

The West Jersey Pioneer.

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

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE!

BRIDGETON, N. J. SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1853.

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Franklin Ferguson.

TERMS.

The WEST JERSEY PIONEER is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at \$1.00 per year, in ADVANCE, or \$1.50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be inserted for 40 cents a folio of 100 words, for the first insertion; 20 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction will be made upon all advertisements exceeding five folios in length, and which are inserted for a longer period than three months. No advertisement of a folio or less will be inserted a single week, for less than 50 cents. All letters and communications must be post-paid, and accompanied by the author's name, to insure attention.

Office—Brick Building, Corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets.

Choir Party.



For the West Jersey Pioneer.

The violet that is bright, once more,
The grass is green again;
The "Spring" bird's sweet strain,
The winter's snow is past away,
The earth is born anew,
And vernal charms we loved before,
Those charms again we view.
But all the heart we winter reigns,
Where chilling frosts have fell,
No bustling Spring sun's smile bring
Its sadness to dispel;
No vernal charms are spreading there,
No violet blooms again,
And never in that blasted hour,
The Thrush will swell his strain.
Bridgeton, May 20, 1853.

From the New-York Organ.

TAKE ME HOME.

Oh! take me home to die!
For I cannot breathe your air;
I dream for aye of our wildwood cot,
And the green trees waving there.
On my father's brow a shade,
And my mother's dark eyes dim,
When a tone is gone from the household land,
Chanting the Vesper hymn.
Oh! bear me home to die!
I would sleep beneath the shade
Of the rustling leaves that seem'd like friends,
When I beneath them played.
Oh! bear me to them now,
Let me hear the West wind moan,
Through the leafy sides of the forest green,
With sad prophetic tone.
I would hear the waters fall,
From our own moss-covered rock;
Your streams flow clear o'er their pebbly beds,
But they my sad heart cheer.
Oh! bear me home to die,
For I would meet again,
The cheering light of eyes I love,
Let not my prayers be vain!
For my weary heart strings break,
And the sands of life run low;
Oh! let me look upon the trees,
Once more, before I go!

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

A PETITION TO TIME.

Touch us gently, Time!
Let us glide down thy stream
Gently—as we sometimes glide
Through a quiet stream.
Humble voyagers are we,
Husband, wife, and children three—
(One is lost—an angel, fled
To the land overhead.)
Touch us gently, Time!
We're not used to soaring wings:
Our ambition, our content,
Lies in simple things.
Humble voyagers are we,
O'er life's dim unmeasured sea,
Seeking only some calm cove!
Touch us gently, gentle Time!

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

HEART-TRIFLERS.

There are few individuals in the world, or at least few in civilized society, who have not two phases of existence, so to speak—one an inner and the other an outer—one connected with the conscience, the business and the ambition of the world—the other with its social life, its domestic relations, its passions, its emotions, and gentle susceptibilities. Many persons who in the eyes of the thoughtless multitude at large, are among the most fortunate and most envied of mankind, are nevertheless afflicted to pity and sympathy rather than to envy, because they are unfortunate in the affairs of the heart, or in other words, are unhappy at home. Who can conceive of a more wretched state of existence than that of the deceived and betrayed of either sex, who have lavished all their affections upon some particular object, and united their destinies with that object, under a belief of sympathy, reciprocity and mutual regard, and find too late that they have been whored out for a false idol, that some mercenary or other selfish motive was the real inducement, and that sadness, neglect and disappointment must be their lot for the rest of their days? We can imagine nothing more criminal than perfidy, falsehood and treachery under these circumstances—Life is thus robbed of its most exquisite joys, the disposition is embittered, the mind turns upon itself in the very agony of despair, and disease and premature death are often the consequences. The victim, too, is compelled in most cases to suffer in silence. A sense of pride prevents complaint, and the victim's situation grows more and more gloomy, and the elements of pain are all the more abundant, until at last, for all who are thus unfortunate, who have given away the dearest

of their righting affections, and who have received in return nothing but hollowness, indifference—perhaps contempt. The wretch who would thus deliberately deceive and destroy, merits a fearful retribution. The misery that he or she has meted out to others, will sooner or later be visited back again. And this language is applicable to both sexes, for both at times are at fault. Who cannot point out instances—instances in which the best feelings of the heart have been trifled with, and in which unwavering affection—affection that amounts to monomania—affection that is blind to error and even to crime—is paid back even with indifference and scorn? What earthly honor, what successful fortunes can compensate for a disappointment like this? How guilty is the mocker of the heart under these circumstances! With what agony must the discovery be at first realized by the deceived!

But there is another species of triflers, male as well as female, who are the cause of infinite anxiety. We allude to the heartless, the conceited and the cold, who, with no feeling of susceptibility themselves, delight in sporting with the affections and wrecking the happiness of others. How much misery has been caused by these triflers! We could point out more than one touching case. Nay, we believe that many a heart has been broken, many a gentle spirit has been crushed, many a life has been rendered by this cruel and cold policy. The cold and the worldly may laugh at all such doings, while the selfish and the hardened may deem it impossible for such susceptibility to exist in human nature. But those who have studied the inner man as well as the outer, who have penetrated the barrier of worldliness which conceals the workings of the human breast, who have in some thoughtful hour won the confidence, and thus revived the recollections of the susceptible and the deceived, will be able to tell another story. There is no lot more bitter than that of broken hopes, misplaced affections, or violated sensibilities. Many a poor wretch has been driven to despair through such unhappy influences. And thus, when we read the details of some frightful suicide committed in an hour of excitement and madness, we cannot but lament the unhappiness of the deceased, and the rashness and the crime of the murderer, who has never experienced those moments of despondency and gloom, who has never taken to his heart some cherished idol, and found, alas! that he was embracing a phantom. Reason has little influence under such circumstances. The excitements of the world are often powerless. The one wild thought will return, and imagination will depict the false one with a thousand charms that were never possessed. Sympathy, harmony and reciprocity are the essential of worldly happiness between two beings who are united together in the bonds of matrimony, and without these, the condition is to be avoided rather than to be envied. And when too, hopes are held out—hopes of a mutual regard, only to be mocked at and dissipated by some sudden whim or heartless caprice, the effects are often painful for life. Distrust is felt, for mankind at large, and the baffled dream of affection, a dream that was dispelled just as the dearest one fancied it was about to be realized, lingers with its memories of bitterness and anguish, until youth has departed, and life itself has become pointless and aimless. Yet we unto those who coolly and deliberately trifle with the feelings and trample upon the hearts of others. The very cup of anguish which they present with so fascinating a hand, may in turn be placed to their own lips!

From Arthur's Home Gazette.

TENDENCIES TO GOOD AND TO EVIL.

Much, of most of the good which we enjoy comes to us through purveya exertions. Our whole constitution is framed on this idea of our own working to secure desired and desired good. The Supreme Disposer has deigned us in the inner world of our souls, as well as in the outer world of nature. He has not made creation a garden of ever-prodigious and fruit-bearing fruits, but rough with weeds and thorns. He has written the hard soil and the rule forest all over with the same sentence, that is recorded in the Bible, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." So a like decree, stamped in the constitution of the soul commands us to earn spiritual good by our own labor. We are made not good but to become good. Various tendencies to good and evil struggle together in the human breast. There is a witness to be subdued and made fruitful, of tempests of passion to be calmed, of luxuriance of wildness and sensuality to be lopped off. There must be tendencies to evil, else there would be no virtue, no merit in being good. Thus only could our spiritual power be brought forth, and our highest glory consummated. He only is great and good who has overcome evil and foes. Is not man a nobler being for having had the material to be subdued and cultivated? And may he not be a nobler being also for the inward triumph of his own nature, for the very wildness of his passions, for the very hardness of that soil where his virtues are sown? Yes; here is another region for labor more severe, and dominion more extensive. Here are chances for glory beyond all the dreams of ambition; for "he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

AGRICULTURE.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

I was much pleased to see in your paper an invitation to farmers to give through the columns of the Pioneer, the result of any experiment in their method of farming or any other object which every owner can do at his own leisure, being paid for his labor in many parts of his land by what he gets out of it, and as he has a soil as rich as any of the best in the West, with much less labor, to cultivate. Plant it in corn, and the owner may estimate from seventy to eighty bushels to the acre. Sow in wheat, from thirty to fifty bushels; in clover and timothy, and it will return a burden from two to three tons per acre; plant it in cranberries, and the cultivator may realize, from two to three hundred dollars per acre, as a small calculation. Cover it with stock and it will pasture from three to five head to the acre, then again from the thickness and depth of the soil it will require years to exhaust it, like in the mean time, no feeding from Limestone, Guano, or any other kind of manure; now the estimated expense of draining without the clearing, in all probability would not exceed twenty-five cents per acre, and when cleared and under cultivation the owner perhaps would refuse one hundred dollars per acre.

But let us look at this project in connection with the contemplated movements in our State. A Railroad is certain to be completed within less than two years leading from Camden to Cape Island, running within ten or twelve miles of this site for improvements, rendering every kind of produce marketable in from four to eight hours either in Philadelphia or New York, with a return for value received, the next day at the farthest upon the produce of the market, for all the surplus yield of the property which would give him an equal value with those who live near our large cities and have heretofore frequently to pay for one side of the road, and that will produce from twenty to forty bushels of wheat and on the other, nought but land, worn out by our forefathers, covered with cedars, scrub oaks and "poverty grass."

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If it is a favorable season the oats crop will pay for the lime, guano and seed and your land will have a fine clover sward on it. After you have cut your oats, keep the stock out and let the grass grow and fall till the next fall year; then plow the crop of clover under; put on three hundred lbs. of Peruvian Guano to the acre, sow to wheat; the last of October sow on timothy seed, a bushel to six acres and in February about as much clover, and my word for it you will, when you come to mow that field, cut as big grass as any of your neighbors, and you will find the wheat crop has paid all expenses, except your own labor and your land has more than doubled in value.

CUMBERLAND.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Mr. Editor:—On reading a publication in the Pioneer of the 21st inst., entitled Progress and discovery in Cumberland County, the writer has been induced, and requested to enlarge upon the subject thus suggested, and to call the attention of the public and owners of property in the township of Downie in particular, to great and certain advantages arising from specified improvements, within their own borders. It is generally known there is a large tract of land known by the name of the Bearswamp, occupying a central position in the Township, comprising hundreds of acres, furnished with a deep and rich bottom, strong enough to fertilize the poorest soils when mingled with it, and render them productive as has been proved by experiments. Much of this bottom is covered with large timber, with various kinds of wild growth, with streams of water running through it, venting themselves by outlets into Delaware Bay.

The thing proposed is the practicability of draining this extensive tract at such a small expense, as must become most profitable source of income to the owners, as well as adding to the general prosperity of the inhabitants of the lower part of the County. The eye of the careful observer notices, that the said tract which is perhaps from five to six miles in length to one and a half in width, which is the chief outlet to its waters, that it is not more than ten or fifteen rods in width, where there is a bridge on the public road leading from New Port to Dividing Creek. Here perhaps the drainage could be effected most successfully done, and at a small expense. Put in flood gates, keep up the road above the tide, open the water courses above, and if wanting more full below the dam, open a channel from the waters of Okonoko, to some of the thoroughfares leading to Dividing Creek; and it is accomplished. Then the object of clearing, presents itself as the first object which every owner can do at his own leisure, being paid for his labor in many parts of his land by what he gets out of it, and as he has a soil as rich as any of the best in the West, with much less labor, to cultivate.

Plant it in corn, and the owner may estimate from seventy to eighty bushels to the acre. Sow in wheat, from thirty to fifty bushels; in clover and timothy, and it will return a burden from two to three tons per acre; plant it in cranberries, and the cultivator may realize, from two to three hundred dollars per acre, as a small calculation. Cover it with stock and it will pasture from three to five head to the acre, then again from the thickness and depth of the soil it will require years to exhaust it, like in the mean time, no feeding from Limestone, Guano, or any other kind of manure; now the estimated expense of draining without the clearing, in all probability would not exceed twenty-five cents per acre, and when cleared and under cultivation the owner perhaps would refuse one hundred dollars per acre.

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For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Mr. Editor:—On reading a publication in the Pioneer of the 21st inst., entitled Progress and discovery in Cumberland County, the writer has been induced, and requested to enlarge upon the subject thus suggested, and to call the attention of the public and owners of property in the township of Downie in particular, to great and certain advantages arising from specified improvements, within their own borders. It is generally known there is a large tract of land known by the name of the Bearswamp, occupying a central position in the Township, comprising hundreds of acres, furnished with a deep and rich bottom, strong enough to fertilize the poorest soils when mingled with it, and render them productive as has been proved by experiments. Much of this bottom is covered with large timber, with various kinds of wild growth, with streams of water running through it, venting themselves by outlets into Delaware Bay.

The thing proposed is the practicability of draining this extensive tract at such a small expense, as must become most profitable source of income to the owners, as well as adding to the general prosperity of the inhabitants of the lower part of the County. The eye of the careful observer notices, that the said tract which is perhaps from five to six miles in length to one and a half in width, which is the chief outlet to its waters, that it is not more than ten or fifteen rods in width, where there is a bridge on the public road leading from New Port to Dividing Creek. Here perhaps the drainage could be effected most successfully done, and at a small expense. Put in flood gates, keep up the road above the tide, open the water courses above, and if wanting more full below the dam, open a channel from the waters of Okonoko, to some of the thoroughfares leading to Dividing Creek; and it is accomplished. Then the object of clearing, presents itself as the first object which every owner can do at his own leisure, being paid for his labor in many parts of his land by what he gets out of it, and as he has a soil as rich as any of the best in the West, with much less labor, to cultivate.

Plant it in corn, and the owner may estimate from seventy to eighty bushels to the acre. Sow in wheat, from thirty to fifty bushels; in clover and timothy, and it will return a burden from two to three tons per acre; plant it in cranberries, and the cultivator may realize, from two to three hundred dollars per acre, as a small calculation. Cover it with stock and it will pasture from three to five head to the acre, then again from the thickness and depth of the soil it will require years to exhaust it, like in the mean time, no feeding from Limestone, Guano, or any other kind of manure; now the estimated expense of draining without the clearing, in all probability would not exceed twenty-five cents per acre, and when cleared and under cultivation the owner perhaps would refuse one hundred dollars per acre.

But let us look at this project in connection with the contemplated movements in our State. A Railroad is certain to be completed within less than two years leading from Camden to Cape Island, running within ten or twelve miles of this site for improvements, rendering every kind of produce marketable in from four to eight hours either in Philadelphia or New York, with a return for value received, the next day at the farthest upon the produce of the market, for all the surplus yield of the property which would give him an equal value with those who live near our large cities and have heretofore frequently to pay for one side of the road, and that will produce from twenty to forty bushels of wheat and on the other, nought but land, worn out by our forefathers, covered with cedars, scrub oaks and "poverty grass."

