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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From the New York Sunday Mercury.

SHORT PATENT SERMON.

The following from Robert Burnes, Esq., will compose my text for this occasion:

A man's a man, for a'that.

My hearers—in travelling about upon this dirty terraqueous ball, you come in contact with a great variety of individuals belonging to the human race; some white in skin but black at heart, others all the way through of a color, like a firkin of June butter. Now, the question, is how do you judge of the moral worth, goodness and nobleness of your fellow man? It is by his duds or his deeds? When you make your obeisance, do you bow to the dry goods upon his back or to the animated mass of sin and sycophancy beneath them? I know that, in too many instances you pay your respects to the former, while the dirt of depravity may be found under his dickey, and his heart covered with a thick coat of corruption—while, at the same time you would scorn to grasp the hand that has grown hard in honest toil, especially out were hung upon the corporeal frame. This is wrong my friends. It shows a spirit of weakness, foolishness and vanity on your parts, contemptible in the sight of your Maker, and ridiculous in the eyes of all good and intelligent people. I tell you a man is a man—whether his coat comports with the cleanliness of his character, or his vest with the value of his virtues just as much as a potato is a potato, whether it be washed white and clean or covered with the dust of its native soil. For my part I had rather associate with the person whose good and noble qualities are partially obliterated by a shabby exterior, than with him whose rotten reputation is patched up with broadcloth and buckram.

My friends—there was a time when a gentleman and a man were synonymous terms; but that period is past, forever.—The moral material that then composed the one was embodied in the other, but now a days there is as much difference between them as there is between bone and ivory. A MAN is now made up, as he always was, of honesty, frankness, purity and plainness of apparel; but a GENTLEMAN is a compound of vanity, deceit, hypocrisy, gold, silver, shinplasters and brass. The truth is, my worthy friends, old Time has taken into his capacious maw our whole lump of primeval virtue, which has soured upon his stomach; & he now vomits vice over the land, to soil the footsteps of the innocent and would-be virtuous; and he that has bedaubed himself, immediately assumes the air, the attitude and the attire of a gentleman, in order that he may walk into respectable society, unsuspected of the moral filth that would cause his fame if not his feet, to stink worse than a pot of bears-grease savored with the essence of pole-cat.

My respected hearers—the difference that exists between men of the present day is not so great as that between men and monkeys, by a long chalk. I consider that man to be a gentleman who has in his heart the true principles of honor and integrity—I don't care whether or not he be shod, shaven, shorn, or shirted; and I consider that gentleman to be a MAN, whose interior recommendations correspond with the nineness of his outside arrangements. But virtue, vice, conceit, corruption, integrity, and confirmed rascality, have, of late, become so confounded together, under the garb of pretended piety and a whole pair of breeches, that it is difficult to determine the man from the monster. Ancient Esau, the favorite of his blind father, was a hairy man; yet his cunning and jealous brother contrived by dressing himself in 'coon skins, to pass for Esau in the presence of the unsuspecting old gentlemen; but let me tell you, my friends, that if a scoundrel thinks a suit of good clothes and a false collar of religion are going to pass him safely within the walls of salvation, he will find himself as much deceived as the philosopher who undertook to amalgamate moonshine with metaphysics.

My dear friends—when I see man braving the bitter blasts of poverty, with christian like fortitude and without a murmur—who had rather pick his precarious food from among the thorns of penury, and subject himself to the contumely of the proud than dishonestly trespass upon the fields of wealth and plenty—I say, that man's a man for all that, and when I see an individual, rolling in affluence, revelling in the sweets of luxury, and at the same time robbing the widow of her mite, and snatching the bread from the mouth of poor orphans—I say, that gentleman's no gentleman, anyhow you can fix it. The world, dear friends, is growing corrupt and more corrupt, as each revolving year rolls round. Vice and venality, are progressing with the march of intellect and refinement: and you might as well undertake to extinguish the fires of endless torment with a schoolboy's squirt gun as to prevent their ravages.—Everybody is a gentleman who has money at his control—everybody is a man who will allow himself to be robbed—and everybody is a loafer whose coat has been worn threadbare by industry. But my hearers, act well your parts as Mr. Pope says, for there all the honor lies; and though, the world should not grant it you, you will still have the gratification of knowing that you hold a mortgage upon the good will and respect of your fellow-men. So mote it be!

Dow, Jr.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH WOOLLEN TRADES.

It appears from an official summary of the imports and exports of France during the year 1840, just published, that an extraordinary increase has taken place in the export of cotton and woollen manufactures. Comparing the years 1835 and 1840, there is an increase in the latter year of 74 per cent. on the cotton manufactures exported, and of 61 per cent. on the woollen manufactures exported. This shows an enormously rapid progress in the French manufactures. The progress of the woollen manufacture in Belgium and the Rhenish provinces of Prussia was recently exhibited to our readers by Mr. Alderman Bateson, as the result of his personal observations and inquiries. The extraordinary increase of the woollen manufactures in the United States was also lately stated in a letter from Mr. Sturge. Now, whilst the woollen trade is so rapidly extending among our foreign rivals, what is its condition in England, of which it is the ancient staple trade? We lament to say it is greatly declining, and in the year 1840 our woollen exports were 935,370*l.* less than they had been in 1839, or nearly one-sixth of the whole amount. In 1839 the woollen exports were 6,271,645*l.*, and in 1840 they were only 5,336,275. At the very time that we see the French woollen exports increasing so fast, and the English woollen exports declining so fearfully, what is the price of food paid by the manufacturers of the two countries respectively? Why, this week bread is 60 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. Is there no connection between these facts, namely, flourishing trade and cheap food in France, and failing trade and dear food in England! It is worth the while of even so great a statesmen as Sir Robert Peel to inquire. It is almost as important an inquiry as that of how many clerks, excisemen, and tide-waiters can be got rid of in the collection of the revenue. But even if there were not the slightest connection between the distress of trade and the dearness of food, is it just, decent, or bearable, that in the country where the great branches of manufacture and commerce are so declining, the food of the workman should be forced up by law 60 per cent. above its price in a country which is getting our trade away from us, and the commerce of the manufacturer with foreign countries should be forbid because we are not allowed to receive the food grown in those countries. These are monstrous anomalies. This is a cruel and iniquitous law. And unless the law is altered, ruin must speedily overtake our manufacturers, and will ere long involve the short-sighted agriculturist and land owners.

A private letter from an English merchant, now in Germany, makes the following comments on the same subject:—"Our German rivals are taking a decided lead in woollen and worsted manufactures. Ten years ago the English ruled the prices of wool in Germany, now the Germans have so entirely got the ascendancy that it is scarcely a matter of importance at the German wool fairs whether the English are buying wool or not. What do you think of three houses in Thuringa, large worsted spinners, going together to Berlin in October, to purchase wool, and buying up 10,000 cwt.! This, however, is a fact. The three houses act always together, and they are all intimately known to me." These are among the effects of our corn laws. Our German customers have ceased consuming our worsteds and woollens because they could not induce us to take their corn in return. Our occasional purchases, at long intervals, and to a large amount, must be paid for in money, whereas a regular trade, equally distributed over a series of years, would beget a corresponding trade in our own produce. We leave our readers however, to draw their own inferences from the above facts; the facts in themselves are sufficiently important to awaken serious reflections in every mind.

[London Morning Chronicle.

LAKE PUNGO (in Hyde county North Carolina) is a most beautiful sheet of water, about three miles long and two wide. Its average depth is now about seven or eight feet, having been reduced some four or five feet by the canal connecting it with Pungo river. On this lake is to be found one of the most remarkable echoes perhaps in the whole country—an echo which not only repeats words distinctly, but whole sentences.

On portions of the timbered land, near Lake Pungo, the trees are of almost incredible size; and it is not to be wondered at standing as they have done for centuries undisturbed, and imbedded in a soil of surpassing fertility. A cypress was recently found there measuring 38½ feet in circumference, which gives a diameter of about 13 feet! Only think of a tree large enough for a horse stable, with room enough inside of it to admit of two carriages passing abreast of each other!—We were assured too, by a very respectable gentleman, that 1½ bushels of corn was raised by a neighbor of his in the hollow of a cypress stump!

The contractor for the tributaries to Pungo canal informed us that "he has killed the present year, almost within sight of his dwelling, seventy deer!"—One day he killed two bucks and caught, with a common hook and line, 40lbs. of fish! —*Raleigh. Register.*

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.

The immense value of the Anthracite Coal trade of Pennsylvania may be seen in the fact that the amount mined and sent to market this year will exceed 1,000,000 tons, worth in the market $5,000,000. In 1820 the first anthracite was sent to market and then only 365 tons. It has been steadily increasing during the last 20 years until it has at length reached 1,000,000 tons.

The following will show the amount shipped from the several mining districts:

Schuylkill,	587,157 tons.
Mauch Chunk,	140,127 "
Lackawanna,	195,480 "
Wyoming, about	47,000 "
Pinegrove,	25,000 "
Shamokin,	21,463 "
Lykens Valley,	1,000 "
	1,017,827

We have at length reached a million of tons. This amount would have been greatly increased had it not been for several accidents. The great spring freshet so much injured the Lehigh improvements that no coal was brought down the canal until sometime in August.—This prevented the mining on Lehigh at least 100,000 tons. The draining off the dam by the Union Canal Company, thus shutting up the Pinegrove region in June, prevented 25,000 additional tons from being sent to market. The low water in the Susquehanna prevented 5,000 tons from being sent to market from Lykens Valley, making in all 140,000 tons. Next year 1,200,000 will be mined and sent to market.—*Harrisburgh Chronicle*

NEW BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.—Our readers will be interested, in learning every new fact developed in relation to the establishment of Christianity among the Jews in their own land. We view it as a very remarkable token of good from Him who has promised to gather the outcasts of Israel, that a Christain Bishop of truly evangelical spirit and sentiments, is about to go, and pitch his tent at Jerusalem. The Rev. Solomon Michael Alexander was consecrated to the episcopal office by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Sunday the 7th of Nov. An eloquent sermon, appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, to whom our readers will recollect this Bishopric was first tendered, but who declined it on the ground that he thought that it ought to be conferred upon a native Hebrew. Dr. M'Caul has since been appointed, as the successor of Mr. Alexander to the Professorship of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature in King's College London. Bishop Alexander is to have episcopal jurisdiction throughout Syria, Chaldea, Egypt, and Abyssinia. He expected to sail on the 20th of Nov. The steam frigate Devastation, had been ordered to be ready at Woolwich at that date, and appointed by government to convey the Bishop to the sea port of Joppa, about forty miles from the holy city.

Wonderful is it indeed! Is not prophecy being fulfilled? *The sons of strangers shall build up thy walls, and their Kings shall minister unto thee.* What is England's Queen and the King of Prussia doing, but unconsciously conspiring to fulfil this prophecy? *I will say to the North, Give up: and to the South, Keep not back: bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth.*—The first Protestant Bishop to the Jews is now on his way to the Holy Land.—Seventeen years ago, we are informed by the London papers, Bishop Alexander was the officiating Rabbi of a synagogue at Plymouth. He was baptized at Plymouth by the Rev. Mr. Hatchard, and received orders at the hands of the late Archbishop of Tuam in the Church of Ireland. Bishop Alexander is of pure Hebrew descent, of the tribe of Judah. Mrs. Alexander is also of the purest Hebrew blood, and of the tribe of Levi. Mrs. A. was baptized about a year after her husband. Their eldest boy, whose name is Michael, is a student in Christ's Hospital. The day after the consecration, the Bishop gave an entertainment to upwards of a hundred Christain Jews, most of whom were poor. The above facts we have gleaned from our last file of English papers.—Episcopal Recorder.

CHEAP GOODS.—The Manchester (Eng.) market report says, that cotton cloth sold there at 3s. for 28 yards, weighing three pounds a piece. This is just about two cents and a half a yard.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—A man out West thinks he has discovered perpetual motion. We take the following from the Yazoo City Whig:

'Our enterprising and scientific fellow citizen Dr. C. C. Edday, has lately departed for Washington City to obtain a patent for a discovery of the long sought after 'perpetual motion.' He has constructed a machine moved by the agency of condensed air, (and which of itself condenses the air by which it is propelled) from which he proposes to furnish a motive power to every species of machinery. From the description given us, we have no doubt that in two years, or less, we will see the largest boats propelled by the agency of this discovery; thereby putting to rest all fears of being scalded to death by explosions, or burnt up while asleep.

A NEW MODE OF RAISING THE WIND.—It is related by the gossipping correspondent of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, that a clever man, adroit, disputatious, and unbelieving, was making a living in Paris by *being converted*. The process was to go to some ecclesiastical propagandist, ardent in the cause, and feigning to be a Protestant, (which he is not) our adventurer professes a desire to be enlightened as to the truth of the Roman Catholic doctrines. Forthwith he is received and argued with; but having prepared himself, makes a good battle and yields only at the last extremity, having taken care in the course of the polemical discussion to let it be understood that he has a large family, and little or no means of support. The triumphant Priest tells of his conquest to some of his pious flock and the sanctity of the neophyte. Collections are made, and in abjuring Protestanism the convert puts some hundreds of francs in his pocket. "He has already," says the correspondent, "been converted two times in Paris, and is soon about making a business tour in the provinces."

EARTHQUAKE.—The New York Courier has further particulars of the fearful earthquake which was experienced in the province of Cartago, in Central America, on the 2d September, at 6 o'clock, A. M.

A letter from the city of Heredia states that the earthquake was so sudden that those persons who escaped had hardly time to get out of their houses before the falling of the wall. The destruction was so great that the site of any particular edifice was hardly to be distinguished among the ruins. In the city, the houses even to the stone work, were thrown upwards by the shock, and fell down again in heaps of rubbish. The loss of life is very great among all classes. The inhabitants of those villages in the Department which suffered the least were assembled, by order of the Government, with spades and picks, to disinter the bodies. The writer adds—"All our provisions are beneath the ruins, and we are suffering a horrible state of want, which is likely to continue, for the fences having been thrown down, the cattle are destroying all they can reach. In Turdaks, Tres-rios, Cartado, Paraiso Ujames, and even to the vicinity of Matina, there is not left a single shed.—and in every one of the valleys and on the haciendas, we find proportionate destruction. From San Jose to this place, and to Alajuela the ruin is considerable. In San Jose, a number of edifices were thrown down, and those houses that are standing are uninhabitable. We are hardly better off in this city;—and Alajuela, has fared worse than we have. The number of sufferers is very great. Bodies are disinterred that cannot be recognized,—shapeless masses and headless trunks!—every thing in horrible confusion. Up the present moment, there has been no eruption from the neighboring volcano,—the shocks continue without cessation—and no one can tell how it will end!

Effects of an Earthquake—It is a remarkable circumstance, that since the great earthquake of 1687, no wheat will grow on the east of Peru. In some places, indeed, a little is raised, but it is very unproductive. Rice, on the contrary, yields a great return. Before the earthquake, one grain of wheat yielded 200 grains.

The Sandy Hill Herald says:—"We know a man who has worked, on an average of sixteen hours per day for the last twenty years, today notes which he had endorsed, and for which he never received the value of one farthing. He is now seventy years of age. We challenge the world to produe a similar instance of integrity."

The St. Louis Republican of the 14th instant says that the following scene occurred on the preceding day, in the Circuit Court sitting in that city, Judge MULLANPHY being on the bench:

A motion was made to continue a cause; the continuance was resisted by F. W. RISQUE, Esq. counsel for plaintiff,—but the judge decided the grounds sufficient, and continued the cause. The Clerk sits behind a railing; and after the Judge had decided, Mr. Risque walked up and dropped the papers on the Clerk's table and returned to his desk. The Judge then remarked to Mr. R. in substance, "that he must change his manner of handling papers."

Mr. A. replied "that he handled them as was his general practice."

"Then," says the Judge, "you must reform your general habits,"—and ordered Mr. R. to take his seat.

Mr. R. replied, "he did not feel inclined to sit just then."

The Judge then ordered the Clerk to enter up a fine against Mr. R. of $50, and again peremptorily ordered him to take his seat.

Mr. R. again declined, alledging that he had been sitting and did not feel inclined to sit then. Hereupon another member of the bar attempted to interefere, but the Judge refused to hear him until Mr. R. took his seat, and ordered the Clerk to enter another fine of $50 against Mr R. and again, in a very peremptory manner ordered Mr. R. to take his seat, which Mr. R. still declined to do. The Judge then ordered another fine of $50 more to be entered up against him, and ordered the sheriff to remove him from the court room.

The scene became eminently ludicrous. The deputy sheriff approached Mr. R. and urged him to leave the room. Mr. R. maintaining his temper, appeared in no hurry to obey. In the meantime the Judge was threatening the sheriff and refusing to hear any other member of the bar. After a time Mr. R. withdrew from the room, when the Judge directed an order to be entered up against Mr. R. to show cause why he should not be struck from the roll.

From the Independent.

WHO HAS DECEIVED THE PEOPLE.

"Who have then deceived the people? Certainly not President Tyler. The people were induced to give their support to General Harrison and to him, because they were persuaded that certain reforms in the administration of the Government were necessary, and that these candidates for the highest offices of the country, would honestly and energetically labor in the prosecution of them."

[Madisonian, 17th of December, 1841.

In the House of Representatives, January 19, 1839, on motion of Mr. Wise, a committee of nine were appointed to proceed to New York, to investigate the defalcations of certain public officers.—This report was drawn up by Mr. Wise, and embodies a vast amount of useful information in relation to the conduct of several of the officers now retained in office by President Tyler. It is known full well that Joseph N. Barker was dismissed from office by General Harrison in April last. It is also full well known that he has been re-appointed by President Tyler, as first Comptroller.

From evidence adduced before the committee they report the following facts as established: "That the present Comptroller of the Treasury (Joseph N. Barker has been guilty of culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty in stating and certifying to the register the quarterly accounts of Samuel Swartwout, Collecter instead of having transmitted to him the vouchers therefor required by positive injunction of law.

"2. That the said Comptroller is also guilty of culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty: first, in not having sought and ascertained from the "invoices and appraisements" at the Custom House at New York, either through the Solicitor of the Treasury or otherwise, the true amount of Swartwout's claim upon the $201,000 retained by him on going out of office, as suggested by the letter of the District Attorney that was before him dated April 25 1838; secondly, in not causing the accounts of said Swartwout to be forthwith stated, or such means taken therefor immediately on the neglect of the said Swartwout to return and settle his accounts at the expiration of the time allowed him by law for the purpose, to wit, in the early part of July, 1838, thirdly, in continuing the same neglect and to issue warrants of distress against said Swartwout and his sureties, from the 31st of August, 1838, when it appeared by the letter of the First Auditor that said accounts remained unsettled until the month of November, when the detection of Swartwout's large defalcations was communicated from New York.

"3. That the administration of said office is marked with such signal inefficiency, as well as neglect of duty, as to render nugatory many of the most important checks upon the First Auditor, and Collectors, and Receivers of the public money, which the laws creating and regulating its duties contemplated, and have sufficiently provided."

"4. That in said disregard of law and neglect of duty by the said Comptroller, and inefficiency of the office as now administered, is to be found a primary cause of the immense defalcations of the late Collector at the port of New York, and consequently the loss of the public money."

The foregoing is a literal copy of the report, as made by Mr. Wise. The portrait of the Comptroller is well drawn, and his conduct strongly reprobated—and this is the officer continued in power by President Tyler. Is this the reform contended for in 1840? See page 109, vol. 60, Niles Register.

We will now examine the testimony as presented in this report.

Mr. Underwood, one of the clerks in Mr. Jesse Miller's office, who is the First Auditor, deposed before the committee to the following facts:

Mr. Underwood re-examined by Mr. Smith.

Question 40—Referring to the act of Congress passed March 3, 1819, entuled "an act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," section 4, which provides as follows:

"That it shall be the duty of the First Auditor to receive all accounts accruing in the Treasury Department; and after examination, to certify the balance, and transmit the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the Comptroller, for his decision thereon."

'Please to state whether, in pursuance of said law, Mr. Swartwout's quarterly accounts of bonds taken and paid have been transmitted from the First Auditor of the Treasury to the Comptroller of the Treasury, with the First Auditor's certificate thereon, at any time or for any period between the fourth quarter of 1832 and the present time? And if yea, when, and to what extent has it been done?

"Answer—They have not, but still remain in the First Auditors office."

Here is positive proof that for six years, Mr. Miller suffered the accounts of Swartwout to remain in his office, without even taking the necessary steps to procure an investigation into their correctness.—It is further sustained by proof of the most conclusive character, that for four years he permitted Mr. Swartwout to act as the Collector of the port of New York without even demanding of him a BOND! Is he a faithful officer?

The committee, after a very elaborate examination of the testimony, came to the following conclusion: "That in the culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty as aforesaid, by said Auditor, is found a primary cause why the immense defalcations of said Swartwout in 1839, and subsequently, escaped early detection and have resulted in the probable loss of a large amount of public income. See page 105, 56 vol. Niles' Register.

The loss sustained by the Government was upwards of one million, by sheer neglect and inattention on the part of Jesse Miller, the First Auditor. Yet President Tyler continues him in office.

It was against such plunderers of the public revenue that the Whigs warred in 1840. It was to effect a thorough reformation in the administration of these important offices. We produce the testimony of Mr. Wise. He shows most incontrovertibly, that Barker and Miller suffered Swartwout to abstract a large amount of money, when they could have prevented it by the exercise of a little industry and attention. Such officers, we contend, should be hurled from power. If they are permitted to continue we shall in all probability soon behold some other defalcations equally astounding. It must be admitted that they are unfaithful officers, evidently incompetent for the situations which they hold.

From the Washington Independant.

THE MESSAGE.

We have already discussed the matter which, in this paper, occupies, almost exclusively, the public attention. We cannot, however, pass by the rest of the document, without adverting to other points in it; and we feel bound to say something of its general character.

As a State Paper, it is decidedly respectable; and therefore very little like Mr. Tyler's usual progeny. It has none, or very little, of the proper characteristics of his thought or style—that is, it is neither timid nor tumid. There is a just enough proportion between the ideas and the words—a thing utterly without example in any of the President's previous performances. We, indeed, who have long been familiar with the Chief Magistrate's peculiar sublime, were able, before we took up the paper, to apply to it an easy test—that, if good, it was not the President's; and if the President's, it was not good.

On the other hand, it is not up to Mr. Webster's usual manner, the elevation and force of which are sure to break out in something oratorical, or betray themselves in what is the appropriate *repose* (as painters call it) of a great understanding like his—a lucid and noble simplicity, in the subordinate parts of the composition. The Message is clearly the work, principally, of a clever, ready, expert, and even strong, but yet rather common-place mind, such as Mr. Secretary Spencer's probably is. He, the man of all work, the factotum of all departments, author-general of every kind of State-paper at once, and "principal editor of seven newspapers at a time," is the likeliest artificer of the present performance; which, nevertheless, is, as we have said, a respectable State-paper, and far more creditable than any Annual Message which the country has had for a long time.

Our relations with England, as to the McLeod and Caroline affairs, are very well treated of with a due mixture of moderation and firmness: they are, that is to say, kept on the ground originally taken by the late Cabinet.

In the second of these matters, Great Britain clearly owes us some atonement.

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