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"I COME: THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD,—NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS."

Salem, N. J. Tuesday afternoon, JUNE, 12. 1838.

By S. Prior, Jr.

Whole No. 217.

TERMS.

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POETRY.

From the N. York Mirror.
The Mariner's Wish.
By Epes Sargent.

A life on the ocean wave!
A home on the rolling deep;
Where the scattered waters rave,
And the winds their revels keep!
Like an eagle caged, I pine
On this dull unchanging shore;
Oh! give me the rushing brine,
The spray and the tempest's roar.
Once more on the deck I stand,
Of my own swift gliding craft;
Ho! set all sail! farewell to the land!
The gale follows fair abaft.
We shoot through the sparkling foam,
Like an ocean bird set free;
Like the ocean bird, our home
We'll find far out on the sea.
The land is no longer in sight,
The clouds begin to frown;
But with a bold crew and a vessel that's tight,
We'll say "let the storm come down!"
And the winds and the waters rave,
While the winds and the waters rave,
A life on the heaving sea!
A home on the bounding wave!

The mountain of the Lovers.

We forgot in what book it was many years ago, that we read the story of a lover who was to win his mistress by carrying her to the top of the mountain, and how he did win her, and how they ended their days on the same spot.

We think the scene was in Switzerland, but the mountain, though high enough to tax his stout heart to the uttermost, must have been among the lowest. Let us fancy a good lofty hill in summer time. It was at any rate so high, that the father of the lady a proud noble, thought it impossible for a young man so burthened to scale it. For this reason alone in scorn, he bade him do it, and his daughter should be his.

The peasantry assembled in the valley to witness so extraordinary a sight. They measured the mountain with their eyes; they communed with one another, and shook their heads; but all admired the young man; and his fellows, looking at their mistress that they could do as much. The father was on horseback, apart and sullen, repenting that he had subjected his daughter even to the show of such a hazard; but he thought it would teach his inferiors a lesson.

The young man (the son of a small land proprietor, who had some pretensions to wealth though none to nobility,) stood respectful looking but confident, rejoicing in his heart that he should win his mistress, though at the cost of a noble pain, which he could not think of as a pain, considering who it was he was to carry. If he died for it, he should at least have had her in his arms, and have looked her in the face. To clasp her person in that manner was a pleasure which he contemplated with such transport, as is known only to real lovers; for none others know how respect heightens the joy of dispensing with formality, and how the dispensing with formality, ennobles and makes grateful the respect.

The lady stood by the side of her father pale, desirous and dreading. She thought her lover would succeed, but only because she thought him in every respect the noblest of his sex, and that nothing was too much for his strength and valor. Great fears came over her nevertheless. She knew not what might happen in the chances common to all. She felt the bitterness of being herself the burden to him and the task; and dared neither to look at her father or the mountain. She fixed her eyes now on the crowd (which nevertheless she saw not) and now on her hand and fingers ends, which she doubled up towards her with a pretty pretence—the only deception she had ever practised. Once or twice a daughter or a mother slipped out of the crowd, and coming to her, notwithstanding their fear of the Lord Baron, kissed that hand which she knew not what to do with.

The father said, "Now sir, to put an end to this mummery, and the lover turning pale for the first time, took up the lady. The spectators rejoice to see the manner in which he moves off, slow but secure, and as if encouraging his mistress.

They mount the hill; they proceed well; he halts a minute before he gets midway, and seems refusing something; then ascends at

a quicker rate; and now being at the midway point, shifts the lady from one side to the other. The spectators gave a great shout. The baron with an air of indifference, bites the top of his gauntlet, and then casts on them an eye of rebuke. At the shout the lover resumes his way. Slow but not feeble in his step, yet it gets slower. He stops again, and they think they see the lady kiss him on the forehead. The women begin to tremble, but the men say he will be victorious. He resumes again; he is half-way between the middle and the top; he rushes, he stops, he staggers, but he does not fall.

Another shout from the men, and he resumes once more; two thirds of the remaining part of the way are conquered. They are certain the lady kisses him on the forehead and on the eyes. The women burst into tears and the stoutest men look pale. He ascends slower than ever, but seeming to be more sure. He halts, but it is only to plant his foot to go on again; and thus he picks his way, planting his foot at every step and then gaining ground with an effort.

The lady lifts up her arms as if to lighten him. See—he is almost at the top, he stops, he struggles, he moves sideways, taking very little steps, and bringing one foot every time close to the other.

Now—he is all but on the top; he halts again; he is fixed; he staggers. A groan goes through the multitude. Suddenly he turns full front towards the top; it is luckily almost a level; he staggers, but it is forward. Yes—every limb in the multitude makes a movement as if it would assist him;—see at last he is on the top, and down he falls flat with his burden.

An enormous shout, he has won;—he has won. Now he has a right to caress his mistress, and she is caressing him, for neither of them gets up. If he has fainted, it is with joy, and it is in her arms.

The baron put spurs to his horse & the crowd followed him. Half way he is obliged to dismount; they ascended the rest of the hill together, the crowd silent and happy, the baron ready to burst with shame & impatience. They reach the top. The lovers are face to face on the ground, the lady clasping him with both arms, his lying on each side.

"Traitor," exclaimed the baron, "thou hast practised this feat before on purpose to deceive me. Arise."

"You cannot expect it sir," said a worthy man, who was rich enough to speak his mind "Samson himself might take his rest after such a deed."

"Part them," said the baron.

Several persons went up, not to part them but to congratulate and keep them together. These people look close; they kneel down; they bend an ear; they bury their faces upon them. "God forbid they should ever be parted more," said a venerable man; they can never be. He turned his old face streaming with tears, and looked up at the baron.—Sir they are dead.

French Horses, Cats, and Dogs.

The French correspondent of the N. Y. American—Robert Walsh Esq.—in one of his late letters from Paris makes the following relation in reference to the quadrupeds of that country.

I know not by what association of ideas the French quadrupeds present themselves to my mind but it occurs to me to pay them a just tribute. They are beyond all that I have seen of their kind, in behavior, in sagacity and docility. Neither in Paris, where horses are countless, nor in any other part of the kingdom have I witnessed more than two or three instances of refractoriness.—They are full of spirit and vigor, yet perfectly tractable in any situation. They seem quite able, without the aid of a driver, take the right course, to thread the narrow street, and dodge the thick coming vehicles of every sort. They neigh, paw, squeal and sport incessantly, when stopped, in the public coaches, yet do not move forward without orders. Few of them, comparatively, in those coaches, are geldings but they are equally submissive.

Having engaged a seat at St. Germain en Laye in a *Velocifere* with four broad breasted, round-backed fiery-eyed Normans, I was induced by their horrid noise, and restless stamping, as they stood at the door of the Inn, to ask the driver, who was walking at a little distance and cracking his whip in unison, if his steeds were unruly and very troublesome? Sir, said he but they are French and are tired of waiting.—*Monsieur ils sont Français, et ils s'ennuient a vain faire.* They prove perfect. The best of our drivers with the best of horses, would find it at first a most arduous and perilous task to get along in the streets of Paris at any pace, and still more, as the cabriolets & private equipages are whirled. Accidents are much less frequent than might be expected. This is owing, too, in good part, to the rigor of the police regulations. However, the driver of the public vehicles, or their owners may be insured at regular offices against all damages for injury to things or persons.

Paris has been called the hell of horses. No where else are such burdens imposed upon the animal. From six to ten or twelve passengers are commonly seen in one

horse public conveyances between the capital and the neighboring towns to the distance of five or more leagues. They go night and day, are fed by snatches, experience every form of rough and cruel treatment I should be accused of more than exaggeration if I were to tell you of the loads which I have seen imposed in every form. Mecklenburgh furnishes Paris with a large quota of sturdy horses, employed chiefly for the carriages of two or four wheels; drawn by one. As the Grand Duke is now mollified and has graciously forgiven the Princess Herene, his plenipotentiary at Paris might succeed in a negotiation for a decrease of the high duty on this import.

Peculiar excellence is attributed to the cross of the Mecklenburgh and Norman breeds. The Normans of large size are preferred for heavy draught, and for this purpose the Swiss also are in much repute.—Paris possesses a considerable number of English horses, as you may suppose, and that is now more than ever on the increase. The Kings stables have just been replenished from England. It is the fashion with the French quality, as well as Britons, to employ them in their equipages and under the saddle. They do not bear long exposure to the Paris weather, especially the night air.—Their price for a pair is very high, varying for a pair from five to twelve thousand francs, (\$2,400). The Parisians in general are far from being graceful riders. The number of female equestrians is much smaller than might be expected, yet what a field for exercise is the *Bois de Boulogne*.

Carriage horses here are not matched as often or as strictly by color, as by size, gait strength, and general beauty. Notwithstanding the multitude of various breeds, including the American, the Arabian, and Italian, the very handsome are rare. The French troopers of every description are exceedingly well mounted for both service and show. The reports and debates of the Chambers at that last and present session on the veterinary establishment

For the Banner.

Private Thoughts—No. 10.

Wherever there is a Paul to preach there always will be a Tertullus to find fault.

There are some persons, who cannot help cavelling at the doctrines of grace, any more than some dogs can prevent themselves from howling at the sound of a horn.

Some employments may be better than others; but there is no employment so bad as having none at all; for then the mind will contract a rust, and an unfitness for every good thing; and a man must either fill up his time with good, or at least innocent business, or it will run to the worst sort of waste, to sin and vice.

When men strike the point of a spear with their hand, they hurt not the spear but the hand; if they kick at a stone, they hurt not the stone but the foot; so it is with all wicked men when they endeavour to stain with infamy the character of the christian, or despise christ and his gospel. Hence how true the words of our Saviour, "It is hard to kick against the pricks."

R. N.

Communicated.

The Restless Genius.

Innumerable are the quirks of Genius.—Scarcely has the first light of the deity dawned upon the struggling heir of mortality, when its uneasy strivings are perceptible. These gather strength from year to year, until ripening into maturity, they prove too much for the luckless possessor. The tumult thickens, the last struggle approaches, and the unhappy youth "swelled to bursting night" is overwhelmed amidst the contending elements. Like the swollen mountain torrent that long confined in its native wilds, at length bursts its barrier and deals death and desolation upon the quiet plains below—or like the mighty Ætna, shaking off the superincumbent load of earth and belching forth its fierce fires: bearing before it the very genius of destruction, this restless spirit overturns in undistinguished ruin those unfortunates who chance to come athwart its furious career. But the child of genius resembles the offspring of nature only so far as the furious blasts of the latter, and their fearful consequences are to be considered. From this moment the contrast is immense; the lava of Ætna, or the mountain torrent, having spent their giant force, basely grovel upon the earth and seem to hug with a satisfaction the victims of their wrath; whilst the offspring of genius, like the noble war horse, stimulated by a generous thirst for glory, spurs his prostrate foe and spurs on in the path of fame, until having outstripped every competitor he seizes himself in lonely pride and majesty upon its brightest pinnacle.

Such, Mr. Editor, are a few thoughts suggested by the perusal of the proceedings of the "Society for the suppression of Alibums." In the doings of that remarkable society I find much of the long smothered genius of past ages. That highly ingenious institution has not been more happy in the selection of the subject of its deliberation, than in the choice of a Scriblerus. Every man of candour must be struck somewhat forcibly by the fact, that he is a very liberally endowed Scriblerus. Verily some men are born without brains & others with. His style is prodigiously clear glowing & graphic; he is also somewhat felicitous in the choice of terms and in the adaptation of means to the end—indeed I have been vastly charmed with his beauties. The opening speech of President Gubbins—the beautiful felicitous harangue of Rhuabarb—the poetic penchant of Ichabod, and the forensic powers of Habeus; all literally tingle with descriptive powers of no ordinary kind. It has been whispered that this delectable production was purloined from a Philadelphia paper and after sundry polishing and smoothings of the corners, presented to the inspection of an admiring public as original.—This I think foul injustice, I look upon it in no other light than as a sinful attempt to filch from Scriblerus his well earned merits, and indignantly repel the insinuation as a spot upon the talents and philanthropy of the town and country. I feel it my duty to correct another still more erroneous surmise, viz: That the Society for the suppression of Alibums did not mean what they said—but that they meant downright satire. That the as yet unfledged genius of Scriblerus preplexed by the growing importance of the subject and a little bothered by his own thick coming fancies mistook the track.—This is the unkindest cut of all, and candour compels me to assert positively that there is no where in that report any evidence of such a mistake. Viewed in the lump or in detached portions it is a smart, veracious and highly commendable production; and were it not for the unpresuming modesty & fidelity of its details, it would richly deserve "to be recorded in letters of gold upon the glowing page of history" as the desperate but effectual effort of an unruly try to throw aside his swaddling clothes.

In conclusion, therefore, permit me to say that nothing has grieved me more than the insignificance with which that praiseworthy class of nondescripts, yelped, philanthropists, have heretofore dragged out their weary lives. It is therefore with a deep and abiding joy that I congratulate the society for "the suppression of alibums" upon their opening career of fame.

Three stout men escaped from the jail in Kentucky a few days ago, by knocking down the jailor. The first was caught & brought back by one of the jailor's daughters; the second was seized and returned by an old black man; and the third was detained by a large dog until a new commitment could be made out.

From the N. York Courier & Inquirer.

CANADA.

Another distressing occurrence has taken place on the Canada frontier, but this time the aggressors were from the opposite shore. The particulars, from different sources, we give below. We hope it is understood by both parties to these disgraceful scenes, that neither the people of the United States, nor those of England, have any intention to allow themselves to be drawn into national hostilities, by their wanton assaults on each other. Be the consequences to them what they may, they will have to bear them alone, for the idea is not to be tolerated for an instant, that two nations with such mighty interests at stake, should be involved in a war, by the misconduct of a few designing men.

Having spoken, at the time of the destruction of the Sir Robert Peel, of that event, in the terms of indignation which the first accounts of it were calculated to excite, it is but justice we should say that the particulars concerning it, which have since reached us, go far to exculpate our citizens from a participation in the deed; and that, besides, it appears that the inhabitants in that vicinity, have evinced a praise-worthy determination to deliver the perpetrators up to justice.

Extract of a letter, dated MONTREAL, 5th June.

"The wretches who fired into the American steam-boat Telegraph, at Brockville, to avenge the burning of the British boat Sir Robert Peel, have all been put in jail, and will suffer severely for their indiscretion. There are gangs of desperadoes on both sides of the lines, who are doing their utmost to bring about a collision between the nations; but I trust that the good sense of both governments will avert such a calamity. We have much to complain of, in the conduct of the local Executives of the frontier States; but no doubt the General Government will do its duty, and spare us all the awful consequences of a war."

From the Rochester Democrat of June 4.

Another Steam-boat Outrage.

The steam-boat Telegraph fired into, by a body of armed men, at Brockville.—We fear that a crisis is approaching, which will throw our frontier into the whirlpool of strife; for it is impossible that the outrages, so glaring as are continually being perpetrated on the lakes, can long be tamely borne by either nation. The destruction of the Caroline, alone, was sufficient to have endangered the tranquillity of the two countries; and nothing but mutual forbearance could have subdued the fearful storm which gathered beneath the smoke of the Sir Robert Peel; but we know not whether any thing but the interposition of Divine Providence can keep the sword unsheathed, now that another outrage has been perpetrated by indiscreet, if not wilfully malicious men.

The facts of this last act, as we gather them from the captain of the Telegraph, are substantially as follows:

The Telegraph left Oswego at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening—touched at Prescott as usual—and reached Brockville, about 9. Here she landed at the lower dock—took on board and left a number of passengers—received the visits and insults of an unarmed mob, who ransacked the cabin, and otherwise evinced a turbulent disposition—and was moving past the upper wharf, when she was hailed, and commanded to "come to." The captain, supposing there were passengers in waiting, stopped the engine, and dropped down to within 20 feet of the dock, but, apprehensive that all was not right, he told the passengers to come on board in the small boat. But this would not satisfy the crowd, who insisted upon the boat's coming up to the dock.

After a few words had passed, the captain peremptorily refused to land, set the engine in motion, and moved off. Immediately upon this, and while the boat was within a few feet of the wharf, about twenty muskets were fired, and FOUR OF THE BALLS ENTERED THE LADIES' CABIN! One passed within a few inches of the chambermaid, and two struck very near the captain.

It is said that the men who fired the guns, were the guard called out by the public authorities!! If so, the outrage is tenfold more aggravated, and may lead to ten-fold more serious consequences!! If the perpetrators are demanded by our Government, they will not, of course, be delivered up. In that case, OUR Government cannot, consistently with its dignity, give up the wretches who destroyed the Sir Robert Peel, and thus a collision may be made inevitable.

But we hope that they were not in the service of the Government; or, if they were, that they did not act in accordance with the command of any officer. Indeed, we will not, for a moment, harbor the thought, that it was ought else than an unauthorized act, which the colonial Government will be as prompt to repudiate, as our Government will be that of the destruction of the Sir Robert Peel. Those on board the Telegraph, suppose that the object, in commanding her to land, was to destroy her; and attribute her escape from such a catastrophe, only to her landing at the lower wharf, where the body of men were not assembled. But we believe such an opinion to be erroneous.

The fact, however, that she was fired into, the lives of those on board endangered, and an insult offered to the American flag, is enough to alarm every one for the consequences. Something efficient must be done, to prevent a repetition of these outrages, or (it is folly to disguise it) war will ensue.

From the Inquirer and Courier.

BREAK WATER ON CROW SHOAL.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED

Washington City June 5, 1838.

On Monday, the 28th of May, the Hon. Thomas Jones Yorke of the New Jersey delegation in Congress presented to the House of Representatives the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the erection of Breakwater on Crow Shoals, at Cape May Roads in the Delaware Bay.

As the subject to which the foregoing resolution attaches itself, is one that is of infinite importance to the city of Philadelphia, and to the adjacent agricultural and mineral regions about you, I have been requested to call to the immediate attention of the people of Philadelphia.

The object, which the Hon. Mr. Yorke has had in view, and to the successful issue of which his best energies, I doubt not, will be steadily directed, was originally taken up as early as the 29th of January last, when at his instance a resolution was adopted by the Senate, ordering a survey of Crow Shoal.

In compliance with that order, a survey and report were made by Hartman Bache, Brevet Major and Topographical Engineer which is so lucid and clear, and incontrovertible in all its details that for the purpose of making your readers acquainted with the subject to which I respectfully ask their attention, I shall make an occasional extract from that able production. "The commerce of Delaware Bay," says Major Bache in his able report, "is carried on through two channels communicating with the sea. The main or ship channel, enters by Cape Henlopen and is capable of receiving vessels of the largest class; and the New Jersey channel, by Cape May, is limited to those of a draught of 12 feet. Near the entrance of the first, a harbor has been designed, and is now in successful operation, for the accommodation of vessels passing through that channel."

"The object of the present survey, is to ascertain the expediency of constructing a breakwater or artificial harbor, to give a like security to that portion of the trade navigating the Cape May Channel.

The Cape Henlopen Channel is generally used by the Foreign trade, and by coasting trade south of the Delaware; while the Cape May Channel is preferred almost wholly by the Coasting trade east of the Delaware. Apart from the intrinsic value of the deeper channel, the relative importance of these channels may be estimated by the amount of trade which each accommodates.

Formerly, when the Foreign trade bore a large proportion of the entire commerce of the port, the main ship channel greatly exceeded the other in importance, as it is only that entrance which is capable of receiving the class of vessels generally employed in that trade. But as the foreign trade fell off, the coasting trade augmented, and as a consequence an increased importance has been given to the lesser channel.

It is not contended that the increase of the coastwise trade is in exact proportion to the decrease of the foreign. This would probably have been the case but for the facilities which are now afforded for an interchange of domestic or other produce through channels parallel with the coast, which absorb a large share of this trade, that otherwise would have to encounter the dangers and delays of a sea voyage. But whatever diminution may have been caused in the coasting trade by these facilities, is more than compensated by the increase induced by the great avenues to trade which stretch towards the West, and particularly by the development of the mineral coal of Pennsylvania, which, in vast quantities finds a ready market along our extended coast. That the state of this trade through a long series of years, may be seen at a glance, the table No. 1* of the foreign and coastwise arrivals for each year (with the exception of two) from 1787 to 1837, inclusively annexed from which it appears that while the first has slightly, and relatively to the population, greatly receded, the latter has steadily increased until it has become more than sixfold.

In order that the influence which the coal trade has had in causing this increase, and, indeed, that the great importance of this trade to Philadelphia may be justly appreciated, the table No. 2† has been prepared, showing the departures of coal vessels from the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers; the quantity and price of coal shipped &c. for each of the five years from 1832 to 1837, inclusive. It will be seen by this statement that full five sixths of the vessels were bound to eastern ports. Should the ratio of increase which has obtained for the above period be only half as great for the next twenty years this trade alone will then require near 17,000 vessels.

The fact of the increase of the coasting trade having been thus established, it remains to be shown, why this increase gives greater importance to the Cape May Channel, and, as a consequence, creates a greater necessity for a safe harbor at that entrance. Table No. 3 [necessarily omitted by the writer of this letter for want of room,] is confidently

*As it would be necessary to copy the whole of this table, and as its entire report would call too largely on the columns of your paper, I must content myself with remarking, that in 1787 the foreign arrivals at Philadelphia were 596, coastwise 290. In the year 1837, the foreign arrivals were 404; coastwise 7,776. As all of the coastwise arrivals for the North of the Delaware enter at Cape May Roads, it is easy to perceive the importance of the improvement now contemplated at the Crow Shoals.

†Between the years 1833 and 1837 there entered the Delaware via Cape May, all engaged in the coal trade, 504 brigs, 9,566 schooners, and 2,302 sloops. The coal they carried away amounted to \$7,386,421 50. This estimate, which is collected from the most authentic sources, evidences the vast importance of protecting the Cape May Roads.

relied on for that purpose. It gives for a period of five years, the number and class of all the vessels arriving at the port of Philadelphia, under three general heads: 1st, from foreign ports, 2d, from ports south of the Delaware; 3d, from ports east of the Delaware; assigning with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, the first two to the Cape Henlopen channel, and the last to that of Cape May. These exceptions are the exclusion from the Cape Henlopen channel of the smaller vessels from the Chesapeake waters, as they probably with few exceptions pass through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; and of those from British North American ports, which would find the Cape May channel more convenient. On the other hand, the ships under the head of Eastern ports must necessarily pass through the Cape Henlopen channel, as this alone has a depth of water, sufficient for vessels of that class. Agreeable to this assignment, the arrivals by each channel are carried out under the appropriate heading: from which it appears that for the first year, those by the Cape May channel were more than twice as numerous as those by the main ship channel, and then the disparity gradually increased, until it has become nearly fourfold.

It may be urged in answer to the facts here adduced as to the importance of a safe harbor at Cape May, that one already exists at Cape Henlopen, which, with the channel on that side, is sufficiently capacious to accommodate the whole trade of the Delaware. This may be true, but so long as another channel offers a more direct route for a large portion of this trade, it is in vain to urge that navigators should prefer the other in order to secure the advantages contingent on the occurrence of a stress of weather. Nor should it be overlooked that the channel by Cape May during the summer months possesses a decided advantage over the other, to the outward bound trade for eastern ports, as the prevailing winds of that season, frequently prevent vessels to lay their course for that cape, when, otherwise they would be obliged to beat out through the main ship channel.

Among the incidental advantages which would attend the construction of an artificial harbor at Cape May, may be mentioned the increased protection which the coasting trade generally would derive from an additional place of refuge, and the greater facilities afforded to the pilotage of the bay, which, at present, during the winter, from the want of a place at hand for decked boats, is carried on from this cape, subject to all the dangers and disadvantages attendant on the use of whale boats.

The foregoing considerations of the benefits likely to flow from the fulfillment of the present design have reference to the wants of commerce only. As an auxiliary in the defence of the coast, in a war with a powerful maritime nation, it would prove of the highest importance. In such an event our main dependence would be on steam batteries occupying the principal estuaries. But to make this species of force completely effective, it is necessary to have harbors to resort to, in the immediate vicinity of the coast and which shall be too secure against both storms and an enemy. The position at Cape May offers peculiar advantages for securing these objects; as it is susceptible of complete defence, and is favorable for attacking an enemy, at the same time that, from the shoals which surround it, it is from the approach of heavy ships.

The Roadstead at Cape May is formed on the east by the bay shore; on the West and Seaward by Crow and other shoals, which lay off and about this entrance into the Delaware; and on the north, on the direction of Maurice River cove, by the flats which are so characteristic of that part of the bay. Crow Shoal is about four miles in length, and from 500 to 1000 feet in breadth estimated from the two fathom line from which the depth the navigation of this roadstead is limited. The general direction of the shoal is nearly north and south, while that of the Bay Shore tends North by East one quarter east, making the distance of the upper end about two and a quarter miles from the shore, and the lower but one mile and a quarter, measured from the pitch of the cape. The line, both of the shore & the shoal is slightly concave, thereby increasing the area of the roadstead, which may be set down at six square miles. This disposition of the shoal gives not only greater security to the natural roadstead in the direction of the sea, but is, likewise, favorable to the design of forming an artificial harbor at that place. The depth of water on the shoal varies from six to twelve feet, and in the channel from four to five fathoms, measured from the lowest spring tides, the plane to which all depths given in this report and the accompanying chart are referred.

Besides Crow Shoal proper, there are two shoals, called upper ridge of Crow Shoal and ridge above the deep hole, lying off in the bay, in the direction of the main channel. These, with Crow shoal, are generally crossed on a south-east course, in entering the roads from the bay, and, like that shoal, serve to give to the anchorage within. The shoals off the cape are Round Shoal, Somers shoal, Great Shoal, &c. &c., coming under the general designation of the "overfalls," which break off the violence of the sea in that direction.

Cape May roads answer the purpose of a good harbor against winds which blow off the land, but are exposed to all other winds and without protection of any kind, save that which is derived from the shoals just mentioned. Besides being exposed to these winds this roadstead is obstructed during the winter, by floating ice, the dangers from which are nearly as great.

The object to be accomplished, therefore by the proposed harbour, is to give security against both these sources of danger. I presume it cannot be necessary for me

to say another word to the good people of Philadelphia, to rivet their attention to a subject which is of so much importance not only to Philadelphia, and the upper & more commercial portions of the State of Pennsylvania, but to the whole coasting trade of the United States between Sandy Hook and the Capes of the Chesapeake, for if the projected improvements should be made, and a harbor would be created into which access would be easy, and many a craft, instead of lying on a lee coast in stress of weather, at a boisterous season, could find a ready and safe haven in Cape May Roads.

Nor is this all. If the work contemplated were effected, it would speedily hold forth inducements to capitalists to invest their surplus means in the erection of a rail road between Cape May and Philadelphia, a mode of communication, which by the way must soon be resorted to, for past experience has amply proved, that it is next to impossible to keep the Delaware free from ice by ice boats during the winter season.

As the Hon. Mr. Yorke has moved in the business, as a representative from New Jersey, it cannot be doubted that Pennsylvania will loan her hearty co-operation, and it is not at all extravagant and unreasonable to anticipate, that the lapse of a few years will see the Cape May improvement fully carried into execution.

The Richmond Whig, a leading Southern paper, boldly denounces mob law, and vindicates our fellow-citizens of the South from the disparaging suspicion of secretly desiring to see it employed against the abolitionists. Take the following paragraph:

"The mob in Philadelphia, which destroyed the Abolition Hall in that city, was caused, it is said, by the fact, that black men and white women were seen parading the streets, arm in arm, and setting, cheek by jowl, in the Hall of 'free discussion.' The cause was one certainly well calculated to excite the indignation of a community; but it does not justify the result. Mob law, to effect moral or religious ends, cannot, in our opinion, be justified by any combination of circumstances. It will almost invariably, when resorted to, lead to evil more to be deplored, than the evil sought to be remedied."

Shin Plaster Vainly.—The defunct shin-plasters, which have of late been discarded by our honest citizens, have been taken in hand by sundry roguish loafers, to some purpose. The fine engraved counters and vignettes, which were found on many of these Bentonian substitutes, afford ample material for altering the face of small Bank Notes, to a greatly increased apparent value. Several one dollar notes, altered to \$20's and 50's, have recently been successfully passed in the upper part of the Bowery. On Monday evening, a genteel looking, well dressed personage, stepped into the Jewelry store of Mr. Benedict, 276 Bowery, and purchased a gold guard chain, which was priced at twenty dollars, and for which he paid a one dollar Morris Canal note; altered to a fifty spot, and received the balance in good money. The rogue spent a half hour in pleasant converse with Mr. Benedict, and took his leave. Mr. B. did not discover the trick till next morning, when, in counting his money, he run his finger through the hole where the real counter had been cut out, and ingeniously replaced by a shin-plaster fifty cent substitute. So complete was the deception that the officers of the Butcher's and Drovers Bank, and several Brokers, pronounced the bill a genuine fifty. The trophy has been deposited in the Police Office, for the information of those hereafter disposed to avoid "catching a tartar."—N. York paper.

Retort Courtous.—Mr. Senator Niles, of Connecticut, is reported to have charged the Whig Governor of that State with some flagrant misrepresentations, on Thursday, when Mr. Clay presented a petition for a National Bank, from Connecticut. He denied that the petition emanated from men without distinction of party, said that the Whigs were in the habit of making such unfounded statements, ascribed their success in Connecticut to corruption, and intimated that Mr. Clay did not seem so anxious as once to retire to the shades of "his own Ashland."

Mr. C. assured the gentleman in reply, (says the Correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser,) that Ashland was a pleasant place. Heaven was his witness, he often wished himself there, among his flocks and herds. And, (added Mr. Clay,) as the Senator will have plenty of leisure by and by, I shall be most happy to see him there, and to entertain him with all the hospitality I can afford.

"It is true," continued Mr. C., "I did express an anxious wish to retire from public life. But the Connecticut Senator forgets that there is one striking point of difference between us. I am here by compulsion, but, by-and-by, he will be absent by compulsion."

Aquittal of Wilson.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian makes the following remark upon the verdict of "justifiable homicide," rendered by an Arkansas jury, in the case of Speaker Wilson, who left the Speaker's Chair, and deliberately murdered a member of the House, for words spoken in debate. The Pennsylvanian says: "The verdict, if possible, was worse than the murder; and John Wilson is a decent man, compared to his jurors. Are the people of Arkansas fond of being stabbed, that they thus proclaim impunity for the wielder of the Bowie knife?"

A New Trial.—The new trial of Richard H. White, charged with setting fire to the Treasury building in 1833, was commenced at Washington on Tuesday.

FREEMAN'S BANNER

Edited by SAMUEL PRIOR, JR Market Street

SALEM, N. J.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 12, 1838

SUMMER BEVERAGE.—Our friend, C. W. Roberts, at the drug and medicinal store, has his Mineral Fountain in free flow. Ladies need not be backward, this season, about visiting Mr. R., as we notice that gentlemen will drink their glass and depart, and thus preclude the probability of the store being crowded.

Mrs. Hunt, in Market street, has the cooling ice creams, the rich fruit cake, pastries, and confectionaries, every evening.

A communication is inserted and another received, relating to the "Society for the suppression of Alibums;" the one is altered, and the other would have to be, before published. We can admit no personal allusions in this really entertaining and instructing discussion, and we hope if the parties desire to carry on their "quibs and quirks" it may be done pleasantly. We published the former article under the impression that it was a mere humorous satire upon a society that existed in the imagination. If the ladies or gallants take exception to the proceeding we hope they will not visit an innocent as the author.

We hear an outrage was attempted by a black last evening on the dwelling of Mrs. Hunt. He entered her chamber by means of a ladder no doubt with intentions of committing robbery, but was frightened off by the screams of Mrs. H. for assistance.

The late election in Trenton for the choice of a site for a Court House, resulted in the choice of Nottingham by a plurality vote.

A RETALIATION.—The Canadians, it seems, are not satisfied to wait the operations of law, upon the base wretches who lately fired the steamer Sir Robert Peel; but, having imbibed the spirit of the times, have taken the affair into their own hands, and by way of a set-off, fired into an American steamer. Details will be found in other columns. We had expressed an opinion, that there was no danger of collision between the virgin Queen and our President in cellary; but, really, if some measures are not concerted and put in practice, to quell the turbulent spirits on our northern borders, we fear a misunderstanding may bring on the worst.

The military are perambulating the city of Philadelphia, to preserve its peace. How lamentable is it to reflect, that so turbulent have become the minds of a portion of the citizens of that heretofore peaceable city, that it is necessary to give up to an armed force the government of the city. The cause, at this time, is the fear that a mob of white men may attack the residences of the blacks, for the purpose of inflicting summary punishment upon them, as a body, because one of their color stabbed and killed a white man on Saturday night last.

A lunatic lately escaped from the Asylum in Philada., and at 2 o'clock in the morning had a scuffle with one of the watch whom he killed. He fled, but was retaken and returned to the Asylum.

The Sub-Treasury Bill was to have been taken up in Congress, yesterday. Some fears were expressed by whig papers, that the bill would pass.

Now that the Specie Circular is repealed, we have, on every side, the question asked, why don't the banks resume? If the specie circular had any influence whatever on the resumption of specie payments, we cannot discover that any of its objectionable features have disappeared, since the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a new circular, which provides that the notes of the banks which issued bills under five dollars, shall not be received in payment of revenue; and no banks are paying specie on their notes, that do not issue small notes, except the New York banks, and they have but very few notes in circulation.

BREAKWATER AT CAPE MAY.—We have given a very interesting letter by the correspondent of the Inquirer & Courier of Philadelphia, in this week's paper, relative to the erection of a Breakwater on "Crow Shoals" on the Jersey side of Delaware Bay. It will be seen that this matter has been introduced by Mr. Yorke, the member of Congress from this district, and has been urged upon the attention of Congress with commendable zeal, by that gentleman. It is evident to every one that this is a very important measure both to this part of New Jersey, and the city of Philadelphia, in particular, and the coasting trade generally. Besides this, it appears to us that it would be the only measure that can be adopted to enable the city of Philadelphia to compete with New York in foreign trade. The impracticability, not to say impossibility, of keeping the river open during the winter season, has been fully demonstrated; and the late project of erecting a depot near Wilmington on the river might also be a failure. The Philadelphians should move in this proceeding with a spirit becoming them, and petitions from Cape May to Camden should be in circulation. Make a safe harbor at Cape May inside of "Crow Shoal"—extend the Camden and Woodbury rail.

road from the latter place to Cape May, through Woodstown, Allowaytown, Bridgeton, &c.; and in the winter season employ lighters to land goods from the shipping inside the Breakwater, and Philadelphia merchants can receive their goods as soon as if the river was entirely unobstructed by ice, and thus in connection with their own state rail-roads be able to furnish the Western states at shorter notice, and at an earlier date than it is possible for the New Yorkers.—Should this recommendation of Mr. York's meet the approbation of Congress and the Breakwater be erected, we venture to predict that there would be a rail-road upon the above mentioned route completed in seven years. And what would a rail-road through this part of Jersey cost? Comparatively nothing. The land is almost a dry, dead level from Woodbury to the Cape. And the farmers and timber owners on part of the route would be almost willing to grade the road without charge.

In the summer season, the pleasure excursions to Cape Island and the transportation of mail, wood, and ship timber, would keep the road employed, and pay, we believe, a fair per cent to the shareholders.

When business shall revive, (and we hope to goodness that time will soon be), the Philadelphians should have every thing in their power ready for action. The plan is concerted wherein they may be greatly benefited, will they not improve it by petitioning Congress to pass a bill embracing the recommendation of Mr. York.

To the citizens of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Gloucester, we need not say, it is to your interest also. How would it improve the value of your lands—give the farmers the means of sending to market their produce—the factories of Cumberland would have the best thoroughfare for transporting their articles to the cities—Bridgeton would extend her manufactories, and Allowaytown might soon become an even competitor with Paterson.

This thing will not die in a day, and we hail the introduction of the measure at this time, by the member from this town as a good omen, not only to the mariner, but to the interest of all persons residing in the lower counties of this state.

The Virginia Banks.

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday says: "We feel ourselves authorized to state that our Banks are prepared and will resume specie payments the very moment they can ascertain that the Banks of Baltimore have commenced, or will commence with them the same day. We all know that that city is the great receptacle of our paper, and it is not perfectly safe for our banks to resume until the Baltimore banks will agree to receive our checks on Philadelphia, N. York and Boston, instead of specie in the redemption of our notes."

A bearer of despatches, who arrived this morning on his way to Washington, says the Commercial Advertiser of Thursday afternoon, states that Sir John Colborne, with his staff, has gone to take the command of the forces in Upper Canada! A movement that seems to indicate apprehensions of something serious.

Frontier Excitement.—It is said that such is the excitement produced by the French Creek outrage, that none of the American steamers dare venture into a Canadian port.

A new Territorial Government.—A bill has passed both houses of Congress, and will no doubt become a law, for dividing the Wisconsin Territory, and creating out of it a new Territorial Government, to be called the Territory of Iowa.

Mr. Hancock had made the tour of the London streets in his new steam gig. The spectacle caused the liveliest interest.

Communicated.

American Bible Society.
The Rev. John Mitchell, agent for the American Bible Society, for the State of New Jersey, will preach in the Methodist E. Church on Monday evening the 18th inst. at 8 o'clock when a collection will be lifted for the funds of said society. All persons friendly to the distribution of the Bible are invited to attend.
Salem June 11th 1838.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. David W. Bartine, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. Joseph Hancock, Jr., to Miss Edith Ann Snitcher, both of Lower Penn's Neck.

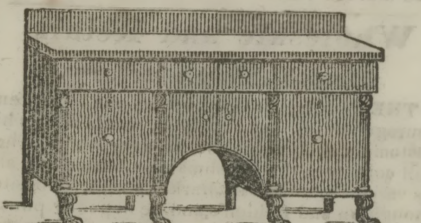
WOOL! WOOL!!

The highest prices in cash or trade, will be paid for Wool of every quality by
STOUGHTON & BELDEN.

Tobacco, Snuff & Segar MANUFACTORY, SALEM, N. J.

FRANCIS COOPER, having taken the house formerly occupied by Thomas A. Staratt, has opened a branch of his business, in connection with his establishment in Philadelphia, where he has been engaged in the Tobacco trade for a number of years past. Those who may favor the new concern with their patronage, may rest assured that they will be supplied on terms as favorable as the Philadelphia market will afford, and in point of quality equal to any that can be produced, and in the greatest variety, such as
Tobacco.—Ladies Twist in boxes; plug, in boxes and kegs; roll, honey dew and cavenish, plain do, sweet lump, 12's 16's 32's; plain do, 12's, 16's 32's; Virginia twist, in boxes and in kegs.
Segars.—Spanish, Half Spanish, and American.
Snuff.—Macanba, Scotch and Carrsburg, loose and in bladders, kegs, jars and bottles; scented and plain rappee.
Pipes by the box.
Smoking Tobacco, loose and put up in papers, &c.
With every other article in his line, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
1838.—3m.

G. BOWEN'S. Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa WAREHOUSE.



THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to acquaint the inhabitants of Salem and its vicinity, that he has removed his Manufactory and Warehouse into the new buildings lately erected for the purpose in Broadway opposite Dr. Keesbey's, where he is fully prepared to execute with facility any orders in his line, in such a manner as he trusts will give perfect satisfaction to his friends and patrons. G. B. does not think it necessary to particularise every article of his business in an advertisement, as his customers will find that they cannot call for any without being promptly accommodated.
G. BOWEN.
Salem June 3d 1838.
N. B.—Furnerals furnished and attended to with propriety and despatch.

WOOL

To be manufactured into Cloth, Satinet and Lindsey.

WILL be received at the Tavern of James Sherron, and Store of Shinn & Clement, Salem and returned to the same place when done. Persons sending as above will get their work done in the best manner and most reasonable terms, and with despatch, by the subscriber at Jessup's Mill, (late Ivins' Mill), Old man's Creek.
HUGH GRIMSHAW.
June 7th 1838.—3m.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Phineas Smith dec'd., whether on Vendue account or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment. All persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present them for settlement.
STEPHEN SMITH, ANN SMITH, Adm'rs.
June 5, 1838.—2m.

Lime or Limestone.

For sale.—A quantity of Plymouth wood burnt Lime, believed to be of the first quality, and can be furnished at a short notice on any of the Creeks or landings on the Delaware, almost any quantity at the lowest market price, for Lime and Limestone of the same quality. The fixture and arrangements are such that they cannot be surpassed in facility or quality by any other establishment on the Schuylkill. Apply to BENJAMIN ACTON, Salem, 6th mo. 9, 1838.

Surgical & Mechanical Dentistry.

DR. WARE, Surgical and Mechanical DENTIST, may be consulted upon all diseases of the TEETH and Gums; and by him will be performed all operations in Dentistry; such as filling, excavating, cleaning and inserting, from one to a whole set—upon pivots, gold, silver, or platinum plates, in the latest French mode, by atmospheric pressure.
N. B.—Tooth Ache Drops, (certain in their effects) for sale. Also, Mouth Wash and Dentifrice Powders of a superior quality.
June 4.—1f.

Take Notice.

The Vendue Book of Andrew Griscom is left with the subscriber a short time for the accommodation of those who are desirous to save cost.
BENJAMIN GRISCOM, Senior.
Salem June 1, 1838.

Cedar Rails and Marl from Lumberton of superior quality, —a large quantity on hand and for sale at the Steam Mill Wharf, June 1st.
MINOR HARVEY.

Auditors Sale of REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cumberland, to us, the subscribers, Auditors, directing the sale of all the Real Estate, attached at the property of Jonathan Bowen, will be sold at
PUBLIC SALE.
On Thursday the 12th day of July next:
At 2 o'clock P. M. at the Inn of William J. Ryall at Roadstown: the following described Property, viz:

1. All that FARM, Dwelling House, Barn, and outbuildings, called the Joel Sheppard place, lying on the north side of the main road leading from Roadstown to Bridgeton, containing 63 3/4 Acres of Land.
2. A lot of Land, containing 18 Acres, and 60-100, joins land of James Brooks and others, called the Harvey Sheppard Lot.
3. A lot containing 16 7/8 Acres joins land of John Hire, David Fithian and others, called the John Dare Lot.
4. A lot of Salt Marsh containing ten Acres, more or less, lying in Bacon's Neck.
Together with all the other lands of the said Jonathan Bowen, which was attached in the County of Cumberland.
The creditors are requested to attend the sale. The sale will be positive, and conditions cash.
SAMUEL SEELEY, LEVI B. DAVIS, SAMUEL HARRIS, Auditors.
Dated May 31, 1838.

CAUTION!

THE Subscriber lost on the 4th day of May in the town of Salem a small Pocket Wallet containing two small keys, Matthew Keesbey's check on Salem Bank, dated May 1, 1838, payable to Geo. W. Garrison or bearer for one hundred and fifty two dollars and 76 cents.—Also Reeve & Brothers check on Cumberland Bank, dated May 3d, 1838, payable to Geo. W. Garrison, or bearer, for thirty-six dollars and twenty two cents, a number of ten and five dollar bank notes. All persons are cautioned against negotiating either of the checks or payment of them has been stopped, a liberal reward will be given to any person who will return the same to GEO. W. GARRISON.

Blank Subpoenas,
A fresh supply on hand and for sale at
THIS OFFICE.

A Medical Card.

DR. WARE would respectfully intimate to his friends, the citizens of Salem, and others disposed to patronise him, that he has opened an office at his father's house, one door below the Baptist Seminary, where he may always be consulted upon each and every disease, particularly those of the Eye, Ear and Mouth, having made them his particular study for a number of years in the Southern and Western countries.
June 4, 1838.—1f.

Seasoned Lumber.

Panel Plank and Boards, 1st Common Plank, 1 1/2 inch do do 1 inch Panel Plank.
The above is a lot of Dry Seasoned Lumber lately brought at New Castle and is the only dry lumber in Salem. For sale by
SHINN & CLEMENT.
June 2, 1838.

ACA RD.

WM. L. SMITH, DENTIST, RES

From the Germantown Telegraph.
MANGLE WURTZEL AND RUTA BAGA.

Mr. Editor: The period has now arrived at which I promised to give you my opinion of Mangle Wurtzel as a food for cows, and my plan of cultivating and securing them. I consider them to be very valuable. My cows fed upon them last winter, kept in fine health and flesh, gave a large quantity of very rich milk, which made superior butter. They saved me much hay, and my cattle were remarkably fond of them throughout the winter. Farmers should, by all means, have them or Ruta Baga, and indeed both, for their cattle.

MANGLE WURTZEL.
In cultivating them, I select a piece of land in good till, draw furrows two feet and a half or three feet apart, which I fill with good manure. I then throw a furrow from each side upon the manure, rake the top smooth, make a drill, drop the seed about ten inches apart, and cover with the rake. This should be done the latter part of May. I till them with the hoe-harrow and hand-hoe, and, if need be, with the plough, and keep them free from weeds. The bottom leaves are good food for cows and hogs, and the roots are benefited by their removal. The crop is a very heavy one, though I did not ascertain the amount per acre. The crop should be taken in before there is a severe frost. The leaves should be wrung off, not cut, as that makes them bleed and rot. They should then be placed in a dry, warm cellar, with the front carefully piled. Thus put away, they will be good for feeding until late in the spring. I have not fed sugar beets, but have been told by those who did so last winter, that cattle do not generally like them; beside, they cause them to scour. In Mangle Wurtzel, there is no mistake.

RUTA BAGA.
My plan of cultivating Ruta Baga, is the same as above. I plant them in June. They are not injured by slight frosts. I cut off the tops and secure them in heaps, well covered with straw and then with earth, about six inches thick, which I obtain by digging a ditch round the heap. They should not be put below the surface of the ground, as they are thereby rendered liable to be wet and frozen, particularly on clay sub-soils.

INDIAN CORN.
Judge Buel, of New York, in remarking on the culture of corn, says: The plough should not be used, if the corn harrow and cultivator can be had; and, if used, should not be suffered to penetrate the soil more than three or four inches. The plough tears up the roots, turns up and wastes the manure, and increases the injuries of drought. The main object is to exterminate weeds, and to keep the surface open and mellow, that the heat, air and moisture may exert their kind influences upon the vegetable matter in the soil, in converting it into nutriment for the crop. At the first dressing with the hoe, the plants are reduced to four or three in a hill. At the second dressing, a like process is observed, taking care that the earthing should not exceed one inch and a half, that the hill be broad and flat, and that the earth for this purpose be not taken from one place, but gathered from the surface, between the rows, where it has been loosened by the cultivator.

USE OF LIME.
Lockhart, in his life of Sir Walter Scott, relates the following anecdote: "There, see," he continued, "that farm there, at the foot of the hill, is occupied by a respectable enough tenant of mine. I told him I had a great desire for him to try the effects of lime on his land. He said he doubted its success, and could not venture to risk so much money as it would cost. Well, said I, fair enough; but as I wish to have the experiment tried, you shall have the lime for the mere carting; you may send to the place where it is to be bought, and at the term day you shall strike off the whole value of the lime from the rent due me. When the day came, my friend the farmer came with his whole rent, which he laid down on the table before me, without deduction. "How's this, my man; you are to deduct for the lime, you know." "Why, Sir Walter," he replied, "my conscience will not let me impose upon you so far; the lime you recommended me to try, and which, but for your suggestion, I never would have tried, has produced more than would have purchased the lime half a dozen times over, and I cannot think of making a deduction."

"What makes your milk look so blue, Mr. X., do you live near your pump?" "No, ma'am; my cows swam across the river yesterday, and they soaked water, that's all."

Quality of Milk.
Further experiments appear to be needed, relative to the quality of milk for the different purposes of cheese and butter making. It is well known that the quantity of milk alone, yielded by a cow, is not a sufficient test of her excellence. The quality is of such importance, that many animals, furnishing but comparatively little, are, on account of its richness, truly valuable. The following extract may serve well to throw some light upon this subject. It is an account of the product of one cow, for one year, and shows, in a strong point of view, the superiority of the milk over that of our common animals. This cow was of the Sussex breed.

"Mr. Cramp's cow was seven years old,

had produced five calves, and had been two years in his possession. She was fed in summer on clover, rye grass, lucern, and carrots, three or four times a day. In winter, with hay, bran, and grains; and often fed, particularly when milking. The manger kept clean, and no sour grains, rotten or mouldy vegetables given, on any account; and the cow never suffered to overcharge her stomach, but to be well filled, and kept with a good healthy appetite. Always, when milked, stripped clean to the last drop. Being so well kept, she went dry only seventeen days before calving.

Quantities of milk and butter produced by Mr. Cramp's Cow, between April, 1807, and April, 1808.

From 6th to 20th April—milk, 8 quarts per day; butter, 18 lbs. per week. From April 21st, to June 2d—milk, 22 quarts a day; butter, 16 lbs. per week. From June 2d to October 5th—milk, 20 quarts per day; butter, 16 lbs. per week. From October 6th to November 30th—milk, 15 quarts per day; butter, 13 lbs. per week. From December 1st to February 8th, 1808, milk, 13 quarts per day; butter, 11 lbs. per week. From February 9th to March 14th, milk, 10 quarts per day; butter, 8 lbs. per week. From March 15th to April 4th—milk, 7 quarts per day; butter, 5 lbs. per week. Dry for calving.

Sale of the year's produce, and expense.
Sale of calf 14 days old—butter £ s d
at 1s 4d—skim milk at 1d per quart—dung, valued at 3s. in all, 76 7 3
Total expenses, including 17. 5s. for 10 sacks, malt combs, and a Farrier's bill, 12s. 6d. 24 14 3

A year's nett profit on a single cow, £51 13 0
It will be perceived, that the quantity of milk yielded by the above-mentioned cow, did not much exceed some of the best of our common animals; but in the quantity of butter, she greatly surpassed them.

The Season.—The present season is one of great beauty and promise. A fuller and more beautiful blossom of fruit trees, of all descriptions, was never seen. The Hon. John Lowell, of Roxbury, in a letter published in the New England Farmer, declares, that during 32 years as a cultivator in that spot, he has never known a single spring when the promise was so fair to the farmer, the gardener, and the raiser of pomological fruits. He repeats what he has often asserted, that late seasons are the most propitious—that all the seasons, early and late, are nearly on a level, as regards forwardness, on the 10th of June. This is the first season, of eight successive ones, in which peach trees have come through unhurt.—*Salem Observer.*

Trees.—Every one that has read the "Heart of Mid Lothian" will remember the following sentence: "Jock, when ye hae nothing else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping." Sir Walter Scott says, somewhere, that these simple words induced an Earl to plant a large tract of country, which, in such a place as England, would, in a few years, be of immense value. We only repeat the advice given to Jock—let every one who has nothing else to do, be "sticking in a tree," that posterity may reap the benefit of it.
Providence Courier.

Cheap Living.—We have an idea of opening a boarding house on Dr. Alcott's parched corn and boiled chestnut plan—each boarder to be allowed two quarts of either chestnuts or corn a day, and furnished with a smooth plank to sleep on, at \$1 50 per week. To those who lodge on the side walk, a liberal discount will be made.
(Boston Post.)
A writer in Blackwood would understand such an establishment. He proposes to take one cent's worth of dried apples for breakfast, a quart of water to make them swell, for dinner, and then to go and take tea with a friend.—*N. Y. American.*

It is ascertained that within the last three years, \$566,460 have been remitted by Irishmen, in this country, to their relations in Ireland, to enable them to emigrate to the United States.

CEDAR STAVES AND BOLTS for Coopers
for sale by
SHINN & CLEMENT.
NOTICE.

THE Books of account of Thomas W. Cattel having been assigned to me, they are now placed in the hands of William Mulford, Esq. for collection. All persons interested will immediately call on him, settle their accounts and save cost.
SAMUEL GILMORE:
November 3, 1837.

To the Public.

CABINET WARE-ROOM.
THE Subscriber has taken the Establishment lately occupied by George Bowen, in Market Street, and is now prepared to execute any orders in the above line that he may be favored with, in the most fashionable style, and at the shortest notice.
ELIJAH GILMORE.
Salem, March 27, 1838.
N. B. Coffins made and Funerals attended.

Wanted to purchase.
Maple and Poplar Scantling, suitable for Bedsteads, and 5-6 inch Walnut Boards.
ALSO—An Apprentice to the above business, from 16 to 17 years of age of good moral habits,
E. G.

Notice to the Public.



Allen's Threshing Machine.

The Subscribers having purchased of S. S. Allen, the patentee, the exclusive right of building and selling his

Patent Threshing Machine and Horse Power
for the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May; respectfully inform Farmers and others, that they are prepared to supply all orders for Machines and Horse Powers, at the shortest notice, made of the best materials, and finished in the most approved style.

These Machines, wherever they are known, have succeeded all others, and have become very generally used. Their superiority consists in the ease of draft, the simplicity and durability of construction, the convenience of setting up, and their portability. They will thresh all kinds of Grain with great rapidity and entire satisfaction.

The subscribers only request those persons wishing to purchase Machines, will call at their shop in Griffith St. opposite the residence of Wm. Shearon, and examine for themselves, for they feel confident that their Machines and work will bear inspection.

Below will be found a few recommendations to which we refer.
CASPERSON & ABBOTT.
Salem, N. J. 1838.

The subscriber having sold to Messrs. Casperson & Abbott, the right of building and selling his Patent Threshing Machine and Horse Power, takes this method of recommending those gentlemen to be fully competent and able to build Machines and Horse Powers of the best quality.
S. S. ALLEN.
The undersigned farmers of Salem and its vicinity, hereby certify that we have used and seen in operation "Allen's Portable Horse Power and Threshing Machine," which is calculated for, from one to four horses in threshing all kinds of grain, and feel no reluctance in recommending it to the public as being superior to any within our knowledge;
Salem Co. N. J.
Robert Newell
David Sparke
William Sumner
Joseph B. Thompson
Martin Miller
Josiah Truss
Job Black
Alpheus Bilderback
David S. English
George Hall
Joseph Corbis
W. H. Thompson
John Hall
Richard Sparks
Whilom Baker
Eli Sharp

300,000 Ft