EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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AGRICULTURAL.

MULTICAULIS.—The Charlottesville (Va) Advocate of Saturday has the subjoined encouraging paragraph, to the growers of Multicaulis:

In addition to the many cases of immense profits derived from the culture of the Morus Multicaulis, the Danville Reporter mentions an instance of a gentleman of that place, who purchased in February last four thousand buds, for which he paid $100. They were planted on *one third of an acre* of land, and owing to the peculiarity of the season or some other cause, not more than *one half of them* came up. From the two thousand trees thus obtained, he has lately sold buds to the amount of $1500, and has *still on hand one half of the growing* buds, and all of the roots save fifty. Estimating the buds and roots on hand, at the prices obtained for the portion already sold, the clear profits of the speculation, will amount to more than $3500 for one hundred expended in February last.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

A sale of these trees took place yesterday at West Philadelphia, by public auction. The day was very unfavorable and the notice of sale being short but few persons attended. The terms were, one forth cash within three days, balance on delivery: trees averaging about one foot high sold at 8½ to 10 cents: those averaging 18 to 24 inches, at 12½ to 14 cents; and routs from roots planted this spring, at 24 cents. These prices are low, and the buyers will realize at least two hundred per cent on their purchases. The scarcity of money undoubtedly prevented higher prices being offered and the notice of sale was too short to reach distant purchasers.

[U. S. Gazette, August 30.

Contracts for Multicaulis in 1840.—Many heavy contracts have been made for the sale of multicaulis trees, deliverable in the fall of next year, 1840, at 6, 8, and 10 cents a tree. A gentleman recently in Philadelphia ascertained the existence of such contracts to the amount of 1,800,000 trees. This has suggested a very erroneous idea in the public mind, viz: that 6, 8, or 10 cents, the prices contracted for as above, will necessarily be the range of prices next year. A moment's reflection will show the fallacy of such a conclusion. Many people last year contracted for the delivery of trees this fall, 1839, at 10, 12, and 15 cents; and even at this early part of the season no one thinks of selling trees, even by contract, for less than double those prices. Another false impression has been made by the above contracts. It is supposed the fact that the above contracts are made for the delivery of trees at 6, 8, or 10 cents in the fall of 1840, will necessarily depress the price of trees this year. Exactly the reverse will be the result. Suppose no more than the 1,800,000 trees will be contracted for—then at least 5,400,000 buds will be withdrawn from the market this year, for the purpose of filling the above contracts. And consequently the prices of the trees left in market will be enhanced in proportion as the supply is diminished by the above, or any other cause.

A grower of trees in Accomac county, E. S. Va., has sold 80,000 buds of the multicaulis, at 1 1-4 cts. a bud, deliverable on the 1st of May next, to a gentleman who is about erecting a cocoonery in that county.

"LOOK OUT, GROWERS OF MULTICAULIS."—The Richmond Whig of yesterday notes a sale (by the Rev. J. S. Armistead, of Buckingham county, Va.) of 500,000 buds of morus multicaulis, to be delivered this fall, at two cents a bud—amounting to the round sum of ten thousand dollars. Also, a sale by Mr. John Morris, of same county, of 300,000 buds—price not stated. Also a sale by Capt. S. Bronch, of Campbell county, of 40,000 buds, *at the same price.* Many other sales are said to have been effected in Buckingham, at the general rates of four cents a cutting, or two cents a bud. And a Mr. Charles A. Scott, of that county, is reported to have been offered eleven cents a tree for a lot of 200,000, ($22,000,) deliverable in the fall of 1840.

A regular bite or a rale transaction.—Mr. Beach of Accomack, Virginia, *has contracted* with a good and responsible man to deliver him next May, 80,000 green healthy well matured buds at 1½ cents per bud, and expects to contract for 50,000 more.

The Hon. H. A. Wise intends building a cocoonery and planting trees next year—For that purpose he has bought 80,000 buds. In these facts there is *no mistake.* American Farmer.

IMPROVED WHEAT.

The latest improvement in wheat is noticed in some of the northern papers. It is called "Goose wheat," and obtained its name from a few grains which were found in the crop of a wild goose which had been shot. They were carefully preserved and planted. It is said to be remarkably productive, often yielding from 50 to 75 bushels per acre.

WHEAT.—It will be seen, by reference to the weekly review of the market, that there has been a considerable advance in the price of wheat. We understand that the crop of white wheat raised by Gen. Emory, of Queen Ann's county, was sold yesterday for 131c. The wheat is very superior, and was bought for an Eastern Market—Balt. Pat.

BOOTS AND SHOES SEWED WITH BRASS WIRE.—A patent has been secured in France for sewing boots and shoes with brass wire. It is said that they do not admit moisture nor dust, nor do they rip when sewed in this manner. The sewing is done with as much ease as with a wax thread nor is it more expensive.

PERVERSENESS OF WOMEN.

There is an old story of a man who had married a young lady, and who had a friend somewhat sceptical as to the obedient tendency of the wife's disposition, much to the dissatisfaction of the Benedick, who strongly asserted and asseverated that his will was law, and that she never by any chance disobeyed any wish or injunction of his.

'Have you ever tried her temper in that respect!' said the friend: 'have you ever desired her positively not to do any particular thing? for that is my point, since you tell me she never refuses to do whatever you desire her to do.'

'No!' said the affectionate husband, 'I never have found occasion to desire her not to do anything, but—'

'That's it! as the old women say,' cried the friend; 'female obedience is proved by negatives; tell her not to do any particular thing, give her no particular reason why, and see if she does not do it.'

'Ridiculous!' says the husband.

'Try!' said the friend.

'Well,' replied the husband, 'agreed! we are both going away for the day: what proof shall I put her to? What shall I tell her to do? May she not play her harp? Must she not sing or draw? or in fact, tell me what you wish me to prohibit her from doing, and I stake my life she does it not?

'Oh, no,' said the friend, 'drawing and singing, and playing the harp are things which she might abstain from without a murmur, or, what is more essential to the affair, a wonder; because she has sung, and played, and drawn a thousand times, it is an injunction not to do something she has never done before—for instance, tell her when we go not to climb some particular hill, for particular reasons, which you do not chose to give her; or by way of carrying the principle out to its fullest extent, warn her not to attempt to ride on the dog's back.'

'Neptune's back!' said the husband

'Yes,' replied the friend, 'on the back of this most valuable Newfoundland dog the bravest and faithfulest of his breed.'

Ride upon the dog's back!' exclaimed Benedick, 'how can you be so absurd?—as it—

'Ah! there it is,' said the friend, 'as it—now take my word for it, if you issue the injunction, without giving her any reason for it, Harriet, will break it.

The most incredulous of men rejoiced at the idea, which he felicitously ridiculed, and resolved upon trying the experiment in order to establish his Harriet's superiority of mind and his friends' exceeding illness.

He parted from his Harriet, and with tender fondness she clung round his shoulder, as he said in quitting her:

'Harriet, dearest, we have seldom been separated since our marriage; I shall be back soon—take care of yourself, love—but, just attend to one thing I am going to say, dear, don't try to ride upon Neptune's back while we are away."

'What!' said the laughing Harriet, 'ride upon neptune—ha, ha, ha! what an odd idea—is that all you warn me against?—what a ridiculous notion! why should you tell me that? what nonsence!

'That, my dear, said the husband, 'is a secret; all I beg of you is not to ride upon Neptune.'

'Ride upon Neptune!' repeated the lady, and she laughed again, and they parted.

When Benedick and his friend returned, to dinner, the laughing Harriet did not as usual present herself to receive them: there was a sort of gloom pervading the house; the footman who opened the door looked dull, the butler who came into the hall looked as white as his waistcoat; the lady's own maid rushed down stairs, evidently to a scene.

'Where is your Mistress?' said Benedick.

'Up stairs, sir,' said the maid; 'there is nothing the matter, sir—nothing in the world, sir—only mistress has had a fall—quite a little fall on the walk in the flower garden—and has cut her face the least bit the world, sir, all will be well to-morrow.'

'A fall!' said Benedick.

'Hump!' said the friend.

And up stairs ran the anxious husband.

'What has happened?' he exclaimed, catching her to his heart, and seeing her beautiful countenance a little marred—'how did this happen?'

Harriet cried and hid her face.

The explanation never came altogether clearly before the friend or the family: but the accident was generally thought to have arisen from Harriet's having endeavored to take a ride on Neptune's back.

DEATH THE SUPPORT OF LIFE.

[Prize composition by Miss Anna J. Lansing, of the Second Department of the Albany Female Academy, for which a gold medal was awarded]

"There is neither waste nor ruin in nature;" for the smallest particle of matter in the vast universe around us, is composed of an intimate number of atoms which can never be destroyed, but being united with other atoms, constitute a new combination.—One plant decays, scatters its seed, and another springs up, perhaps more beautiful, in the place which it occupied. Even that which we look upon with horror and disgust "is a step in the progress of life." "The tiniest thing that moves—we behold decay moving through its veins, and its corruption, unconscious to itself, engenders new tribes of life. There is not such a thing as beauty, there is not such a thing as life, that does not generate from its own corruption, a loathsome life for others"

The dust which we trod under foot has become a beauteous rose bud, filling the air with its fragrance: or a lofty oak, imparting its shade to every thing around. It may have formed a part of the winged eagle, who hovers in regions of space, or the gigantic elephant who treads the earth with majesty. It may have tended to the formation of the human frame. How strange that the dust of the earth should give to the lip of loveliness its richest glow! to the ear its innumerable and exquisitely minute cavities! and to the eye its floating humors and its brilliant colorings! How strange that it should form the inclosure to the "divine spark" itself, the soul!—That it should form the tenement of the fancy; that loves to soar in unknown regions! The memory, the treasurer of the soul!—the reason that weighs the balances, that guides and determines and proves!

Changes are continually going on among all living bodies. The drop of water that to-day sparkles in the diamond, and to morrow gives its calm quiet beauty to the pearl, soon becomes the fleecy, heavy cloud, floating in the blue sky, and again descending gives freshness and health to the humble night flower, or the burning blush to the cheek of the early rose. "The snow flake of winter revives when the sun beams are yellow and warm, and forms a gem for the spotless cup of the lilly, or is restored in the blossom of the jessamine."

Although change and decay are stamped upon all animated nature—although the flower which buds and blossoms in the morning, in the evening lies withered and dead—although the frame of youth which glowed with health and strength and beauty, lies in the cold, dark sepulchre—yet there is one thing earthly, which mocks death and decay—the never dying soul—that which alone interest's man's divine origin—alone renders him superior to the brute creation. The soul is immortal, eternal. It undergoes no change, suffers no decomposition; but when decay has fixed its signet upon the human frame, it rises like a brilliant Phoenix, from the funeral pile. Free and veiled, it embraces its divine destiny. The torch of death renews its youth.

From the Susquehanna Advocate.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE.

There is no place in the United States perhaps which promises greater advantages to enterprising business men, than Havre-de-Grace. Situate at the termination of the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal, on the Chesapeake Bay, it is destined to become the depot of the trade of an immense extent of country, embracing not only the agricultural, but the mineral wealth of thousands of miles. The Susquehanna and Tide water Canal, which connects with the Pennsylvania Canal at Columbia, will be completed as we are informed, on the 1st of October next. Already do we see the indications of preparation for the reception of the trade which must in a few weeks be deposited at Havre-de-Grace. The wharves and buildings now being erected at this town, gives evidence of the spirit and enterprise which actuate its citizens, and may be considered as the forerunner of the great improvement which is shortly to distinguish this place.

It would not become us perhaps to indulge in any extravagant remarks in relation to the flattering prospects about to be realized, but it may not be improper to call the attention of mechanics, merchants, and business men of the neighboring states, to a consideration of the commanding position of this town, and the certainty of its being a place of no ordinary commercial importance. We cannot refrain, however, from making known to our readers the opinion entertained by others in regard to the location and advantages of Havre-de-Grace.

Hugh Maxwell, Esq. the intelligent editor of the Lancaster Journal, published in the city of Lancaster, Pa., in a late number of his valuable paper, in speaking of the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal, holds forth in the following emphatic language:

"Our friends and the friends of internal improvement will be highly gratified by reading the proceedings of the annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation, held in Philadelphia on Monday week. The expose of the rapid progress of the work, and the report of Edwin F. Gay, Esq. the chief engineer, a gentleman whose scientific knowledge and energy assures a speedy and satisfactory accomplishment of this work, are highly satisfactory and gratifying—and it gives us great pleasure to state, that this company is *on the eve of opening one of the greatest avenues* in the United States, into the *greatest ocean-bay* in the United States, for the most important internal trade of the United States: a trade which has not to be coaxed into existence by the canal, but which is *literally waiting* for the canal. The *millions of tons* of iron, of coal—anthracite and bituminous—the *immense* agricultural products of the great valley of the Susquehanna, and its dependencies, not inferior to the area of the Kingdom of England, *are waiting this outlet.* Yea, the best half of fertile Pennsylvania, yet a wilderness, is waiting this outlet to open its bosom to the enterprise and industry of thousands of hardy yeomanry. *We have said a thousand times and we say again,* the Chesapeake Bay is destined by nature to be the *great receiver and store-house* of the products of *not less than five States of the Union.*"

And in a more recent publication by the same gentleman, in speaking of the trade of Lancaster county, Mr Maxwell says: "We shall have a direct water communication in a few months with HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a town destined to become a great city, and from its commanding position and great natural advantages must, before the lapse of many years, take its station among the most important commercial depots communicating directly with the Atlantic, and commanding the trade of one of the richest countries in the world. In this infant Hercules, Philadelphia and Baltimore will find an unconquerable rival."

"THE DIAMOND NECKLACE"

Correspondence of the New York Star.

MONTREAL, 22d Aug. 1839.

I noticed "an article," in several of the papers in your city, in relation to "A DIAMOND NECKLACE" worn by a young lady (daughter of Mr. Wm. Swaim, the inventor and propietor of the celebrated Panacea) at a ball at the U. State's Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, and speculating on how many bottles of that "remedy" must have been poured down, "THE PUBLIC THROAT" to have purchased "THE PRECIOUS BRILLIANTS," estimated according to rumor, at $20,000! Visiting at Saratoga at the time, and the subject being one of general conversation, there is a little history connected with those JEWELS which I will give, as it was related to me I do not vouch for its positive accuracy, but merely mention it as a passing "on dit," which demonstrates that there are two sides to a question, however insignificant—here it is: A few years ago Mr. Swaim received a request from one of the reigning monarchs, through the medium of a Minister Plenipotentiary, or an 'Envoy Extraordinary,' to proceed immediately to Europe, for the purpose of administering his PERSONAL advice, in relation to "AN AGGRAVATED CASE OF SCROFULA," with which a prominent member of the royal family was afflicted: Mr. Swaim considering it important to test the effects of his remedy in so high a quarter, preparatory to its introduction in similar cases, over the whole continent of Europe, sailed without delay in the packet ship Susquehanna, from Philadelphia. The case in question, although it had baffled the science and the skill of the "attending faculty," was but an ordinary one to him, and he had the good fortune of subduing the disease, and of restoring the royal sufferer to perfect health, in about three or four months. Mr. Swaim was requested to name his reward. He declined accepting any other, however, than simply the 'royal autograph," affixed to an instrument acknowledging the cure.—There is a delicacy (probably a proper one) with Imperial families in such matters, implying (as it does) an infirmity of nature at variance with the omnipotence and the *infallibility of Kings*, and the request was positively but politely objected to, and Mr. Swaim consented to consider the matter as confidential with himself and the few members of the royal household who were privy to it—Whether or not this occurred at the palace of St. James, or St. Petersburg, or St. Cloud, or any other of the European courts, I could not ascertain. The result, however, was, that previously to his departure, a suing of *diamonds* was presented to him, on behalf of the sovereign, the *centre one* of which alone is valued at $20,000: and there are at least twenty five brilliants altogether; the smallest ones are estimated at $1,000 each. A magnificent present it is true, but what is that in comparison to the jewel of health, when weighed in "the balance of life. This *bauble*, which unobtrusively dazzled the eyes of so many admirers, cost Mr. Swaim precisely 22 bottles of the celebrated Panacea, and his incidental expenses.

ROBBERY.—We understand that the granary at Judge P. B. Hopper's farm in Tuckahoe, Queen Ann's county, was robbed of upwards of 100 bushels of wheat a few nights since. There is no part of Queen Ann's county more liable to depredations of this kind, than Tuckahoe. It grows out of the existence there of almost interminable hordes of free negroes, who being too lazy to work, seek through theft, to supply themselves with the necessaries of life.

We heard of an occurrence not far from there last year, which should put people on their guard & prepare them for defence. A person heard some one breaking into his granary, and on going out to examine his premises, was set upon in the dark, and pelted with brick bats, &c. In the morning he found his granary had been forced and robbed.—[Centreville Times.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

HOW TO DEAL WITH MOBS.—The following sound and sensible remarks on the subject of Mobs and of the true mode of proceeding, by the civil authorities, in such exigencies, are from the New York Evening Post. That paper, in reference to the late threatened disorders here and the prompt measures resorted to for maintaining order, says:—"Mobs are more easily dealt with than persons of a timid and undecided character imagine. Their acts of lawless violence are committed on the excitement of the moment, without previous arrangement. Their courage, such as it is, proceeds from the idea that they are perfectly safe in consequence of their own multitude, and vanishes the moment they perceive that their numbers begin to diminish. The feeling which animates a mob is contagious, it is true, but fear when it once begins to make its appearance among them, is quite as contagious as fury. In our large cities, magistrates are not generally aware of the importance of an early and prompt show of a resolution to allow no violation of public order. Nothing else is generally necessary, no ostentatious display of preparations to put down disturbances, is required. All that is wanted is a faithful and fearless magistrate around whom the friends of peace, who are always the majority, and an immense majority, may rally. Such a man will always find it easy to tread out the first sparks of disorder before they break out into a conflagration."

LOSS OF STEAMBOATS IN THE WEST IN 1838.—The Alton Telegraph calculates as follows, the list of steamboats lost or considerably injured on the western waters during the year 1838. We copy an abstract:

Whole number eighty—of which, there were

Blown up,	8
Collapsed,	6
Burst steam pipe,	2
Burnt,	2
Snagged,	37
Sunk,	17
Collision,	2

Of these, 13 were lost on the Ohio, 50 on the Lower Mississippi, 5 on the Upper Mississippi, 2 on the Missouri, 2 on the Illinois, 1 on the Arkansas, 1 on Red River, 1 in the Gulf of Mexico, and 3 in other places.

Of the eight blown up, only one, the Moselle, was on the Ohio, of the six collapsed, none; of the thirty seven snagged, four were on that river.

BURNING OF THE LAKE ERIE STEAMSHIP GREAT WESTERN.—The splendid steamboat Great Western, bound from Chicago to Buffalo, with a valuable cargo of produce, &c, took fire on the 1st instant, whilst lying alongside of the wharf at Detroit, where she had stopped to take in wood, and such was the rapidity of the flames that she was entirely consumed, together with her cargo and a large quantity of baggage, & report adds, a considerable amount of money belonging to the passengers, who were ashore at the time

The G. Western was a most splendid boat, built in the style of the Mississippi boats with high pressure engines. She cost over $100,000. She was 800 tons burthen, and was commanded by Capt. Walker, who commanded the ill-fated Washington, which was burned last summer.

[From the Baltimore Chronicle.]

PLAIN FACTS.
GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.

The Press is admitted to be, in all countries where it is free, a most powerful engine both for good and for evil.—An *unbought* press is the truest sentinel upon the watch-tower of liberty; but a venal *purchased* press is liberty's most dangerous, because it is a traitorous enemy. It cries "all's well" while the rights of the people are invaded, and becomes the pander of power, instead of being the uncompromising exposer of corruption.

It would seem that "the powers that be" of this country well understand the importance of securing the influence of a portion of the press, and of accommodating its Argus eyes with those *golden* spectacles which have the happy effect of making all things appear RIGHT that are done by those in power and of causing an ENEMY of the people to appear to be a FRIEND.

These "GOLDEN SPECTACLES" however, seem to have been somewhat expensive to the people, as appears from public documents, in examining which the following "plain facts" appear.

In 1832 and 1833, the public printing of the Government amounted to $286,893 83. Of this sum a few favorite Administration Editors shared pretty largely for instance—

Francis P. Blair, Editor of the Globe,	$64,314 90
True and Green, Editors of the Boston Statesman.	30,391 00
Hill & Barton, Editors of the N. H. Patriot,	7,596 90
Shadrack Penn, Editor of the Louisville Advertiser,	9,588 36
Peter Hay & Co., Editors of the American Sentinel,	589 12
Bryant & Leggett, Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post,	652 71

The whole number of Printers employed and among whom the above sum of $286,893 was distributed by the Government, was about three hundred.

I have not been able to ascertain the amount paid by Government for public printing in 1834 and '35. But in 1836 and '37 the amount was $351,984 53; and of this, the amount paid by the Post Office Department appears, from the Blue Book to be $83,760 19. In 1832 and '33 the amount *reported* by the Post Office Department was less than the amount actually *paid* by upwards of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, which was ascertained by the Committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the affairs of the Post Office, and which discovered those famous "Blanks and twine" leaks in the Public Treasury. Supposing the amount REPORTED to be less than the amount PAID in 1836 and '37, in the same ratio as it was in 1832 and '33, the actual amount paid by the Post Office to Printers would be over $160 000! But $83 760 19 is by no means a trifle to distribute among Printers for "Blanks and Twine" and advertising. I will, until another investigating committee discovers the contrary, suppose that this is the whole amount paid.

Of the $351,984,53 paid by Government in 1836 and '37 to printers, the following received the sums set to their names, to wit:

Blair & Rives, Editors of the Globe,	$132,198,87
Mifflin & Parry, Editors of the Pennsylvanian,	47 42,56
S. Medary & Co., Editors—, Ohio,	3,772,02
Cyrus Barton, Editor of the N. H. Patriot,	3,102 09
Peter Hay & Co., Editors of the Sentinel, Philadelphia,	1,739,81
S. & J. N. Harker, Editors of the Baltimore Republican,	1,051,58
S. Penn, Jr., Editor of the Louisville Advertiser,	5,912,18
Langtree & O'Sullivan, publishers of the Democratic Review,	3,235,49
Beals & Green, Editors —, Boston,	18,487,64
Croswell & Co., Editors of the Albany Argus,	1,532,00
Wm. C. Bryant & Co. Editors N. Y. Eve. Post,	1,92,00
Paine & Clarke,	2,272.16
Calvin Gunn, Editor, Missouri,	848,50

The amount paid by Government to Printers, as near as I can ascertain, is, on an average, about $150,000 or $160,000 a year! This distributed among some two or three hundred Editors, is an engine of immense power. Knowing as we do the weakness of poor human nature, can we wonder that so many Editors in the United States should support an administration in all its measures, right or wrong, that thus opens to them the flood gates of patronage. It is for the people, however, to judge what degree of influence men who are thus PAID for their support by the administration, are entitled to. The facts above stated are worthy the serious consideration of the American people.—[Madisonian.

LACONIC.—Brevity is the soul of wit, says somebody, and the parties to the annexed correspondence seem to have indulged in it as if they were about a witty affair. Mr. Moorehead is the Deputy Attorney General for Alleghany county, Pa., who was brought by Gov. Porter from another county and foisted upon the good people of Alleghany. The jury write to Mr. Moorehead thus:—

'Dear Sir,—The undersigned, members of the Traverse Jury, which has this morning been discharged; having had a good opportunity of observing the manner in which you have transacted the business of the Commonwealth during the sessions on which we have been in attendance, feel in duty bound to inform you that we have arrived at the conclu-

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