EASTON GAZETTE.

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From Wilmer's Liverpool News Letter.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE AMERICAN PROVISION TRADE IN ENGLAND.

The following circular has just been published by Messrs. J. and C. Kirkpatrick, of Liverpool. It contains a great number of facts, and many valuable suggestions respecting the trade in American provisons and Canadian flour, which is so rapidly springing up under the operation of the new tariff and the Canada Corn Bill.

LIVERPOOL, October, 1844.

In the present interval between the close of one season and the opening of another, a suitable opportunity is afforded for making some observations on the position and prospects of the Provision and general Produce Trade, now fast rising into importance, between America and this country, and for recommending some alterations in the mode of preparing and shipping Provisions for the English market, suggested by the experience of past years.

From the annexed statement of the import of the four leading articles to the Liverpool market during the past season, as compared with the preceding ones, it will be seen that the trade is fast extending, and giving a sure evidence of the magnitude which it is certain soon to reach; no right estimate can however yet be formed on the subject, many circumstances having operated against the trade so far, which will no longer interfere. The strong prejudice which to some extent existed at first against American provisions, and for which there was good reason, in the very inferior quality of the earliest arrivals, has been gradually removed, as shippers have learned to conform their brands to the wants of the English market, and as the confidence of buyers has in consequence been gained. In the first shipments a great error was committed in the selection of the articles, price being more considered than quality; whereas, in consequence of their having to compete with the finest and most established brands of Irish; superior quality was required, in order to secure a sale for them: hence arose the heavy losses sustained at opening of the trade and also during the past season, where the same error was committed. It should be borne in mind by all shippers, that the finest qualities of all articles subject to a fixed duty, not advalorem, (and especially if the duty payable be a high one,) will generally prove the most profitable shipments, inasmuch as all qualities being subject to not only the same duty, but the same charges also, the difference in cost which would appear considerable at the low rates of the home market would hardly be appreciable at the much enhanced value in the foreign market.

BEEF.—No article of American produce has had more difficulty in securing a footing in our market than beef, and none has more succesfully established itself in the confidence of buyers. The hindrance to its introduction arose principally from the prejudice which the inferior character of the first shipments naturally produced, and which required some time to dissipate, and the marked change which has taken place in the prospects of the trade has been owing to the improved quality of successive arrivals & the resolute perseverance of shippers in keeping our markets liberally supplied, in the face of dull advices, and still more discouraging sales. The low range of prices which has been current during the past season (say from 45s to 68s per tierce) though productive in many instances of loss to the exporters, has yet advantaged the trade by greatly extending the sale of the article, an evidence of which is seen in the comparative imports of the last three seasons, to which we have already referred, and as the recent imports have proved the capability of the United States to give us the whole of our supplies, of approved quality, and at prices with which other countries cannot compete, the prospect of a satisfactory and paying trade in beef is favorable, provided the supplies are in some measure adjusted to the demand of our markets. The decrease in the supplies from Ireland is shown in the annexed return of imports to London and Liverpool, and still less may be expected this season, for though the quantity required for the service of our navy, (and which Ireland exclusively supplies,) is only 3,000 tierces, yet so long as the manufacturing and trading interests of the country remain in so prosperous a state as they are at present there will be an ample home demand at more remunerative prices, for all the beef that Ireland can supply. The course of prices for the season is generally indicated by the rate at which the Government contract is taken, and which has just been concluded for 3,000 tierces at 104s per tierce of 336 lbs. against 600 at 78s. in 1843, and 16,000 at 118s 6d in '42.

As the American curers will, therefore, have the almost exclusive supplying of the English markets in their own hands, they should avoid the faults in cutting and packing which still attach even to their best brands, and thus exclude competition, not only by lowness of price, but also by perfection of quality. Several of the best parcels that arrived during the past year were very dark in color, which arose either from the use of bad quality of salt, or from the imperfect seasoning of the casks the strong pickle having drawn out the juice of the timber. The latter appears the more probable cause, and which may be avoided in future, by having the oak from which the casks are made more thoroughly seasoned, or by the use of other wood for the purpose; the casks also have generally been to large, allowing the meat to roll about,—they should be made of such size as just to receive the required quantity with tight packing, leaving room for a good heading of salt; the meat too has often been most irregularly messed, the pieces being of very unequal sizes, whereas each piece should be as nearly as possible 8lbs. and should be cut square and compact. These details may appear to some persons matters of small moment, still an attention to them will be found to contribute materially to the successful introduction of American beef to the English market.

PORK has had less difficulty in finding a market with us, and which is in some measure to be regretted, as less care and attention have, in consequence, been given by curers in adapting their shipments to our market. The position of the trade is, therefore, much the same as it has been for two years past; but it is capable of great extension, and which is sure to take place if an equal facility is shown in preparing an article suited to the English market, as has been done in respect to beef. The price of pork has been advancing in Ireland for some time past, with the prospect of continued high rates during the coming season, as the number of hogs fed there this year will fall considerably under the usual quantity, in consequence of the partial failure of the potato crop. The Government contract for 14,000 casks has been taken at 112s per tierce of 336 lbs, against 600 at 76s in 1843, and 14,000 at 115s. in 1842. A high range of prices for Irish pork is consequently expected, which will leave a fair opening for American, with the prospect of paying rates for suitable qualities. Referring to our circular of 1st September, 1842, for a full detail of the Irish mode of curing and packing, we would here only repeat that the brand of "Prime Mess Pork" should consist of 50 pieces of 4 lbs each, from hogs weighing from 160 to 200 lbs, every part being packed except the head and legs. It is most important too that the meat be firm and well fed, and free from the oily character which American pork generally possesses. The extreme softness of the fat no doubt arises principally from the nature of the feeding in the western country, but is also in part owing to the practice, whice we believe generally prevails in America, of cutting up the meat and putting it in salt immediately on being killed; whereas it should be allowed to remain at least 36 hours, in order that it may become quite cold and firm and thus better prepared for the action of the curing process. The remarks made as to the size of the casks for beef apply equally to those for pork.

HAMS.—With the exception of a few parcels of very superior cure, for which a high price has been obtained—have not had a satisfactory sale; and as there is no probability of their ever coming extensively into use for home consumption under the present high duty, a limited quantity only will be wanted for export in bond.

LARD.—Of the various articles of modern import from the United States, Lard took the lead from the first and has continued to maintain its position as the item of most extensive import. It is bought most largely by shopkeepers, to retail for culinary uses—by chandlers—and by oil and soap manufacturers. For the first, the finest quality only is wanted, firm and of good color, and as free as possible of the oily flavour which attaches, more or less, to all American Lard. It should be put up in neat kegs, no variation of quality being allowed in the same parcel. For the other purposes, barrels are the preferable package—chandlers requiring strengh of quality and firmness of texture; while all descriptions, down to the most inferior grease, are suitable for the oil and soap manufacturers. In consequence of the most unfair and unmercantile system that prevails in the American markets with regard to tares of Lard, the shipments of this article have not been so generally profitable as they should have been; for while parties have been induced to make shipments from the fair margin apparently afforded for profit, by the relatives of the two markets, the sales have shown a deficiency in weight as to more than counterbalance the advanced prices obtained. This matter should have the immediate attention of those interested in the trade, with a view to its remedy, as nothing tends more to injure the character of a market, than an illiberal system in regard to weights and tares. The practice in Liverpool is to give actual tares ascertained by an average of 5 or 10 casks of each parcel, with a draft of 2 lb on 5 kegs and on barrels under 2 cwt, 3 lb under 3 cwt, &c. The statement annexed shows the increasing character of the trade in Lard, the import for the past 12 months to this port amounting to 2600 tons, with the prospect of a continued increase from year to year if prices keep a low level relatively with tallow and oil—the demand for Lard being much influenced by the value of those articles.

CHEESE.—The import of this article to Liverpool during the past 12 months was somewhat over 1400 tons, while the steady and progressive increase in the trade gives promise of a much extended import in coming years. The general quality of American Cheese shows that the soil of the United States is well suited for its production, and which makes it the more to be regretted that the very obvious defects of make, which have so much operated against its more extensive introduction into England, should not be remedied. This might easily be accomplished by the circulation of proper instructions on the subject, among the farmers in the cheese-making districts. Of these defects, the principal arises from a two hurried manufacture, and insufficient pressing—which, by leaving much of the whey in the cheese, not only injures the flavor, but renders it more liable to decay—while the same cause makes it open and porous—a fault particularly objectionable. The make of English Cheese has never been equal to the demand of this country, and the home supplies have consequently been supplemented by large yearly imports of Dutch. There is now however, every prospect of the required supplies being drawn largely, if not principally from the U. S. instead of Holland, the diminishing import from the one, & the rapidly increasing import from the other, already indicating such a change. As regards the form of the Cheese, it is desirable that they be made of less breadth and greater depth or thickness, which would both conform them more nearly to the appearance of Cheshire, with which they have principally to compete and would also fit them better for passing through the ordeal of a long voyage. These hints come too late to effect this season's make, but we hope they may be availed of in leading shippers to make their selections for the English market with more judgment than has yet been shown. Of the various modes of packing cheese in casks, we incline to recommend that of separating them by thin boards, which should be greased, in order to prevent them from adhering to the cheese when much heated and soft. The remarks already made on the preference which should be given to the finest qualities of articles generally for shipment, are peculiarly applicable to cheese, on which the duty and other charges are so heavy.

BUTTER and BACON from the United States are subject to such high duties as will generally be quite prohibitory, but they may come largely from Canada—the small duties imposed on Colonial produce being no very serious obstacle. The introduction of Butter in Canada is the more likely to be stimulated, in consequence of its its being now seen that that country is almost quite excluded from participating in the trade of supplying England with Beef and Pork—not being able to compete with the United States in a trade which so far as the demand for these articles for export and ship's stores is concerned, is virtually free.

TALLOW seems likely to rank for the future among the staple imports from the United States to this country, and deserves the attention of shippers. The better qualities of American that have been imported so far, have given much satisfaction to the consumers and are now generally sought after, at 6d to 1s. per cwt. below the price of Russian Yellow Candle. The qualities required in Tallow, in order to reach our highest market rates, are—a bright pale or primrose color—a strong dry body, free from any admixture of lard or grease—and uniformity in both quality and package. These are essential points to be attended to; and we would further recommend to large operators, to adopt some distinctive brand for their best quality; the character of which, when once established, would secure for it a ready and satisfactory sale. At present there is no American in the market, and the stocks of Russia in the country are small, the import of the latter in Great Britain to the present time being 16,000 casks less than at the corresponding period of last year; and as the shipments from Russia now on the way will cost fully 42s. duty paid here, no reduction from present rates is likely to take place.

LARD OIL.—The duty of 20 per cent., ad valorem, imposed on this and other manufactured articles, will always prevent any extensive import of such, so long as they can be equally well manufactured in this country CANDLES will have a sale to a small extent, in bond, for export.

Hides, Horns, Ashes, Bees' Wax, Whalebone, Sperm Oil, and some other articles are likely to become of increasing importance, as items of import from the United States; but the trade in them possesses no feature that demands notice, the amount of which will be determined wholly by the relative rates of the two markets.

Flax Seed and Clover Seed.—The quality of American seed has been deteriorating for some time past, and is fast loosing the confidence of the agriculturists in consequence. The farmers too of late years are more particular in their selections and unless therefore more care is bestowed in having American seed pure and unmixed, the demand for it for sowing will cease. In the early part of the summer, the long continued dry weather seemed quite against the prospect of any important quantity of clover seed being saved and in consequence several speculative purchases were made from the stock that remained over unsold from last season. The favourable change that took place, however, in the after part of the summer, so altered the prospects of the home growth, that prices have since continued to recede, with the prospect of low rates for the coming season and very limited imports being required.

Hemp has been receiving a good deal of attention of late, and has come forward in sufficient quantity to have its value ascertained and its quality tested. It is found to possess great strength of fibre, and in all other respects to have good natural quality but most parcels of dew rotted that have arrived, have been so dark in color, and so imperfectly cleansed, that its sale in consequence has been much hindered; £22 per ton has been the extreme rate obtainable, while the value of Russian was 27 to £28; the imperfect cleaning, and dark color of the American, alone preventing it from reaching the same price.

Wheat Flour, &c.,—The result of the harvest being now pretty well ascertained we are enabled to say with confidence that with regard to wheat—the great staple crop of this country—There has never been a more abundant harvest reaped, while the excellence of the quality is quite equal to abundance of the yield. Oats rank next as to yield but are below an average. Barley and Beans in consequence of the long continued drought in the early part of the summer, are a very short crop, which in many parts of the country was a complete failure. The abundance of the wheat crop will, however compensate for the deficiency in the others, and low rates, for that article at least, may be looked for.—The reduction in prices which has already taken place has advanced the duty to the highest point, 20s per quarter, and at which it is likely to remain during the winter, so that the stock of United States flour held in this country, and which in Liverpool alone amounts to 140,000 barrels, must remain in bond till next summer at least, with the exception of whatever portion may be required for export. The result so far of this season's importation from Canada, shows that the object contemplated by the corn bill of last year has been fully secured, in drawing to the St. Lawrence a considerable portion of the produce of the western States. A late return shows, that the exports from Canada, up to August this season, were 307,000 barrels flour, and 237,000 bushels wheat—the exports to the same period of last season having been only 50,000 barrels flour, and 15,000 bushels wheat. In the operation of this law therefore ample compensation is made to Canada for the loss of the trade with Great Britain and her colonies, in provisions; but at the same time no long tenure of any such protective system need be calculated on, as the present tendency of British legislation is evidently to abandon protection, and of which the Canadian Corn Act is considered, at least by the agricultural interests, a very significant evidence. Referring to the subjoined statements in illustration of our remarks we are your obedient servants,

J. and C. KIRKPATRICK.

FRENCH MILITARY EXECUTIONS.

The mode of carrying the sentence of death into effect in the French army is thus described by a French officer: "The troops from three sides of a square, the fourth is left vacant for the passage of the balls. The culprit arrives accompanied by a priest. The drums all at once beat a march till the sufferer is in the centre of the troops. They then beat a ban, as that beat is called, which precedes and follows every kind of proclamation. The captian reporter reads the sentence, the drums close the ban, the culprit is made to kneel down; he is blindfolded, and twelve corporals commanded by an adjutant-subaltern, fire at the wretched man at the distance of 10 paces. To diminish, if possible, the agony of the prisoner, the words of command are not uttered: the adjutant makes signals instead of them with his cane. In case the man is not killed outright, as it sometimes happens, a reserve platoon, composed of four men, is ready to despatch him, by clapping the muzzles of their pieces to his head. After the execution of the sentence, all the troops defile before the corpse. They then return to their quarters; the circumstance is talked of for two or three days, and very soon forgotten. I have seen," says the author I am quoting, "many unfortunate men die with admirable fortitude. I have seen some of them address the regiment, and give the command to fire, while not a syllable denoted the slightest emotion in them. But the man who, in this predicament displayed the most astonishing courage was General Malet, who conspired against Napoleon, in 1812. On being conducted, with twelve of his accomplices, to the plain of Grenelle, he as the chief of the conspirators, asked permission to give the command to fire. 'Carry—arms!' cried he, in a voice of thunder.—'That won't do; we must begin again.—Your pieces on the arm all of you! Carry—arms! Good, Platoon—arms! Present! Fire!' All fell except Malet: He was left standing alone. 'And why not me? Reserve platoon, forward! Right! Carry—arms! Platoon—arms! Present! Fire!' "—*United Service Magazine.*

Gen. Scott passed through Baltimore on Sunday on his way to Washington.

The following remarkable case is related in a letter from Brescia (Venetian Lombardy) 24th ultimo. In 1824 there died at Brescia an unmarried man named Dellacroce, leaving a fortune of 700,000 livres (about 630,000fr.) by a will, declaring that his executors were for 20 years to add the interest to the capital, and then to dispose of the latter according to a sealed codicil, to be opened at that time. The 20 years having expired, the executors opened the codicil and found by it that the testator bequeathed 200,000 livres to charitable institutions in Brescia and Milan; 200,000 livres to a natural daughter by a female named F——; and the remainder of his property to a natural son by another female. The executors having made enquiry for the legatee and the heir, discovered that they had been married to each other since the year 1841, having been ignorant of their consanguinity. They have been separated by order of the authorities, and the female has retired to a convent. Fortunately they have no children. The documents connected with this affair have been laid before the Court of Rome, and it is expected that the marriage will be annulled.

WESLEY'S DEATH BED.—We visited yesterday Mr. Colman's picture gallery in Broadway, principally for the purpose of seeing an engraving of the "Death of the Rev. John Wesley," and wish we could transfer to paper the emotions we experienced as we gazed upon the scene pencilled faithfully before us. The moment selected by the artist for representation is that in which the holy and apostolic man, after some minutes of silent prayer or thought, with clasped hands, uttered those memorable words which thrilled through the hearts of his weeping friends—"THE BEST OF ALL IS GOD IS WITH US."

Standing at the foot of the bed and leaning forward to catch any further words that might fall from the lips of the dying saint, is the Rev. Peard Dickenson, for nine years reader of the prayers at the City-road chapel, London. Behind him, enveloped in a cloak, stands Dr. Whitehead, the friend and biographer of Wesley. Sitting near Mr. Dickinson is the venerable Mather, with his ear trumpet raised to his ear, and near him is a youth—the son of the Rev. James Rogers—who is the lone survivor of the group. On the right of the bed, Mrs. Charles Wesley is kneeling in an agony of grief. At the head, somewhat behind, stands Mr. Wesley's most tried and intimate friend, the Rev. Joseph Bradford. At a little distance from the circle is seated a medical student, a pupil of Dr. Whitehead's. His head is resting on his hand as though musing and overpowered by the sanctity of the scene.

On the left is Mrs. Esther Ann Rogers, looking sorrowfully but calmly on the countenance of Mr. Wesley. Behind her stands the taller figure of Miss Ritchie, afterwards Mrs. Mortimer. On the right of Mrs. Rogers stands the Rev. Thomas Rankin, a supernumerary preacher, and on her left her husband, the Rev. James Rogers, Rev. James Creighton, John Horton, Esq. Mr. Wesley's executor, his countenance indicating strong emotion, Rev. George Whitfield, Wr. Wesley's book steward, Rev. Jonathan Edmondson, Robert Carr Brakenbury, and others.

The engraving is by W. O. Geller, from a painting by M. Claxton, and when framed is 32 inches by 25. As a work of art it is admirable. The grouping of the figures, the characteristic expression which the artist has depicted, the grief of each, and above all, the calm, illuminated though emaciated countenance of the dying man himself, stamp the production as at once a faithful portraiture and a finished specimen of art. To the more opulent members of that growing section of the Christian church to whom the name and memory of WESLEY must ever be dear, such a picture must be above price.—*N. Y. Adv.*

NEVER DO IT.—Never ask the age of an unmarried lady when she passes five and twenty.

Never show your protested bill to a man you want to borrow money from.

Never expose your poverty to a rich relation, if you would have him treat you as a cousin.

Never absent yourself from church, if you have any thoughts of marrying a rich widow with a religious turn of mind.

Never omit to boast of being a good shot—a candle snuffer at ten-paces—when in the society of bucks of blood, if you have any antipathy to fighting a duel.

Never let it come to the ears of a rich & childless relative that you secretly pray for his sudden and premature dissolution.

Never tell a man he's a cursed fool; in the first place he wont believe you, in the next you make him your enemy.

Never speak of the gallows to a man whose father or grandfather had been hanged; or of the corruption of office-holders to a Government defaulter.

Never speak of the 'time that tried men's souls' to one of Tory ancestry; nor of the battle of New Orleans to one who thinks the army of England invincible.

Never attempt to quiz a man in company who might retort by kicking you down stairs.

Never let your friend know, when you drop in to take a friendly dinner with him that your landlady "blocked the game" on you, because you had not paid her your last week's board.

Never wear a bad coat while you can run your face with your tailor.

THE MILLERITES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We learn from the Boston Post, that the Miller excitement is doing its worst among the people of the lower part of New Hampshire. In Kingston, Mr. A. N. Brown, publisher and printer, has become entirely insane. His brother, carried away by the delusion, has given up every thing like work, believing it to be clinging to this world's things. A few days since he was about hauling a load of corn from his fields when, seized suddenly with the above idea, fell upon his knees and prayed to God to direct him how to act—whether to carry the corn to the barn or to leave it in the field—the decision was in favor of the latter course, and it was accordingly dropped for the benefit of the cattle. The believers of the pernicious doctrine in that section, generally, have almost entirely neglected to provide for future wants—apples are rottening on the trees, and crops in the fields remain unharvested. In Newington, likewise, the fanaticism has made alarming progress. We have yet to learn how far the expiration of the Miller "chronology" goes towards restoring these deluded people to their reason.

Millerism Disavowed.—On Tuesday evening in the Millerite Church, corner of Christie and Delancy streets, Mr. Storrs publicly recanted his egregious folly and madness in the matter of the second advent. He said, what indeed others beside his congregation had already found out, he was deceived as to the day of the second advent. He said he had been led astray by excitement and deceived by MESMERISM! and now most penitently acknowledged his manifold sins and wickedness. He now exhorted them to stick to work, &c.

Hines next took his stand in the confessional, and forgetting we presume, that he had been both the deceived and the deceiver, rated the people pretty harshly for their infatuation, and urged them all to go home and to work, and stepped down from the rostrum. Storrs has also acknowledged his errors in the Midnight Cry, but we do not remember seeing any thing there about Mesmerism!—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

SIXTY BACHELORS ON HORSE-BACK!—Remarking upon the grand Whig Procession, a correspondent at New York to the North Ameri an says:

"When all was elegant, to particularize would be running great risk; but the great hit was made by a club of sixty gentlemen from the Croton Hotel, all bachelors.—They were splendidly mounted, the horses heads decorated with American flags & rosettes with saddle cloths made of U. S. flags. The standard bearer wore for a cap the skin of that same old coon, as large as life. The standard was of white linen, trimmed with blue, surmounted by a gold eagle.—Device, "We're all Bachelors: When Harry's elected we are ready to marry." The sight of this flag was greeted most heartily by the spectators, the ladies showering down wreaths, boquets, &c, with the greatest liberality. And the first question with the ladies now is, 'Did you see the bachelors from the Croton?' "

A Cidevant Custom-House Officer. On Friday evening, in New York, a person went on board the French barque "Alexandria," lying at pier No. 13, East river, and demanded possession of the vessel, stating that he was a custom house officer. His authority not being doubted, he was allowed to take possession of the vessel, but as he was missing on the following morning a feeling existed that all was not right. The cabin was searched, and, instead of a custom house officer being there found, a discovery was made that a valuable watch, an over-coat, a vest, pair of pantaloons, (in the pockets of which was $10) had gone ashore, and the Captain, whose name is A. Bolard, was the loser of his property, and that his vessel was not under lock and key.

THE FATE OF THE APOSTLES.—The following brief history of the Apostles, we have never seen in a popular print till a day or two ago. It may be new to those whose reading has not been evangelical, to know that,

St. Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with a sword at the city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece.

St. John was put in a cauldron of boiling oil at Rome and escaped death! He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus in Asia.

St. James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle, or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Philip was hanged up against a pillar, at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia.

St. Bartholemew was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to the people until he expired.

St. Thomas was run through the body with a lance, at Coromandel, in the East Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simon Zealot was crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas was stoned to death by the Jews at Salina.

St. Paul was beheaded at Rome, by the tyrant Nero.

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