EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted is the Great Engine by which all Popular Statse 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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AGRICULTURAL.

WORK FOR MARCH.

IN THE GARDEN.

Early Vegetables.—Prepare a bed on a warm, well protected border, facing the south, by manuring it heavily with strong stable manure, dig this in the full depth of the spade, rake thoroughly so as to break every lump and reduce the soil to the utmost fineness, then spread on a compost of well rotted manure, rake this in, then sow thereon seed of the following kinds, early and late Cabbages, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Cauliflowers, Egg-plants, &c. then sow thereon, a slight covering of ashes, rake the seed in, and pat the ground down with the back of your spade. By doing this you will lay the groundwork of a full supply of early plants of these several varieties of vegetables.

Should the fly, or other insects, attack the young plants, strew over your bed a mixture of ashes, soot, and flower of sulphur, four or five mornings in succession.

Cabbage Plants.—If you have cabbage plants growing in hot beds, accustom them to the open air, so as to prepare them for being placed out as soon as the season will permit, which may be safely done any time after the middle of the month.

Peas.—The moment your ground will bear of being dug without clodding, prepare your beds for early peas. Fear not that the frost will injure them; they are hardy & stand the cold well. One of the most prolific crops we ever saw was caught by a March snow, which remained on the ground for many days without injuring the Peas in the least. Peas, as you know, require a deep loam or rich sandy soil; they should be covered about two inches deep in the rows, and the rows 4 feet apart. By continuing to sow every ten days, for a month, a continued supply of this delicious vegetable may be secured.

Beans—The Windsor, Mazagan, and Lisbon kinds of Beans, may be planted as soon as the ground is rid of the frost—The earlier they are sown after that the more luxuriantly will they produce.

Setting out Plants.—Almost every kind of plants will be the better of being transplanted into open culture early; so, therefore, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, go to work and set them out.

Radishes.—Sow Radish seed as early as you can get the ground ready, and do so at intervals of ten days during the season, so as always to have a fresh supply of crisp, young and tender ones.

Spinach.—Seed of the spinach must be sown early.

Carrots Parsnips and Beets.—Seed of these roots cannot be sown too soon, if you wish to have a supply of early ones for table use and market.

Small Salading and Herbs.—Seeds of all kinds of small salading and Pot and medical Herbs should now be sown, in order to have them in perfection.

Celery—Prepare a bed and sow celery seed forthwith, and the plants will be ready to set out in May.

Broccoli.—Get ready a part of your border, and sow Broccoli seed. Let the bed wherein you plant them be well manured. Prepare your bed as we have advised for Early Cabbage, Lettuce, &c and you need not fear a failure.

Kale or Brussels Sprouts.—In order to provide yourself with a supply of these delicious sprouts, prepare yourself a bed in an open unshaded part of your garden Manure it liberally, dig it deep and pulverize the surface by thorough raking; then sow your seed as you would turnip seed, and rake it in; it requires no other culture, and will yield you a rich return in most delicious sprouts.

Dressing Asparagus Beds.—Spread a compost of well rotted dung and ashes on your asparagus beds, fork it in with a garden fork, say two or three inches deep, then rake your bed and sow thereon a small quantity of salt.

Planting out new Asparagus Beds.—New plantations of this vegetable should be made early this month. In selecting a spot for your bed, choose a deep sandy loam, which is neither wet nor too dry. Spread thereon manure four inches in depth, dig this in fully ten inches deep, rake fine, and then spread thereon well rotted manure, mixed with ashes, about two inches deep; dig this in half spade deep and rake. Then follow the following plan in forming your bed:

Divide your bed into beds 4 feet wide with alleys, 2 feet wide. Strain your line along the bed 8 inches from the edge, then with a spade cut a small trench or drill close to the line, about 6 inches deep, making that side next the line nearly upright; and when one trench is opened, plant that before you open another, placing the plants upright against the back of the trench or drill, so that the crown of the plants may also stand upright, and 2 or 3 inches below the surface of the ground; then let them all be placed an equal depth, spreading the roots out regularly, against the back of the trench, at the same time drawing earth around them with the hand as you place them in position. When the plants in the row is finished draw earth over them with the rake, then open another trench 10 inches from the first, and so continue until the bed is completed. The rows must be 10 inches apart, and the plants stand 10 inches asunder.

When your plants come up keep them free from weeds, and continue to do so through the season.

Sowing Asparagus Seed.—Prepare a bed 4 feet wide by manuring freely, digging deep and raking, then sow your seed *thinly*, either in drills or broadcast. Water the plants occasionally in dry weather, keep the plants clear of weeds, and in one year they will be fit to be planted out into permanent beds.

Onion Seed may now be sown in drills in a rich loamy bed, previously manured and prepared. Let the drills be a foot apart, and when the plants come up thin them out, so as to stand 3 or 4 inches apart, keep the earth clean and well stirred; avoiding to cover up the roots, and you will have onions this season as large as usual.

Seed Onions.—Plant out your seed onions.

Parsley, Thyme, Sage, Chives, Leeks Shallots—All herbs of this kind may *now*, either be set out, or the seed sown. They will each form a handsome edging for your beds, and it would be best to cultivate them there

Garlic.—Prepare a bed four feet wide and transplant young bulbs.

Early Turnips—If you desire to have early Turnips, select a good loamy bed, manure freely with cow dung, say 3 inches deep, dig this in 7 or 8 inches deep—the full depth of the spade at all events—rake fine, and put on a compost of well rotted manure and ashes, rake this in freely, then sow your seed, first having soaked it in train oil 12 hours and dried it in ashes or plaster. Your seed sown, rake it in lightly, and finish by patting the earth with the back of a shovel, spade, or board. When the first plants come up, sprinkle over them, from a mop, train oil, and over that sow ashes. The after culture must be the same as fall turnips. We have always found the Dutch turnip answer best for early sowing.

Early Potatoes—The earlier you get these in the better; as to the mode of culture we refer you to our directions for growing them under the Farm head.

Salsify—Sow the seed of this vegetable as soon as the frost is out of the ground. They must be sown in drills 6 inches apart.

Artichokes.—Seed of this root may now be sown, and the beds where they may already have been planted should be dressed

Red Peppers, any time after the middle of this month, up to the 1st of the next seed may be sown.

Horse Radish.—Set out beds of these as soon as possible.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT—The roots of this must be set out as early as possible.

FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS should be set out as early as possible: those requiring pruning should have that operation forthwith performed.

GRAPE VINE CUTTINGS should be put out immediately.

FIG TREES must now be pruned and set out.

GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS.—Thin out these and make new plantations of the cuttings.

RASPBERRIES—Tie up your raspberries, prune off the old wood and set out the runners.

STRAWBERRIES.—Dress your strawberry beds. The easiest plan is to cover the beds with straw; set it on fire, then dig over the beds, and when the plants are up, give them a dressing between the rows, and place long straw thereon. The straw should be confined by pegs to keep it from blowing away. It will preserve moisture, keep down the weeds and render the berries clean of grit and dust. In dry weather strawberry beds should be watered.

SHRUBBERY OF ALL KINDS must now be trimmed, and all transplantations made at as early a period of the month as possible.

ANNUAL FLOWER SEED, of almost every kind should now be sown.

We have thus endeavored to sketch out a brief memoranda of the things which should be attended to this month in the garden, and we will conclude, by enjoining it upon you, as a duty, to personally inspect every operation to be performed therein. Trust to no laborer however competent or faithful he may be, and believe us when we tell you, that your *presence* will make the best more faithful to his trust, more vigilant in the discharge of his duties, and more attentive to your interest.

PRICES IN MISSOURI AND OHIO.

The subjoined paragraphs we take from the Nashville Banner. They show the existence of a most gloomy state of affairs in those parts of Missouri and Ohio where such prices prevail. The Constable's sale should not, however, be taken as a fair test of the appreciation of the things disposed of in Missouri, as advantage is always taken of the necessity attendant upon such forced sales, to get them at less than their value. But even taking such circumstances into the account, it must be conceded that the times must be oppressive, indeed where such sacrifices have to be made & submitted to

At a constable's sale a week or two ago in Pike county, Mo. says the Hannibal Journal, the following named articles were sold at the prices annexed.

3 good horses, each,	$1 50
1 large ox,	12½
5 cows, 2 small steers, 1 calf, the lot,	3 25
20 sheep, each,	13½
24 hogs, lot,	75
Dining table,	50
1 eight day clock,	2 50
1 lot of tobacco, 7 or 8 cwt. lot,	6 00
3 stacks of hay, each,	25
1 do fodder,	25

The Hudson Gazette publishes the following list of the prices of produce in Ohio.

Wheat per bushel,	$0 40
Rye,	18
Corn,	10
Oats,	10
Potatoes,	12½
Clover Seed,	$2 50 to $3
Pork, per cwt.	$1 25 to $1 50
Beef,	$1 to $1 50
Butter, per pound.	6½
Chickens, per pair,	8 to 10 cts

Some of the above articles sell as low as this, even in our own market; and we presume it is pretty generally so throughout the length and breadth of this suffering country. *ib.*

RUNAWAY GENERALS.

A letter from Lima, published in the Madisonian, gives an account of a battle between the armies commanded by General Vidac and Torrico, in which the latter was defeated. "Very few were killed—not more than fifty, probably.—There were about seven thousand troops present of which upwards of four thousand were on the side of Torrico, who lost the battle by his own cowardice, for he was the first to fly from the field, and fled whilst the chances were decidedly in his favor. He rode in great haste to Callao—went on board a French corvette, and he and his ministers, and General Roman and some others, have gone to Chili. Vidac, believing also, that he had lost the day, fled in the opposite direction from Torrico, not stopping until he had gone forty or fifty miles, and was with difficulty overtaken and persuaded that the victory was his: so that both the commanders were running away at the same time."

THE CENTRAL ROUTE.

The advantages possessed by the Great Central route, leading from Baltimore through Cumberland to the Western waters, are already beginning to be properly appreciated in the West. It is by much the shortest and quickest route for the transportation of passengers and freight between the Atlantic & the West, and if the charges are put down and kept down to the lowest practicable point, it must *command* an enormous business.—What has been already done this season in a single item may be seen from the following paragraph, copied from the Cincinnati Price Current of Saturday last:

Ocean.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

The stock of fresh goods has been largely increased the past week. It has been remarked by competent judges, that the amount received on Tuesday last, via Wheeling, was probably larger than ever before known in this city in one day.—There were five or six Steam Boats arrived that day from above, almost wholly laden with packages of Dry Goods—The stocks are now very full and complete, and sold by the large dealers at almost incredibly low prices. Great efforts are making to concentrate this business here, and the strongest inducements held out to purchasers to buy in this City, instead of going East. Most of the importations are now made via the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, instead of New Orleans, as formerly, by which a saving is made in Insurance and Time. Goods being received by the former route from New York and Boston in 10 to 15 days while by the latter it requires 35 to 50.

The New York Commercial Washington correspondent says: "The authorship of the lately published [Harper's] life of Mr Calhoun is attributed on good authority here, to Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, present member, and late Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is said that Mr. Calhoun is making much headway among the 'Democrats' of "the Empire State," and that great efforts are under way to induce him to make a visit to Albany, immediately after the close of the present session of Congress."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE BRITISH TREATY.

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of this House, on the subject of the construction of that portion of the treaty of Washington which relates to *the right of visitation*.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1843.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of 22d instant, requesting me to communicate to the House "whatever correspondence or communication may have been received from the British Government respecting the President's construction of the late British treaty concluded at Washington, as it concerns an alleged right to visit American vessels," I herewith transmit a report made to me by the Secretary of State.

I have also thought proper to communicate copies of Lord Aberdeen's letter of 20th December, 1841, to Mr. Everett, Mr. Everett's letter of the 23d December in reply thereto, and extracts from several letters of Mr. Everett to the Secretary of State.

I cannot forego the expression of my regret at the apparent purport of a part of Lord Aberdeen's despatch to Mr. Fox. I had cherished the hope that all possibility of misunderstanding as to the true construction of the 8th article of the treaty lately concluded between Great Britain & the United States was precluded by the plain & well weighed language in which it is expressed—The desire of both Governments is to put an end as speedily as possible to the slave trade, and that desire, I need scarcely add, is as strongly and as sincerely felt by the United States as it can be by Great Britain.—Yet it must not be forgotten that the trade though now universally reprobated, was up to a late period prosecuted by all who choose to engage in it, and there were unfortunately but very few Christian Powers whose subjects were not permitted and even encouraged to share in the profits of what was regarded as a perfectly legitimate commerce. It originated at a period long before the U. States had become independent, and was carried on within our borders in opposition to the most earnest remonstrances and expostulations of some of the colonies in which it was most actively prosecuted. Those engaged in it were as little liable to inquiry or interruption as any others. Its character thus fixed by common consent and general practice, could only be changed by the positive assent of each and every nation, *expressed either in the* form of municipal law or conventional arrangement. The United States led the way in efforts to suppress it. They claimed no right to dictate to others, but they resolved, without waiting for the cooperation of other Powers, to prohibit it to their own citizens, & to visit its perpetration by them with condign punishment. I may safely affirm that it never occurred to this Government that any new maritime right accrued to it from the position it had thus assumed in regard to the slave trade. It, before our laws for its suppression, the flag of every nation might traverse the ocean unquestioned by our cruisers, this freedom was not, in our opinion in the least abridged by our municipal legislation.

Any other doctrine, it is plain, would subject to an arbitrary and ever varying system of maritime police, adopted at will by the great naval Power for the time being, the trade of the world in any places or in any articles which such Power might see fit to prohibit to its own subjects or citizens. A principle of this kind could scarcely be acknowledged without subjecting commerce to the risk of constant and harrassing vexations.

The attempt to justify such a pretension from the right to visit and detain ships upon reasonable suspicion of piracy would deservedly be exposed to universal condemnation, since it would be an attempt to convert an established rule of maritime law, incorporated as a principle into the international code by the consent of all nations, into a rule and principle adopted by a single nation, and enforced only by its assumed authority. To seize and detain a ship upon suspicion of piracy, with probable cause and in good faith, affords no just ground either for complaint on the part of the nation whose flag she bears, or claim of indemnity on the part of the owner. The universal law sanctions, and the common good requires, the existence of such a rule. The right, under such circumstances, not only to visit and detain, but to search a ship is a perfect right, and involves neither responsibility nor indemnity. But, with this single exception, no nation has, in time of peace, any authority to detain the ships of another upon the high seas on any pretext whatever beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction. And such I am happy to find, is substantially the doctrine of Great Britain herself, in her most recent official declarations, and even in those now communicated to the House. These declarations may well lead us to doubt whether the apparent difference between the two Governments is not rather one of definition than of principle. Not only is the right of search, properly so called, disclaimed by Great Britain, but even that of mere visit and inquiry is asserted with qualifications inconsistent with the idea of a perfect right.

In the despatch of Lord Aberdeen to Mr Everett of the 20th of December, 1841, as also in that just received by the British Minister in this country, made to Mr. Fox, his lordship declares that if, in spite of all the precaution which shall be used to prevent such occurrences, an American ship, by reason of any visit or detention by a British cruiser, 'should suffer loss and injury, it would be followed by prompt and ample remuneration;" and in order to make more manifest her intentions in this respect, Lord Aberdeen, in the despatch of the 20th of December, makes known to Mr Everett the nature of the instructions given to the British cruisers. These are such as, if faithfully observed, would enable the British Government to approximate the standard of a fair indemnity. That Government has in several cases fulfilled her promises in this particular by making adequate reparation for damage done to our commerce. It seems obvious to remark, that a right which is only to be exercised under such restrictions and precautions, and risk, in case of any assignable damage, to be followed by the consequences of a trespass can scarcely be considered any thing more than a privilege asked for, and either conceded or withheld on the usual principles of international comity.

The principles laid down in Lord Aberdeen's despatches, and the assurance of indemnity therein held out, although the utmost reliance was placed on the good faith of the British Government, were not regarded by the Executive as a sufficient security against the abuses which Lord Aberdeen admitted might arise in even the most cautious and moderate exercise of their new maritime police; and, therefore, in my message at the opening of the last session, I set forth the views entertained by the Executive on this subject, and substantially affirmed both our inclination and ability to enforce our own laws, protect our flag from abuse and acquit ourselves of all our duties and obligations on the High seas. In view of these assertions, the Treaty of Washington was negotiated, and upon consultation with the British negotiator as to the quantum of force necessary to be employed in order to attain these objects, the result to which the most deliberate estimate led was embodied in the eighth article of the treaty.

Such were my views at the time of negotiating that treaty, and such, in my opinion is its plain and fair interpretation. I regarded the eighth article as removing all possible pretext, on the ground of mere necessity, to visit and detain our ships upon the African coast because of any alleged abuse of our flag by slave traders of other nations. We had taken upon ourselves the burden of preventing any such abuse by stipulating to furnish an armed force regarded by both the high contracting parties as sufficient to accomplish that object.

Denying as we did, and do all color of right to exercise any such general police over the flags of independent nations; we did not demand of Great Britain any formal renunciation of her pretension, still less had we the idea of yielding anything ourselves in that respect. We chose to make a practical settlement of the question. This we owe to what we had already done upon this subject. The honor of the country called for it; the honor of its flag demanded that it should not be used by others to cover an iniquitous trafic. This Government, I am very sure has both the inclination and the ability to do this, and, if need be, it will not content itself with a fleet of eighty guns, but a power than any foreign Government shall exercise the province of executing its laws and fulfilling its obligations, the highest of which is to protect its flag alike from abuse or insult, it would, I doubt not, put in requisition for that purpose its whole naval power. The purpose of this Government is faithfully to fulfil the treaty on its part, and it will not permit itself to doubt that Great Britain will comply with it on hers. In this way, peace will best be preserved and the most amicable relations maintained between the two countries.

JOHN TYLER.

REPUDIATION IN FLORIDA

The Legislative Council of Florida has decided by a large majority that the Territory is not bound to pay the bonds issued under the authority of a previous Legislature. The doctrine of repudiation is recognised in its broadest sense, and another instance of voluntary self abasement is offered for the consideration of the civilized world.

Mr. Floyd offered a protest in the name of his constituents, against this disgraceful transaction; but it was not allowed to be spread upon the journals.—The repudiating resolutions were carried by a vote of twenty two to four.—Those who voted against them were Messrs. Cromartie, De La Roue, Floyd and Knowles. They deserve to have their names handed down as bright and shining lights in a season of darkness and gloom—Bee.

☞A disease called the Black Tongue is prevailing near New Madrid, Missouri. It is very malignant, and runs its course in a few hours—Five persons out of six attacked with it die. The same disease prevailed a short time ago in the western part of New York.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF MANY VALUABLE LIVES.

We are indebted to the Cincinnati Daily Times for a slip, dated Sunday morning containing the following particulars of a sad catastrophe which occurred in that city on Saturday morning.

'Yesterday, about 3o'clock, p m, the extensive Pork Packing establishment of Messrs. Pugh & Alvord, corner of Walnut and Canal streets, was discovered to be on fire. The firemen repaired to the spot with their usual alacrity, and while engaged in combating the destructive element, many were on the roof of a smaller building connected with the main one, when a dreadful explosion took place, occasioned, it is conjectured, by the combustion of gas, generated by the fire inside the building, which was very close.

The roof of the small house was blown off, and the walls of the other thrown outward, burying many of the firemen and spectators under the ruins, while some of those on the roof sunk into the house or were precipated to the ground some few without material injury. At this moment, the flames for the first time burst out. The concussion of the air was so great, that persons on the opposite side of Walnut street, who were standing on some tiers of barrels of pork, were thrown down, and part of the upper tier of barrels were thrown upon one or two, whose limbs were broken by them.

Such was the consternation created by the shock of the explosion—which was heard and felt in distant parts of the city—that several minutes elapsed before the spectators recovered from the panic. Assistance was then given to the sufferers, some of whom were dead—some so dreadfully mutilated and wounded that they can scarcely be recognised, many of whom died in a short time, and some may possibly recover.

The general appearance of the ruins shows that an immense force was operated. The upper part of the building down to the first story was thrown into the street, covering Walnut st. and Canal st. with bricks and heavy timbers, kegs of lard, &c. Not much of the stock of meat, which was large, will be lost. We understand the building and its contents were fully insured Measures will no doubt be taken to ascertain and lay before the public the cause and extent of the loss.

A deep, appalling and mournful feeling pervades the city; those rescued from the ruins are amongst our most respectable, intelligent and enterprising citizens in the prime of life, with families, and noted for their public spirit and social qualities. So many conflicting statements are afloat in relation to this great calamity, that at this time it is impossible to speak with any degree of accuracy either of the extent or effects of this afflicting dispensation.

No such heart-rending and tragical event has ever occurred in our city, if we except the explosion on board the steamboat Moselle, some years since.

A committee, we learn, has been appointed to superintend the exhuming the dead, and to render, on behalf of the citizens, such aid to the wounded as their respective situations may require.

We have received a slip from the Morning Message, which states that the number killed is between 20 and 30, and those wounded from 50 to 100, many mortally.

Governor Porter's Veto of the Apportionment Bill.

This measure for laying off the State of Pennsylvania into congressional districts in accordance with an act of Congress, was vetoed by the Governor on 21st inst. His reasons are mainly political. He says the bill would give the Whigs nearly as many representatives, or within one or two of as many as the lokies, and this is his objection. Now when we consider that the Whigs for years past, have had as many votes, or within from one to ten thousand of as many in Pennsylvania as the lokies, this apportionment was truly just; yet it had not party enough in it for Governor Porter, and as he says he was afraid the whigs might get in the majority So you see that in Pennsylvania, the Governor pays no regard to the will of the peoples representatives, but wielding the odious kingly power, like the club of Hurcules, destroys every thing that opposes his despotic will. What honest man could advocate the veto power? When or where did it do a particle of good? and look to the present suffering of the country for its harmful effects.

Behold Delaware, where the two branches of the Legislature pass all laws the Governor having no voice either directly or indirectly in their passage, see how she is governed. Where are there more less distress or a happier people? Do away the veto power in the Constitution of the United States as well as of the States. It is the bane of corruption, which destroys the independence of the Legislature and the people, and when that is done our liberties must fall an easy prey to some adventurous demagogue.

A PRETTY SUM.—The New York Sun states that the share of of Col. Webb, in in the Lispenard estate, which under the recent decision of a jury, will have to be divided, will amount to $700,000.

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