welfare of the world in which you live.

VALUE OF PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION.

"Well, now, General," said a Yankee at Washington, to Andrew Jackson, "as we've agin elected you 'President, I hope you'll take good care of the Constitution." "Oh, certainly, my friend," said the general, "and I hope you'll take good care of yours." And there was a great deal of meaning in the old hero's reply. Yet a physical constitution is one of the blessings seldom appreciated until it is gone, and once lost it is seldom recovered. Of course health is valuable for its own sake, or for the sake of avoiding the perpetual misery of sickness. But by constitution we mean something more than health. We mean a healthfulness of the whole physical system, so strong that it cannot easily be interrupted. There are many persons who are never sick, and yet never robust, never well. They never lose a day's work, and yet never do more than the work of half a day. Their lives are made up of a sort of compromise between sickness and health, which keeps their friends always supposing that they are about to break down, while yet they never really do give way, but out-last half a dozen faded, healthy-looking men. Pasty and sallow faced, they have a perpetual liver complaint, a chronic cough, or an inveterate stoop of the shoulders, that makes them bend round like a ball or a tortoise. They seem to live upon tobacco, pies and groundnuts. They never smile, never get angry, never are hungry, never are tired, and never need exercise. This race is on the increase amongst us. Our cities swarm with such. A breath of fresh air more than common will fill the whole race. A visit to the sea-side or mountains uses them up for the season. We protest against such men. They may be, and often are, very keen in particular departments and walks of life, but they are not and cannot be men who take broad common-sense views of things. They will fiddle fiddle over details and minutia, while a large, heavy, broad faced man of much greater robustness of mind will seize the great outlines of business, and work them through successfully. Men without constitution are soon worn out. They cannot give continuous attention to one point. After so many hours their minds tire, and any man who can hold out quietly till they are a little worn down, can get his own way with them. There is a vital stamina of purpose which is lacking in them. Nervous, impatient and hasty, they cannot wait for the right time and place, to carry their point and effect their designs. On the other hand, the man with a good constitution inspires a sort of respect by his robust, firm, large and healthy look. Every body sees that there is power behind all that is put forth in everything that he does. His cool, easy, placid way, his cheerful and self-satisfied air has its weight, as well as its soothing and pleasing influence. He does not easily get out of temper, and when he does, it is the rage of a strong man, out of the way of which all weaker men had better stand and get aside. He will often lack quickness of perception, and be still slower in motion, but there will be no waste of power about him. If he makes a gesture in speaking, it will be just sufficient to enforce his idea, and no more. A good constitution lies at the basis of such sound morality. It makes a man instinctively noble—the biter of littleness and deceit. Correct feeling and a comely person go naturally together. Education may make a man moral, but the body is the organ through which the mind acts, and where the body is in any easy and natural condition, its instincts will at least be apt to be true to all the dictates of what is just, refined and becoming. If all this is true, it may show us the importance of keeping up a good constitution at any price. The student who wears this out, generally does it not by over tasking his mind, but by neglecting to do something else besides—pertaining to proper food, exercise or bathing. But in so doing, he sets himself off, not only from success, but from the good will, the respect, and the proprieties, if no more of the higher moralities of life. The parent or teacher who over-tasks a child's brain, or does not take care to see that the means are taken in him to build up a good physical constitution, are training a miserable existence, whose miserable misapprehensions, faults and prejudices will make those who are his enemies to their families, if not to the State and to mankind.—*Bro. Jonathan.*

NOT TIME

He has not time to attend to those black-eyed boys of his, so the little fellows are learning street lessons! He has not time to take the baby for a little while, or even bring the wood and water, so his frail young wife is breaking down with cares and toil. He has not time to stop to kiss his wife, so her heart is aching for the love of one she thinks indifferent. He has not time to stop and say he was too hasty, so that friend is carrying with him the remembrance of a bitter wrong. He has not time to drop into the school-room for an hour, and so a worthless teacher is allowing still more worthless principles and habits to root out the good which their mother has implanted in his children's minds. He has not time to set out flowers and shrubbery in the yard, and so it is growing up to weeds and briars. He has not time to eat his meals properly, and so he suffers terribly from indigestion! He has not time to read an agricultural newspaper, and so he fears it is the good old way, and wonders that his neighbor raises so much larger crops than he! He has not time to haul a load of fire-wood for the widow across the way, so the poor woman suffers with the winter cold! He has not time to be a Christian, so he runs a very narrow chance of being saved! Busy man! what has he time for? Time to delve for gold, and drive close bargains! Time to wrap the purses of the poor, and hoard the last worn cent that he can grasp! Time to sell the debtor's farm on mortgage, and add the proceeds to his money in the bank! Time to collect the usury which has ruined the man whom he has obliged (!) by lending him a sum of money in necessity! Time enough for all this! Man of business! you must needs, perhaps, take time for death, ere long, and still more time for judgment! "I haven't time," will not avail when the inexorable calls; 'twill not avail to excuse you from the presence of a just Judge!

GETTING USED TO IT.

Somewhere about here—writes a Southern correspondent to the Knickerbocker—lived a small farmer of such social habits that his coming home intoxicated was to us usual thing. His wife urged him in vain to resign the pledge. "Why you see," he would say, "I'll sign it after a while, but I don't like to break right off at once; it ain't wholesome. The best way always is to get used to a thing by degrees you know." "Very well, old man," his helpmate would reply, "see now if you don't fall into a hole some of these days, when you can't take care of yourself, and no one near you to help you out." "Sure enough, as if to verify the prophecy, a couple of days after, he tumbled into the well. Here, the old steward, after a deal of useless scrambling, shouted for the light of his eyes' to come and help him out. "Didn't I tell you so?" said the good soul, showing her cap full over the edge of the parapet; you've got into a hole at last, and it's only lucky I'm in bearing, or you might have drowned, you old dog you!" "Well, she continued after a pause, letting down the bucket, "take hold." And up he came, higher at each turn of the windlass, until—the old lady's grasp slipping from the handle, down he went to the bottom again! "This occurring more than once, made the temporary occupant of the well suspicious. "Look here," screamed he in a fury at the last splash, "you're doing that on purpose—Beware you are!" "Well now, I am," responded the "old oman" tranquilly, while winding him up once more. "Don't you remember telling me its best to get used to a thing by degrees?" "I'm afraid if I was to bring you right up on a sudden you wouldn't find it wholesome!" The old fellow could not help chuckling at the application of his principle, and he protested he would sign the pledge on the instant, if she would fairly lift him out. This she did, and packed him off to "swear in" wet as he was. "For you see," she added, very emphatically, "if you ever fall into the well again I'll leave you there—I will!"

"If my Father will hold the Rope."

In the Highlands of Scotland there is a mountain gorge, 20 feet in width and 200 feet in depth. Its perpendicular walls are bare of vegetation, save the grasses, in which grow numerous and flowers of various colors. Desires of obtaining specimens of these mountain beauties, some scientific tourist once offered a Highland boy a handsome gift if he would consent to be lowered down the cliff by a rope, and would gather a basket full of them. The boy looked wistfully at the money, for his parents were poor; but when he gazed at the yawning chasm, he shuddered, shrank back, and declined. But filial love was strong within him; and after another look at the gulf and at the terrible fissure, his heart grew strong, his eyes flashed, and he said, "I will, if my father holds the rope!" And as he was approaching the village, he observed a notice on the toll-bar, prohibiting public begging within the bounds of the parish, and that he was himself a poor beggar.

"And, please your honor," said he, "I don't want to be after breakin' the parish regulations, so I've made bold to speak a word to ye in private, hopin' that your reverence will be pleased to help a poor Irishman." "This was said with such an air of affected secrecy and drollery, that the clergyman, putting his hand into his pocket, rewarded Pat's inventive wit with the gift of half a crown.

"God often lets us stumble, to put us on our guard against a fall.

SELECTIONS FOR SCRAP BOOKS, No. 167.

The education of the present race of females is not very favorable to domestic happiness. Custom can never alter the immutable nature of right, neither can fashion ever justify any practice which is improper in itself.

To dress indecently is as great an offence against parity and modesty, when it is the fashion, as when it is obsolete.

Does purity, or beauty, or propriety consist in a sedulous disclosure of the person, or in a great redundancy of ornaments?

We may discover much earnestness about our own spiritual interests, while we almost totally neglect the religious cultivation of our children.

Praying for our children without instilling correct principles may be as inefficient as instruction without prayer; or as faith without works.

It would be vain for a husbandman to expect that praying for rain and sunshine would produce a crop of corn in a field, where not one grain had been sown.

Salvation is in no part of scripture represented as attainable by the indolent Christian.

Eyes which are full of beams have an unaccountable clearness in detecting notes in other eyes.

We should distinguish with care, the commandments of God from the superstitious, fancies and dictates of men.

Precept, accompanied by example, exerts a powerful influence on the minds of men.

An undue attention to the decoration of the body abstracts the mind from the contemplation of holy things.

How can that man or woman love the Lord with all their heart, whose warmest affections are centered in the garments they are wearing?

A sanctified heart generally manifests itself in meekness and a serenity of its own unworthiness.

Human existence is short; and the few fleeting years allotted to man to live, soon pass away.

Perhaps more men are undone by an excessive indulgence in things permitted, than by the commission of avowed sins.

What danger there is in indulging a too earnest desire of standing well with the world, or in cherishing a too anxious regard for its good opinion.

Perhaps there never was more danger of our

The Pioneer.

Bridgeton, January, 19, 1861.
THE PIONEER HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY COUNTY PAPER IN THIS STATE.

Only \$1.00 per Year!
JAMES R. FERGUSON, Editor.

We acknowledge the reception of the Senate Journal, with appendix, and Minutes of the Assembly for 1860, from R. M. Smith, Esq., State Treasurer. They were promptly delivered up to us by Mr. James Hood, our efficient County Collector.

The attention of our readers is again called to the lectures to be delivered in this town on Thursday evening of this week. Rev. C. E. Hill, late of this town, is favorably known not only as one of the most efficient preachers in the N. J. Conference, but is generally admitted to be a lecturer of no ordinary ability. The subject chosen by him, "Elements of a Successful Life," will doubtless be treated in the most able and eloquent manner.

The Odd Fellows.
On Monday evening, 15th inst., the officers of "Ariad Lodge," of Mauricetown, were publicly installed in Academy Hall, before a large audience.

On Tuesday evening, Jan'y 1st, the grand officers attended to the same duty in Millville. The Hall was well filled with attentive spectators, and all passed off satisfactorily. Speeches were made by the Grand Chaplain, Dr. Richman, Mr. Mahlon, and Mr. Rainier.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.
Since our last event connected with the programme of secession, have been rapidly developing. We noticed the abandonment of Fort Moultrie, and the occupation of Fort Sumpter, by Major Anderson, and this has brought matters to a crisis. The South denounced this step as a rupture of plighted faith. Gen. Floyd, Secretary of War, demanded of the President that Major Anderson should be remanded, and advised that all the Federal troops should be promptly withdrawn from Charleston. Upon being defeated in the Cabinet on this point, he tendered his resignation, which was received without hesitation. Judge Holt was appointed Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and it is understood that he has the benefit of the experience and counsel of Gen. Scott. This has brought about a complete change in the administration of government, so that the President begins to fix the confidence of Union men. Now that the traitors, Cobb and Floyd, are away, and Thomas and Thompson meditating their departure, a new spirit seems, in the Executive, to respond to the awakened sentiment of Northern people.

When the Commissioners from South Carolina found their character as envoys unrecognized, they were exceedingly irritated, and made their demands upon the President so insolent and insulting, that Mr. Buchanan had no alternative but to return their second letter unanswered.

On Friday it was telegraphed that Major Anderson was besieged, but this intelligence was premature. The position he holds is believed to be tenable against all the force South Carolina can muster.

Gen. Scott has detached by the steamer Star of the West, troops and provisions for the reinforcement and relief of the garrison. It is rumored that an attack has been made upon the Star of the West, near Charleston, and the commanding officer by Maj. Anderson commended.

Meanwhile, Congress has pronounced upon the matter in its popular branch, and a resolution introduced by Mr. Adams of this State, to approve the conduct of Major Anderson, and to pledge support to the Executive in enforcing the laws, passed by the decisive vote of 124 to 66. Mr. Nixon, of course, is recorded in the affirmative of this question.

On Monday the conventions of Alabama and Mississippi were opened, and their sentiment is overwhelming in favor of secession. Where all this will end, it seems hard to foretell; still Mr. Seward, and others prominent in the Republican party, freely predict that peace will speedily ensue. It is not likely that the North will recede in the face of threats, and the Jacksonian doctrine, "The Union must and shall be preserved," seems to suit its temper best.

On Friday, Bridgeton responded to the general sentiment of the country by firing thirty-three guns in honor of Major Anderson's movement. The public mind is very much excited in the present unsettled state of things, and it is to be hoped that a firm and decided policy will vindicate our nation before the world, and repress the treason that has grown bold from the toleration, if not the connivance of those who should have met it at its very inception.

THE MISSIONARY CAUSE.
On Sunday afternoon last, a Juvenile Missionary Meeting was held in the Commerce St. M. E. Church of this town, on which occasion the following interesting addresses were delivered: By C. Albertson, S. Culver, and M. Miller. The singing by the choir was highly creditable. The children of the different schools connected with this church, numbering about four hundred, were present. Reports were made by the Superintendents, and the amount given for the cause of missions, including that raised in the congregation in the morning, amounted to upwards of two hundred dollars. This, considering the times, was doing pretty well for one Church in Bridgeton. A collection was taken for the same cause in the Trinity M. E. Church of this town; the amount we did not ascertain. The following, in reference to the Bible in Italy, will be read with interest:

The changes that have lately taken place in Italy, are of the most interesting and hopeful kind. It is estimated that 22,000,000 of people have lately come to the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. The Bible, which has been heretofore a prohibited book, is now free in all Italy, excepting Rome, and a small territory circumjacent. Depositories are established in Tuscany, Naples, and in Sicily, as well as in Northern Italy. The American Bible Society has twenty Colporteurs engaged in the work of distribution, and has given orders to the Swiss-Italian Committee having the matter in charge, of which the celebrated Colonel Trovachini and Dr. Merle d'Aubigne are members, to increase the number, as men qualified for the work, can be procured. The books circulated, are Italian Bibles and Testaments, printed there under the direction of the Society. It is a matter of great importance, that while this fortunate state of things continues, (for how soon this door may be closed, no one can tell,) we should give the Italian what they may need—an open Bible. The Bible, says Garibaldi, holding up a sacred volume, "is the Canon that will free Italy!" The American Bible Society calls upon those who desire to help, in this special department, or in its general work, (never so urgent of interesting as now,) to send their donations to Henry Harker, 213 E. Fifth Street, New York.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.
TRENTON, JAN. 8.—The Legislature met to-day. In the House the members were sworn in, and then adjourned to meet to-morrow, without electing officers. The Democrats and Americans have a majority; but there is some difficulty in arranging a division of the officers.

In the Senate there was some excitement. The Republicans had a majority of one, and yet the Democrats elected all their officers. This was done by the Republican Senator of Burlington county voting with the Democrats. One of the reasons alleged is that a brother-in-law of the Senator is the Democratic secretary of the Senate. The officers elected were: Edward Perry, of Hunkerton, president; Joseph J. Sleeper, of Burlington, secretary; and B. K. McClurg, of Monroe, assistant secretary.

In order to improve our readers with Gov. Ogden's Message, in address to other papers in South Jersey, the Pioneer is pleased to publish the Message this day.

GOING TO THE POOR HOUSE.

This age and country are alike distinguished for the kindness and care extended towards the poor and destitute. It is not the least among the many proud monuments of civilization—that large, convenient and comfortable buildings are provided for their reception, and humane and enlightened persons appointed to provide for their temporal wants and comfort. With each returning year increased attention has been directed to the subject, until it really seems as if our system can hardly be improved upon, even by the most enlarged philanthropist. In carrying out the benign principle of their enlightened policy, this county is second, we feel no hesitation in saying, to none in this country or in the world. The poor are amply provided for, the sick and afflicted carefully nursed, and spiritual instruction cheerfully and regularly given. Yet, after all this careful provision by the State, to which every destitute native citizen is entitled, there are multitudes of the most deserving poor, who suffer all the pangs of hunger, cold, privation and suffering, rather than to avail themselves of the kind shelter of the county house. Whilst on the other hand there are those, who from idleness, dissipation, or want of care, designedly or carelessly keep poor, calculating on spending a portion of the year within its walls.—The former are mostly those who have been in better circumstances, and though knowing that their personal wants would be relieved at this county institution, yet instinctively shrink from letting their wants be known. Why is this? It would not seem to arise from any radical defect in our system of giving relief. Its main cause may be found in that spirit of self-pride, that innate habit of dependence, which American sentiment and American institutions are designed to create.

But few American born citizens can be come beggars; their spirit revolts at the idea. The idea of personal independence pervades the breasts of all, and it is but the natural and logical result of our system of government that a reluctance is manifested, either to solicit aid, or seek the shelter provided by public munificence. We often hear the remark; may we not say the unfeeling remark, "Why don't they go to the poor house?" We have already answered why, and will only add, that it is chiefly, if not only those who estimate personal character; who preserve a portion of self-respect; who have delicate sensibilities—sensibilities that would be rudely shocked by the somewhat necessary and well meant, but curious gaze of the many who visit a public institution, who do not apply for admission. Such being the case, it becomes a pertinent and proper inquiry whether such should not be aided to keep out of the poor house, instead of being sent to it. We have no hesitation in saying that they ought, if for no other reason than to preserve their feeling of self respect and tenderness of sensibility. These being fostered by our laws, and the spirit of our institutions, should not be readily destroyed if it can be avoided. There is always as much in the manner of giving as in the gift itself. A loaf of bread, kindly handed in a spirit of christian welcome, will often afford more genuine relief than a gold dollar ostentatiously given in a spirit of cold hearted affectation. But there are but few of the class of which we have been speaking, if in health, that wish to receive alms without forcing some return. But as they have only labor to bestow in return, some way ought to be made to allow them the opportunity to repay the kindness. Though "it is much more blessed to give than to receive," a blessing would hardly fail to be receivable for these opportunities. Amidst the multiplicity of household duties, there are always some that might be reserved for such purposes. If the destitute family have children, give them some little errand to do; the father some wood to cut, or let the mother assist in sewing, washing or other work that she can do. You can thereby preserve your neighbor's self-respect, perhaps save them from the commission of theft, for it is a hard matter for indigent poverty and honesty to travel long together. Secure their gratitude, and more than all, secure an inward reward in the consciousness of duty performed, higher than any self-indulgence can bestow.

Ye who live in daily plenty—who are surrounded with an abundance of life's comforts, think, Oh think! how much misery it lays in your power to relieve, how much even the scraps wasted from your table, might add to the comforts of some less fortunate neighbor. Do not wait for them to come to you—the deserving destitute instinctively shrink from your gaze. Especially during the inclement season of the year, look around, visit all those whom you have any reason to suspect are straitened for the want of the comforts of life. Observation can detect what they fail would hide, or willingly keep from telling. Return from, but go not to their dwellings empty handed. So may your flocks increase, your family increase, your crops bring forth abundantly, and the choicest of Heaven's blessings rest upon your head.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Assembly:
This provision of the Constitution which requires the Governor "to communicate to the Legislature at the opening of each Session the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient," is important in proportion to the influence such communication may exert on the course which will be pursued. It is in respect to what on this occasion may be submitted, I proceed to fulfil the duty imposed.

The report of the Treasurer will show that the income of the State was larger the past year than ever before. Notwithstanding this the indebtedness has increased.—On the first instant there was due:
To the Bank of Savings, New York, \$95,000.
To the Treasurer, for arrears of interest on warrant given by appropriation to the Lunatic Asylum, 9,000.
To the several Counties, balance School appropriation for 1860, 28,244.34
Balance of appropriation to the Normal School, 1,400.
Annual State tax and Transit duties not yet advanced, \$53,271.69.
Deduct cash on hand, 25,188.58
Liabilities on acct. of State Prison, 2,900.

Total, \$164,792.81
The Treasurer's report for January, 1860, showed that the indebtedness of the State at that time was \$155,791.04. It has therefore been increased \$8,998.79. For particulars of the receipts and disbursements, and also for the condition of the School fund, you are referred to the Treasurer's Report.

The practice of anticipating the revenue of the State it is hoped may be discontinued; yet, for although the companies applied to have cheerfully respected to the call of the Treasurer, still the State is in the humiliating attitude of a suppliant, and it is hoped the Legislature will not suffer her again to be thus reduced.

With a constitutional prohibition to the creation by the Legislature of any debt exceeding \$100,000, the statement submitted shows the necessity of prompt action. It is not sufficient that there are assets to meet every demand upon the Treasury, if they are not so applied; and without enquiring how the debt was incurred, either by the State, or that of the Legislature, it is the duty of the Legislature to adopt such measures as will, with the least inconvenience to the people, and to the detriment to the interests of the State, reduce it within the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

There is no probability of an important increase in the receipts, and we may therefore inquire whether the expenditure can be so reduced as to accord with the limit. The retrenchments recommended by my predecessor in his last message, are judicious, some of which are again offered for your consideration. A niggardly policy, unworthy the dignity of the State, is not urged; but that important reductions can be made with advantage to the character and finances of the State, and without prejudice to its interests, is certain.

Your consideration is directed to the propriety of obliging each county to pay its bills of tax and costs. Justice and economy demand this.

Those counties having large towns within their limits, or such as are near the cities on either side of us, have advantage from these circumstances; and these also tend to increase crime and the consequent expense. The counties that have not these advantages are also in a degree exempt from crime, but by existing regulations, are compelled to bear an equal proportion of the expense incident to the whole. It is evidently just that as each county is benefited in various ways, each should bear its peculiar burdens. It is further believed, that the expense incurred from criminal prosecutions would be much reduced if borne by the counties, subjected as they would be to the supervision of the county authorities. This branch of expense has increased without any apparent cause, as will be seen by comparing the result in former with recent periods; for instance, in the year 1849 the number of prisoners was 210, and the costs \$7,550; in the year 1859, the number of prisoners was 317, and the costs \$16,070. The clerical services and printing for the Legislature for the year 1859 amounted to over \$23,000, and for the year 1860 to over \$26,000. A reform in the manner of engraving bills, (which is much needed) the exclusion of unimportant matter from the journals, and adjusting the accounts for these services in accordance with law, would, it is believed, reduce them at least \$10,000. A more particular examination of items in the incidental bill is much needed. The reforms here recommended, if adopted, would reduce the expenses of the State between 25 and 30,000 dollars per annum, and with no unusual, extraordinary expenses, would soon reduce the debt within the limit assigned by the Constitution. If the economical policy suggested be deemed inexpedient, it is proposed, that there should be a sufficient amount of the securities held by the State sold, to effect the object; or that the sum required be raised by taxation, as you may deem best.

Much has been done by our Public School System for the education of the ignorant; but not enough to satisfy the real friends of our free institutions, the stability of which depend so much on the rising generation. In the effort to make scholars, it is feared the cultivation of the heart is overlooked, forgetting that as "Knowledge is Power," we but increase the capacity for evil in those on whom we bestow it, unless the *will* be toward that which is "true, honest, and of good report." Intellectual culture has been steadily increasing in our midst; it is to be feared, that vice has not increased in the same ratio, and need we refer to history to be assured that patriotism does not always thrive best among polished and intellectual people. The importance of a proper selection of books can scarcely be over-estimated, and the teachers on whom so much depends, should be virtuous as well as intelligent; such only should be entrusted with so great a responsibility. The Normal School is expected to furnish them. Those sent forth by that institution have done much for the cause of Education in the State, and under the present judicious management much more may be expected. Great interest in the subject of Education, has been awakened in various sections, mainly by means of Teacher's Institutes, through the instrumentality of which, the importance of good public schools has been brought directly and forcibly to the attention of the people.—While this is a subject for gratulation, it is to be regretted, that every advantage cannot be taken of it, in consequence of the inefficiency of our School laws to secure all the benefits derivable from the system they are intended to establish and maintain. It is desirable that the laws relating to Schools should be examined, with a view of ascertaining what are their defects, and wherein they may be rendered more efficient. These laws have been framed at various times, as circumstances appeared to demand them, and in many instances they have been found as to defect, rather than to require the aids for

which they were intended—a careful revision of them is needed.
By the act to constitute and appoint Trustees for the security and management of the School fund for the support of free Schools, the Governor of the State, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Attorney General and Secretary of State, are made Trustees of the School fund, and the last proviso of the 8d sec of the act provides "that no services performed either by the said Trustees or Treasurer in pursuance of the directions of this act shall any compensation be required." The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Assembly do not usually reside in Trenton, and in order to attend to these duties are obliged at stated times to visit Trenton, at a sacrifice of time and money, for which, by the terms of the act, they can receive no compensation; with a conviction that this should not be so, it is recommended that the act be so amended as to allow the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Assembly a reasonable compensation.

The report of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum heretofore submitted, affords satisfactory information respecting its operations during the past year, as will, it is believed, satisfy you that its efficiency has not diminished. There is ground for congratulation, that its affairs from the beginning have been conducted in so judicious a manner, as to obtain the confidence of our citizens, and that we have in our State an Institution inferior to none, and worthy of all the aid it may require at your hands. The necessity that exists for enlarging it, will be found in the report of the Managers.

The institutions for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, in New York and Philadelphia, there are twenty-six pupils who are receiving support and instruction from the fund provided by the State.

There are eighteen pupils in the Blind Asylums of New York and Philadelphia supported and instructed from the funds of the State. The propriety of these appropriations is unquestionable, and they will be cheerfully approved until it shall be deemed expedient to establish asylums for these, our afflicted brethren, in our own State.

In accordance with the policy of the State towards the indigent deaf and dumb, and blind, the Legislature, at the last session, passed an act appropriating \$5000 for the maintenance and instruction of indigent children of feeble mind, in the Pennsylvania training school at Media, near Philadelphia; the sum for each child not to exceed \$200. This provides for fifteen children in the sum of \$7,500 under certain conditions, in charge of the Governor of the State. It soon appeared that there would be more applicants than the fund would suffice for, and in order to its impartial distribution it was determined, that two only should be received from one County; in carrying this arrangement into effect, several applicants have been denied. Probably a sum as large again as has been appropriated would be needed to provide for all such children in the State; an increase in the number of children, the result of the effort to instruct children of this character, is more fully ascertained.—There are now in the Institution at Media twelve children supported by the funds appropriated by the State, viz:

- 2 from the County of Camden,
 - 2 " " Burlington,
 - 2 " " Mercer,
 - 2 " " Salem.
- From Cumberland, Sussex, Gloucester and Morris 1 each.

The State Agricultural Society has not received such encouragement from the government as has in most other States been extended to similar institutions. If it were made really a State Society, it would be much more likely to attract attention to agricultural pursuits—increasing interest in farming operations, stimulating those engaged in them to further advances, and in diffusing valuable information.—The appearance in neighboring States of a contagious disease among cattle, called "pleuro pneumonia," and the alarm thereby created, are well known. Being stealthy in its commencement, and very fatal in its results, the magnitude of the danger was deemed sufficient to warrant the coming of the Legislature, and the passage of a law to be put in force to take to arrest its progress, and a large sum was appropriated for that purpose; in several other States the government acted with reference to this disease. When it appeared in this State, in the spring of the past year, the alarm among the owners of cattle was so great, that calling the Legislature together was seriously contemplated.—At this juncture, the State Agricultural Society through its President and Executive Committee, and committee on the part of the Legislature, sent an expedition to Massachusetts which obtained such information respecting the disease and treatment of it, as, when made public by the Society, allayed the alarm, and induced a quiet waiting for further developments. The Geological Survey of the State (which had been stopped) was resumed by an act of the last Legislature through the exertions of the State Agricultural Society. In view of the important interests it is designed to foster, and the benefits already derived from it, the Society will any day deny the propriety of making it a liberal appropriation? Simple justice demands it should be equal to the expense incurred in the investigation and publication, made by it for the benefit of the State. A report of the Committee is herewith transmitted.

The act of the last Legislature "Providing for the more effectual organization of the Militia," by dividing them into two classes, "the active and inactive," appears to give ground for general satisfaction; and it should be in the State an efficient military force under the command of officers of ability, that may be ready on occasions of riot or outbreak, which the regular police force may not be strong enough to control, and it is recommended that a proper encouragement be extended by the Legislature to our Military organization, and that as far as practicable they be furnished with suitable arms, and all else required to make them an efficient and respectable citizen soldiery, so that they in command who devote much time and labor to these organizations, may feel a just pride in the equipment and discipline of their corps, and that all engaged may know that the State appreciates their services and public spirit.

The accompanying report of the Commissioners of Pilotage contains information of what has been done in their department the past year. Their duties appear to have been faithfully performed, and the usefulness of the board increasing. The supplement to the act of the Legislature, in relation to the last session of the Legislature, it is believed will render the board more efficient, by restricting the members to practical men.

A communication has been addressed to me by G. W. Blunt, Esq., Pilot Commissioner of New York, suggesting the propriety of establishing an exterior and bulk head line opposite New York on the waters of this State, which would be a benefit to the commerce of New York, and would have the effect of rendering it more secure.

subject by citizens of our own State, and if advocated by them, the proposal is commended to your favorable consideration.
At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed authorizing the Inspectors to "erect a wing with additional cells to the State Prison, of the size, plan and specifications, submitted by the Joint Committee on State Prison accounts last year to the Inspectors of the State Prison, the said plans, specification and contracts, to be first submitted to the Governor and Chancellor; and by them approved before having force or effect." The plans were accordingly submitted and approved, and a contract made with Austin H. Patterson, Esq., by which he engaged to build the wing and cells for the sum of fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

The report of the Inspectors will give the particulars of this, and also of some additional improvements made by them under the authority with which they believe themselves invested.

Although the addition is not in all respects such as those best acquainted with the management of the Prison could have desired, yet it adds to the comfort of the prisoners and the convenience of those having them in charge. There are now about 400 persons confined in the prison, and notwithstanding the addition it is still crowded, so that it is necessary to place more than one in some of the cells. This, with the certainty that the number of prisoners will increase at least in proportion to the increase of population, shows the urgent need of still further enlargement. Next to supporting the Constitution, no duty is more imperative on the Legislature than the adoption of measures promoting a due observance of the laws, if the punishment of their non-observance is to be imprisonment, it becomes obligatory to make such imprisonment effectual for the punishment and as far as possible, the reformation of the offender.

It is thought, by most of those who have interested themselves in this subject, to have advantages over the social, and if the Legislature coincide with this opinion, then that system should be adopted so far as it can be—no advantage can be made towards it without additional room which should be secured as soon as practicable. There being no unoccupied space within the present enclosure, the outer wall must be extended if more room is to be created. Without enlarging the capacity of the Institution at Trenton, let us consider whether it would not be wiser to build another in the Eastern part of the State? Notwithstanding the weight of testimony in favor of the solitary system, there are good men opposed to it. The erection of another Prison as proposed, will afford an opportunity for comparing the two systems, and may lead to the adoption of the better.

The present Prison with small cost, he adapted to either, and the one to be built is least suited. From reports of those who have for years made this subject a study it is believed that in order to secure the greatest benefit, not more than three hundred persons should be kept in one enclosure.

By a comparison of the number of convicts in the State Prison with the population at different periods, we find that in the year 1830 the number was as 1 to 4,000 inhab, 1836 " " " " 2,500 " " " " " " 2,500 " " " " " " 1,800 " " " " " " 1,000 "

Showing that crime has increased in a greater ratio than population, and appealing to the Legislature to adopt measures in accordance with this fact.

Placed as our Penitentiary system is entirely under the control of the Legislature, it is on them the responsibility rests of making it what it should be, and they ought not to be satisfied until our State Prison becomes what our Lunatic Asylum already is, beyond a superior. So great is the necessity for additional Prison accommodation, that it is recommended the ineffectual Legislature required to effect it be enacted without delay, by the appointment of a committee instructed to devise a plan, fix the location, and compare the merits of the several plans of a new Prison, and that they report to the Legislature as early as practicable.

In addition to the duty of providing for the reduction of the debt of the State within the constitutional limit, and enlarging the State Prison, your attention is asked to the exposed and crowded condition of the State Library, which should be placed in a fire-proof building without delay, as its destruction would be an irreparable loss to the State. It is recommended that the location of the new Asylum—be the property of subscribing to a new edition of "Nixon's Digest," the late edition of which is nearly exhausted; and also to the policy of cancelling the whole indebtedness of the State. With obligations approaching the constitutional limit we are unprepared for emergencies to which we are constantly exposed; such as the destruction of the State House or other public buildings, the possibility of which, warns us of the inconvenience to which we may be subjected, by suffering a debt of such magnitude to rest on us. In view of the above, you are asked to consider whether the debt has not fully come, when the income of the State should be increased by taxation? The favor with which the measure will be received by the people, depends on the faithfulness with which economy is practiced in the administration of the affairs of the government, and the purposes to which the revenue is applied. If they are satisfied it is used for the benefit of the whole, to protect and advance the interests of the State, and to maintain its honor—not to reward partisans or for vain show—it will be cheerfully met. A tax of \$50,000, (which would be less than eight cents to each inhabitant,) with the present income, and the reforms suggested, would, in a short time, enable the Legislature to meet all the requirements that have been offered for your consideration. This is an age of advancement;—in this and other Christian countries, the benevolent are increasing their efforts for the relief of suffering humanity—especially interested, and they render the punishment of crime less barbarous and more reformatory—to soften the lot of the insane, the idiotic, the blind, the deaf and dumb. Those appreciating the blessings of intellectual culture are exerting themselves to make all of their kind sharers in these enjoyments, and shall New Jersey be laggard in a march that elevates for its goal the mental and moral elevation of her citizens? "There is that scattereth, "and yet increaseth, there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty." The propriety that has attended these United States, we should have supposed would insure their continual unity; but we learn that a portion of the confederacy propose to secede, believing that the evils to which they are subjected in the Union, outweigh the advantages they enjoy, and therefore propose to dissolve the connection and establish independent Governments, composed of one or more States; South Carolina has already declared herself independent, and in many instances she has rendered her obligations to the General

Government, and it is feared that others are preparing to do likewise. We do not consent to such a proposition, nor for a moment recognize the right—the principle of which, if carried out, would lead to anarchy. The chief reasons alleged for secession are:—"That the non-slaveholding States have not recognized, been bound by, or obeyed, the supreme law of the land—the Constitution, and laws made under it, viz: "the Fugitive Slave Law and the decisions of the Supreme Court." Second—"That the citizens of the slave States are by the others denied equal rights in the territory." "The first of these charges addresses itself to the States in their separate capacity, and in that aspect we propose to meet it. Since the adoption of the Constitution, New Jersey has with faithfulness that has never been questioned excepting through ignorance, fulfilled every obligation assumed under its provisions; fully, fairly and distinctly. The laws on our statute books in relation to fugitives, were enacted for the purpose of facilitating their rendition to their owners. Since their passage, the Supreme Court has made some decisions which make it proper that these laws should be carefully examined, and if found to conflict with the Constitution or laws of the United States, they should be at once repealed or amended. The decisions of the Supreme Court have ever been held by New Jersey to be the law of the land, and we must ever will—whether distasteful or not.

The subject of Slavery in the Territories is one, the settlement of which does not come within our province; it belongs to the General Government in which we, together with all the States are represented, and with them we leave the subject, confident that they will be disposed to harmonize as far as possible, all conflicting interests.

It does not appear that the Legislature of New Jersey is present called on to do any thing beyond what has been proposed, unless it may be to give some expression to her views. The people of this State beyond all question, stand as a unit in favor of the Union, and are prepared to defend it, and to make all reasonable and proper concessions to insure its perpetuity. They also believe that the Constitution as it is, affords protection to the rights of all, cherishing the most friendly spirit towards their brethren of the South, they would be the last to insist on retaining a system which is so burdensome with the anxieties and responsibilities of an institution, for the introduction of which they are not accountable, but which was entailed upon them, and for the abolition of which, the wisdom of man has failed to suggest a humane and feasible plan, and which God in his own good time and way will bring about; and also that they have been irritated by a continued system of interference with their affairs, for the management of which they have only a responsible share. It is not to be supposed that what was wisely and uncalculated for, and that serious counter charges could be readily made, is certain, but they have enough of perplexity connected with their peculiar institution to induce those not so burdened, to refrain from aggravating their troubles. If the pulpit, the press, and all who wish well to their country, would unite in promoting sentiments of love, forbearance, and charity among the whole people of this Republic, and to refrain from the least calumny or calumnious insinuation, the effect would be strengthened those bonds, without which our Union is but a name.

The troubles connected with Slavery have, in a great measure, been brought on by a few persons of extreme views both North and South, who by constantly presenting to the public in its most exaggerated form, whatever excited jealousy and distrust where, but for these efforts, fraternal fellowship would have continued.

It is not for us here to argue those who regard slavery as a sin so monstrous, that all connected with it are consigned to condemnation. They see it through a medium that enlarges all its deformities and dims all its palliatives, will listen to no arguments, attach no importance to the opinions of others, the practice of their forefathers, or the requirements of the Constitution—we give some of them credit for sincerity; but if so sensitive to wickedness, they will find enough to exercise their time and talents within the bounds of their own State, and probably within a narrower circle.

On the other hand are those who believe that all who live on the North side of a certain geographical line are their enemies and willing to violate every obligation of the Constitution and laws—who deem a constitutional election of a President sufficient cause for dissolving the Union; such do not desire to remain in it. They dream of a Southern Confederacy that is embraced all of South Carolina, and its dependencies, Georgia, Florida, and eventually to subvert Mexico; and it may be "Cuba—constituting a Southern galaxy composed of stars of the first magnitude, with the rest of mankind gazing with wonder and admiration on its greatness—dreams which the realities of the experiment would speedily dissipate and in which they forget that a world would stand in opposition to their principles, and that the position they now hold as being a part of the great American Republic would crumble beneath them; and they awake to the realization of having sold their birthright for a mess of pottage.

Most of the differences that set people and nations at variance, could be adjusted if the fear of compromising what is called "honor" did not deter each from making concessions which they are bound to make. Honors are those who from innate selfishness, cannot comprehend the motives that induce forgiveness of injuries and acknowledgment of wrongs, prevent the performance of many righteous acts. Let us hope that the Representatives of all the States at Washington will rise above such fears—above the temper that vents itself by spiteful actions and opprobrious epithets, and act with an eye single to the welfare of the whole country.

The great mass of the people in all sections, are thankful to believe are strongly attached to the Union; but unfortunately, they are not, and those most opposed to the evils connected with the agitation of Slavery are still standing with us in favor of the Union. To these true-hearted patriots we owe much, and we strengthen their hands by a disposition to conciliate and yield to all proper demands.

Unwilling to abandon the cause, and clinging to the hope that the Commission appointed for that purpose will agree on measures of compromise, we anxiously await the result.—If it should appear that their views cannot be harmonized, then I earnestly recommend that, without delay you adopt a resolution inviting all the States to appoint delegates, in such manner as can be most speedily and satisfactorily done. It is our earnest and endeavor to agree upon terms by which our Union may be saved. We cannot believe it possible that such a Convention convened for this purpose, should be defeated by a majority in all sections of the country, and these terms could then be presented to Congress as the united will of the people of the States, and we have no doubt that a general climate, productive soil, and favorable location, her people moral, industrious, and enterprising, New Jersey, whether alone or connected with others, can be a case of benefit; but it is for far glorious Union, of which she is a part; for the illustrious past, the hopeful

future, the cause of freedom everywhere, the cause of our children to the right of citizenship in the noblest Republic the world has ever seen, and for the example we afford the nations of the earth. In the hand of God, who we confidently believe will order all things according as we do our trust in him, we leave the matter, praying that in mercy he would save us from ourselves.

In entering on the duties of Legislation, without to many of you are new, it is proper to remember, that the obligations assumed are solemn and important, requiring the most serious consideration. You have been selected by your fellow citizens to take charge of the affairs of the State, whose interests will be advanced or retarded by your action. We should further remember that all hands should be united, unless blessed by God, and while we thank him for the much he has given that was undesired, let us pray that his mercies may be continued to us, and be received with gratitude.

CHARLES S. OLDEN.

Trenton, Jan. 8, 1861.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COURTS.
The several courts of Cumberland County met on Tuesday morning last at 10 o'clock. Judge Clawson not being present, the Grand Jury were sworn in the Quorum Sessions.—Several tavern licenses were granted, and divers road applications disposed of. The Court then adjourned to 2 P. M., at which time Judge Clawson took his seat. There was nothing of importance doing in the afternoon. The Grand Jury came in with 5 bills of indictment, and were discharged.—Joseph Rial was acquitted on a charge of assault and battery.

WEDNESDAY, 10 A. M.—Robert Taylor was convicted on an indictment for assault and battery. Some common business was then transacted, and at 12 o'clock the Jurors were discharged, and the Circuit and Oyer and Terminer adjourned for the term.

Mauricetown Sunday School Exhibition.
We have been informed by a friend, that the Exhibition held in the M. E. Church, at Mauricetown, was one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever witnessed in that region.

"The Crowning of Florence Nightingale" was most impressive; as also "The Orphan Boy's Choice," which brought tears to many eyes.—"Mrs. Partridge's Tea Party," by four girls, as well as several other pieces, elicited applause; and probably the most affecting scene was the appearance of a sweet looking little girl upon the stage, who had lost a pious mother some years ago, and who sang, very sweetly: "To my Mother in Heaven." Many other very interesting dialogues and pieces were spoken, but we have not space nor time to particularize. The singing, under the direction of Mr. Gilbert S. Holmes, was excellent.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Mr. Burton:—Seeing an advertisement in the columns of your paper of the public installation of the I. O. O. F., and not having much knowledge of the Order, I thought I would procure a ticket, and attend the meeting. I went to the hall, took my seat among the crowd, and waited until about 7 o'clock, when the members of the Lodge came in full regalia, and took their seats. The regalia worn by the officers was very pretty, and made of a costly material. Grand officer Howell came in and took the chair; there a loud rap was heard at the door, and the Grand Officers were announced and admitted.—The elective officers then retired for a few minutes, and then were admitted, headed by Mr. W. Dare. Grand Marshall met the officers to be installed, in the following order: Jos. H. Minor, George Lawrence, John S. McGee, Wm. C. Whitaker and Dayton B. Whitaker, all marching to that good old tune, John Long's song, well played upon the Melodeon by Mr. B. F. Dare, and sung by the members of the Lodge. After singing, each officer was installed, and took their seats for the present term. The installation being over, the D. D. G. M. introduced the Grand I. O. O. F., who gave a very interesting address. After the speaking was over, refreshments, such as Ice Cream, Cakes, Apples, and all kinds of confections were served, but owing to the large number present, they could not be waited on so as to give entire satisfaction to all. There were some who behaved themselves in such a bad manner as to cause the committee to stop the refreshments sooner than they would otherwise have done. (So I was told by one of the committee.) With this exception, it was a very pleasant affair, and I think the committee deserve much credit for their kindness and attention.

BY OURself FOR GOD'S CREATOR,
BY PERRY OF ANGLERS.

MARRIED.

Jan. 1, 1861, by the Rev. Wm. B. Brown, Mr. Aaron S. Barton of Camden, N. J., to Miss Rosa Brown of Philadelphia, Pa.

On the 24th inst. of Gloucester, by Rev. J. S. Hisher, Mr. Elmer M. Ware, of said county, to Miss Anna Erskine, of Gloucester county.

On the 24th inst. of the same place, by the same, Mr. Henry J. Dills to Miss Abigail A. daughter of Gabriel A. Abbott, Esq., all of Gloucester County.

In Bridgeton on the 8th inst., by Rev. W. B. Gillette, Mr. William K. Stouffer, of New Jersey, to Miss Mary E. Frazer, of Bridgeton, N. J.

In Bridgeton, on the 8th inst., by Rev. T. H. Colbourn, Mr. Israel B. Nichols to Miss Phoebe M. Garrison, both of Salem Co., N. J.

At the residence of Elias Bateman, in Fairfield Township, on the 24th inst., by Rev. J. S. Hisher, Mr. Joseph Mattison to Mrs. Mary H. Babey, all of Cumberland Co.

At Pontiac, Ill., Dec. 9, 1860, Mr. Jacob M. Elwell, of Pana, Ill. (formerly of this County,) to Miss Sarah Jane Wiley, daughter of Rev. Jacob Wiley, of the former place.

At the Parsonage in Port Elizabeth, Dec. 28th, by Rev. J. S. Hisher, Mr. Joseph Bingham to Miss Melvina Lloyd, both of Mauricetown, Gloucester County, N. J.

At the same place, by the same, Jan. 6th, Mr. James Murphy to Miss Annie M. Chamption, both of Dorchester.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE MILLVILLE BANK.

Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.	
Capital Stock,	\$50,000
Circulation,	34,400
Reserves,	27,412 11
Due other banks,	2,624 11
Profit and Loss—Surplus,	2,372 87
\$127,819 10	
Bills Receivable,	\$91,029 82
Real Estate, Patents and Franchises,	4,250 "
Due from other Banks,	14,014 78
Due from Merchants, Traders, Brokers, and Agents,	14,660 55
Specie,	1,400 "
\$127,160 "	

NATHANIEL STRATTON, Pres.
LEWIS M'CLPORD, Cashier.

Special audited and subscribed this 6th day of January, 1861, before me.
E. G. McCLONG, Justice of the Peace.

MILLVILLE BANK.

January

