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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[*From a New York paper.*]

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

When there is a scarcity of natural pigeons, sporting men by way of keeping their hands in, occasionally pluck one another. A rich case of this kind in which two of the fraternity, one a southerner and the other a New Yorker, figured pretty conspicuously, occurred in this city last week. We give the facts as related to us; indeed they want no amplification. The whole sporting world of Gotham has had a pain in the side for several days past, in consequence of the paroxysms of laughter in which it was thrown by the denouement. We omit the names of the parties, but in other respects the statement may be relied on as full and faithful.

It appears that in the early part of last week Mr. ——, of South Carolina, an "upper crust" gambler, arrived in town, with plenty of the fluid, for the purpose of betting on the approaching race between Peytona and Fashion, and of picking up any thing verdant that might come in his way. Soon after landing from the Philadelphia boat he wended his way to a well known restaraut in Park row, where blacklegs most do congregate, and for the purpose of meeting some of his old acquaintances and making professional inquiries He had just lighted his segar and was in the act of raising a glass of brandy and water to his lips, when the flash of a large jewel on the finger of one of the craft, who was performing the same operation, arrested his attention.

'That's a fine diamond,' exclaimed the Southerner, setting down his tumbler, and stooping forward to obtain a closer view of the jewel.

"Yes," remarked the other, carelessly—'it ought to be, I gave five hundred dollars for it' and got it cheap at that. I wish I had the value of it now, though, for I got regularly cleaned out at ——'s. Barclay street, yesterday.'

'What'll you take for it cash down,' said the Southerner, who, like most of his tribe, is fond of showing *bijouterie*, and having a pocket full of rocks, felt remarkably self-complacent.

'Well,' said the New York land shark, speaking slowly, and taking a puff at his segar, at every second word,' as I want money and you are a pretty clever fellow, I don't care if I let you have it at four hundred and fifty dollars.'

'Say four hundred, and it's a bargain.'

'Well, as it's you, the half hundred dollars shan't spoil a trade. You shall have it.'

The ring was transferred and the money paid. By this time the parties had become the centre of a little knot of knowing ones, upon whose faces sat a sneering expression, which the Southerner, who, like all gamblers, is a good physiognomist, perceived and did not relish. When the transaction was completed, his keen ear caught the sound of a sniggering whisper which ran round the little circle and he at once concluded he was done. He showed no symptoms of suspicion, however, but called for champaigne, treated the company, declared himself delighted with the purchase, and bidding his friends good evening, left the place—Proceeding to the store of an eminent jeweller in Broadway, he placed the ring on the counter, and asked the value of 'that brilliant.'—The jeweller looked at him and smiled. 'It is paste,' said he,'and worth about fifty cents.'

'Have you a real stone about the same size and shape?' said the Southerner.

'I have,' was the reply, and a beautiful table diamond, of which the mock stone seemed a *fac simile*' was produced.

The price was four hundred dollars.—The Southener then exclaimed that he wished to borrow it for a few days, and would leave the value in the jeweller' s hands until it was returned, and pay twenty five dollars for the use of it. The proposition was agreed to, the real diamond substituted for the counterfeit, and the Sotherner left the store.

On the next evening he paid another visit to the restaraut, and found the old party assembled. They all began to quiz him; declaring that he had been regularly 'sucked in;' that his ring was not worth a dollar, &c., the former owner of the trinket appearing to enjoy the joke more than the rest.

'Well, gentlemen,' said the supposed dupe, with a self-sufficient air, 'you may think what you please; 'I know its a diamond. I've travelled some, and I'm not to be taken in so easy as you think for. I'll bet a hundred dollars this is a real brilliant.'

The bet was taken up in an instant, the others offered to the amount of five or six hundred dollars more, all of which were promptly met by the Southerner. The stakes being put up, out sallied the sportsmen to find a jeweller. The first they questioned pronouced it a fine diamond and worth from four to five hundred dollars; so said the next, and the next. The betters stood aghast!—it *was* a real diamond, and no mistake; and as the Sotherner pocketed the 'tin,' he coolly observed: 'I *told you, gentlemen, I had travelled some.*'

The following day he took the stone back to the jeweller of whom he had borrowed it, and had the composition counterfeit replaced in the ring, and in the evening he sought the restaurant for the third time. The same set were there, but looked somewhat crest fallen. After joking with them for some time, our hero gravely addressed the cute gentleman from whom he had purchased the ring after this fashion:

'Well my dear fellow, I have had my laugh out of you; I don't want to rob you and I don't want the ring. Marquand has offered me three hundred & fifty dollars for it; you shall have it for two hundred and fifty dollars, and you can go to him tomorrow if you like, and make a cool hundred out of it.

The offer was too tempting to be refused. The shark bit, and the Southerner received two hundred and fifty dollars worth of gold and the sharper fifty cents worth of paste. The next morning the Carolinian was *non est investus*; and the over-reached sharper found lying on his table a beautiful note, sealed with perfumed wax, and stamped with a figure of Murcury, the god of thieves. On removing the invelope, the note, was found to contain only three words, viz: 'DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.'

This was a puzzle; but the first jeweler to whom our 'sporting friend' showed the ring explained the mystery. The victim, unable to bear up against the ridicule brought down upon him by this *denouement*, has left town for a few weeks on urgent business.

Anecdote of Com. Decatur.—The following anecdote of the gallant Decatur, is related in the September number of the U. States National Magazine:

Before the war, Captain Carden and the Macedonian were at Norfolk; Decatur was there, too, and a warm intimacy soon joined in friendship two kindred hearts.—While discussing naval affairs one day, Carden said, "Decatur, your ships are good enough, and you are a clever set of fellows; but what practice have you had in war! there's the rub. Some day we will probably have a "brush" together, and if I catch your ship at sea, I will knock her into a cocked hat, Stephen." "Will you," says Decatur; "*I will bet you a hat* on it."—

[illegible] tion changed.

But a few months elapsed ere the war that had been threatening commenced, and the two captains, by some singular coincidence, *met*. The results of the action are known. Captain Carden, on going on board the United States, was received by a lieutenant at the gangway, to whom he tendered his sword. "Not to me, sir," said the officer, "but to the Captain." "And where is the Captain?" said the embarrassed Englishman. "He is standing aft there; that is the gentleman, sir, in a tarpaulin hat and round jacket.

Carden went aft, and his feelings on meeting, under such circumstances, his old friend, may be imagined. As he offered his sword to Decatur, that officer said, "No, Carden, I never take the sword of a brave man; you have fought gallantly. "But," said he, laying his hand on the other's shoulder, "*I will take that hat*, my dear fellow."

A Good Anecdote.—In one of the western states there lived an old gentleman, named Brown, who had a most beautiful daughter, and, as is the case generally, as regards pretty girls, she had many suitors. Among the number, was one named Weller, who was so fortunate as to have gained the girl's heart; but so unlucky as to meet no favor from the old gentleman.—Mary, for that was her name, was taken sick, and her lover hearing of it, posted off to see his lady love. At the door he met Mr. Brown, and enquired about Miss Mary's health. She's very sick, said he.—Can't I see her? said Weller. No no, what can you do for her? said the old man.—What can I do for her? reiterated the lover, why I'll make her—Weller in less than an hour? This gained him an admittance; and sure enough, in less than the stipulated time, Mary was—Weller!

From the Charleston (Va.,) Republican.

KANAWHA GAS.

In addition to the facts, which we stated a few weeks ago to show that there was no failure of the gas in that portion of the Kanawha Salines called the Gas region we will now mention a freak of this gas or of the manufacturer of it down below, that occurred last week, in one of the wells of Wm. Tompkins. This well had, for some eighteen months or two years, furnished both water and gas to run a furnace but a few months ago the gas ceased. The well was about a thousand feet deep. The proprietor determined to sink it deeper.—One night last week when the workmen, after weeks and months of toil in perforating the rock, had reached the depth of 1,400 feet or more—the genius of this gas domain, in resentment of their frequent encroachments on his territory by the dwellers above, as we suppose, determined to repel this invasion—and more successfully did he repel it than we believe the Mexicans will that of the Yankees; for in retaliation of the first blow of the argur on his gas mine—the auger, the iron sinker weighing 500 pounds, with the 1500 feet of auger pole, was shot into mid heavens above—and with a fierce and terrific blast for 36 hours held undisputed possession of this passage between the upper and lower regions. Having dispersed the invaders, he suddenly withdrew his forces to his strong holds. The salt makers, bold and dauntless, are collecting their forces, repairing their artillery and will soon return to the attack—determined to subdue this powerful element and render it subservient to their will. We will keep our readers advised of their progress.

Game and Fall Sport.—Virginia is alive with game this year. We doubt if any part of the United States, not even the new settled Western States, can vie with her.—Partridges are superbundant. There was little or no snow last winter, and consequently there was left an unusual supply of old birds to breed from; and as there were no heavy rains in July or August throughout Virginia, the young partridges abound and are extremely forward for the season. But disregarding their precious size, the true and generous sportsmen with the gun will not disturb them before the 10th or 15th of October. By that time their wing feathers are hardened, and they have an opportunity of getting out of his way. To kill them on the wing after the 15th of October does some credit to the shooter's skill, and the bird itself (especially if hung up for twenty-four hours in the feathers without gutting) is a dainty upon which queens might make a repast; but to shoot them before the 10th of October—before the frosts have subdued the weeds or indurated the wing feathers of the bird and when your pointer cannot snuff or trail from the heat and rankness of vegetation, is murder, barbarous murder.

Squirrels——Hares——Oppossums.—In this game the whole country abounds; and we are satisfied that we are to have an unusually hard winter from the immense amount of the *feræ naturæ*, and the great supplies of grapes, chinquepins, acorns, hickorynuts, chestnuts & persimmons, provided for them by nature. There is no surer rule of weather-vaticination than this.

Deer and Pheasants.—The mountains, we are glad to hear abound with this game more than they have done since the hard winters of '30, '31, '32. They have been reproduced by several mild winters in the most abundant quantities. But our mountain friends must not imagine that they have a monopoly of venison or pheasants [illegible] counties. In Chesterfield, opposite to Richmond—and sometimes running into James River in sight of Richmond—there are probably more deer than in the county of Monroe. In James City county, the first settled county of Virginia, there are more deer than in any county of Virginia to its size.—*Richmond Whig.*

RECEIPT FOR CURING HAMS.—We have been handed the following receipe for curing hams by one of the most eminent practitioners in this city; the saleratus is at least new to us, and we therefore publish it, although it may not be a new ingredient in the receipe to others. In Cincinnati, where large quantities of hams are annually cured, pepper, allspice, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, and other ingredients are usually added; but to the receipe.

Cover the bottom of the cask with coarse salt, lay on the hams with the smooth or skin side down, sprinkle over fine salt, then another layer of hams, and so continue till the cask is full. This ought to be of the larger kind. A cask holding 64 gallons is small enough, & it would be better if it held 120 gallons. Make a brine in the following proportions: 6 gallons water, 9 lbs. salt, 4 lbs. brown sugar, 3 ounces saltpetre, 1 ounce salaratus. Scald and scum, and when cold, pour the brine into the cask until the hams are completely covered.—The hams should remain in this pickle at least three months, and a little longer time would do them no harm.—*American Agriculturist.*

Factory Girls.—Miss Louis Boyden wove week before last, at the mills of the Griswoldville Manufacturing Company, in Colveraine, 2142 yards of cotton cloth, and received for the same $6,50. Misses Susan Stickney and Charlotte Newcomb wove in the same time 2008 yards each, and received for the same $6 each. Misses Louisa Bratton and Elvira Marcy wove in the same time 1974 yards each, receiving for the same $5,90 each, making 10,106 yards of cloth woven by five hands in one week. Young farmers and mechanics before you go courting just sit down and cypher out the difference of profit between this and the yarn of sympering misses, with their novels in hand, loitering on the ottoman, or gadding the streets for their weekly routine.

Cotton Beds.—Much has been written on the utility of feather beds and hair mattrasses. Mr. Smith of the Boston Medical Journal, recommends cotton beds, now extensively manufactured at Lowell; and Mr. Ellsworth, the late Commissioner of Pattents, in his last report, speaks very favorably of cotton beds, as free from the offensive smell that is often enveloped by feathers, and as in many respects equal to hair, the comparative scarcity of which will always prevent its universal use for beds.—The cost of a cotten bed, including ticking, is estimated at less than eight dollars.

THE IGNORANT MAN is dead even while he walks upon the earth—though he is numbered with the living.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

Fifteen days later from Europe.

☞ The royal mail steamer Cambria, Capt. Judkins from Liverpool, 19th ult. arrived at Boston on Thursday afternoon, 2d inst.

The coton market was healthy and vigorous.

The produce markets showed a healthy feeling.

The accounts from Germany state that the hop crops in that country this year, have been very indifferent.

A treaty for the mutual extradition of criminals, similar to that in force between England and the United States, has just been concluded between France and Prussia.

The Great Britain arrived out on the 15th.

The iron trade was in a healthy state, and prices advancing.

The brave Circassians have again been measuring laces with their old enemies, the Russians. A battle in their mountain fastnesses has taken place, where both sides fought with indomitable courage. The slaughter was terrific, and terminated without much advantage on either side; for the hardy mountaineers fought until their ammunition was exhausted and the Russians were afraid of following up the pursuit.

The Queen had returned from her German tour.

Some influential parties in London, connected with the Anti-Slavery Association, are urging Sir Robert Peel to stimulate and give extra encouragement to the growth of Cotton and Sugar in British Indian possessions. With this view they have presented a long and well writtten memorial to the Minister, who has promised, through his secretary, Mr. Arbuthnot, to give it his consideration and careful attention.

COMMERCIAL.

The fine weather which prevailed at the date of our last publication continued uninterruptedly until Tuesday last. Since then the elements have changed rain has fallen in torrents, and the mercury is still low. But the beautiful weather which has prevailed during the last measure, saved the crops; weather more propitious for harvest operations cannot be imagined, and in all directions the farmers have been taking advantage of it. A great deal of the outstanding wheat & oats have been secured, and if the unfavorable change should continue, it cannot be at this time, productive of much serious injury. But the long continued wet, and the absence of warmth, have operated injuriously upon the quality as well as the quantity of the new crops. The yield of the grain which has been thrashed out is light and of inferior quality, and the accounts from all parts of the country on this head are nearly uniform. We have passed through the ordeal better than could have been expected a month ago; but owing to the inferiority of the present crops, and the almost general failure of the potato crops here and elsewhere, the grain markets all over the kingdom have been rising of late.

This state of things has been influenced to some extent, by the failure of the rice crop in Carolina, and by the drought which has injured more or less the crops in the Northern States; but mainly it is attributable to the General failure of the potato crop here and on the Continent, and to the inferiority of the present as compared with former years' grain. A glance at our market returns will show how far these combined causes have operated. The probability is, that good, if not high, prices will be obtained, during the ensuing winter, for most descriptions of food; and although matters would have been much worse if our home harvest had been less productive, a number of other circumstances—amongst them, the floods which have destroyed the wheat in the great corn fields of Northern Europe, the valleys of the Vistula and the Elbe—will operate to prevent cheap food during the next twelve months.

The Produce Markets show a healthy feeling. The home demand is great, a fact which is evidenced by the large stock of goods brought forward at the public sales the improving prices which are realized, and the small stock which is withdrawn. West India Sugar continues to rise; it is at least 1s per cwt dearer than at the sailing of the last packet and the Refined market is also in better condition. Foreign Sugar is on the decline, former quotations having receded 1s to 1s 6d per cwt: West India Coffee has not advanced much, if any on previous rates, but former prices have been supported. In Spices, there has been a good deal of business doing at better prices, and Sago Flour, in consequence of the potato crop failing, has risen in value.

In the Discount market there is no insufficiency of money, and at the current rates of 2 1-4 to 3-4, the brokers have their wants well supplied. The Foreign exchanges have not varied materially, and the Stock market, has been quiet, the business recently having been less than usual. Mexican Stock has receded, in consequence of the unsettled state of that country, and notwithstanding the fact that the last packet brought a remittance from that country on account of the demand. So entire is the absence of business in American Securities, that we have not a quotation to make. Peruvian Stock nominally 67.

The railway mania does not at all abate in intensity.

The American Provision market has been dull of late. At the sailing of the last steamer the trade was inactive, and the same state of things continues. Anxiety to know the terms of the Government contract on the 26th has suspended business in Beef and pork. There has been a sale of 1000 kegs of damaged Lard at 43s 6d to 45s per cwt., but of prime parcels the market is bare. The market is without Tallow, and the same may be said of cheese. In ashes there has been a good amount of business doing and some speculation. The best parcels of American Hemp realize upwards of £20 per ton, and for Lead £17 10s is obtained.

The Cotton market is healthy and vigorous. The sales since Friday present an average of 7000 daily, of which more than 2500 daily have been on speculation. Yesterday the market was not quite so buoyant, but the trade purchase freely and stocks are brought forward liberally. The improved feeling may be traced to the unsettled state of matters with Mexico, and to the general confidence which is felt in the prosperity of our home trade. In the manufacturing districts prices are on the rise, and goods find a ready sale. The fine weather which has enabled the farmer to house the produce of the field has acted most beneficially on business of every kind. Industry and capital seem likely to find abundant employment during the winter, and with such flattering prospects the national pulse beats high.

GRAND BATTLE IN CIRCASSIA.

Intelligence, *via* Odessa, has been received of a battle between the Circassian forces under Schamil Bey, and the Russian army (50,000 strong,) under General Woronzoff, who attacked the town of Dargo, the head quarters Schamil. After five days' hard fighting the Circassians were obliged to abandon the fortress of the enemy, having expended all their ammunition not however, without carrying off their artillery and baggage into the mountains. The loss on the part of Russia is said to amount in killed alone to 8000, among whom are three generals and forty other officers, and four aides-de-camp of the commander-in-chief. The latter, finding his army so much crippmous, was destroying the fortifications to retire to Tiflis, to re-organize his force.—Dargo was defended by Schamil's regular troops, consisting of a corps of Dagestan infantry, and the Russian and Polish deserters from the Emperor's service.

THE IRON TRADE.

In our notice of the coal and iron trade last week and the recent strike of the workmen, we expressed an opinion, founded on information on which we could rely, that another rise in the price of iron might safely be calculated on. The advance which we anticipated has taken place during the present week, several of the largest houses in South Staffordshire having issued circulars on the 11th inst., quoting the prices of bars at 20s, and pigs 10s, in advance of the former prices Under these rates no further orders will be executed by the leading firms. The effect of this rise will be injurious to the manufacturers of heavy goods whose trade suffered severely during the rapid advance about nine months ago, and was just recovering the shock it then received. There is every probability however, that the present rates will be maintained, as the demand for rails for the new companies is very great and likely to continue so for some time.

The colliers have given notice of another advance of 6d a day, but whether they will succeed in their present movements the policy of which is very questionable after the late concessions on the part of the masters, remains to be seen.—Birmingham Journal.

STATE OF TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Since our last report under this head, matters in the various manufacturing districts have proceeded satisfactorily. The favorable prospects of the harvest have given an impetus to the various buyers who frequent the cloth halls of Leeds, Huddersfield, &c. Prices are rather on the rise. Stocks at both Leeds and Huddersfield are low. The Market at Bradford is in a flourishing condition. For all worsted fabrics there is a good demand. Merinoes find a ready sale at firmly supported prices; there is also a good demand for Yarns.—In the Rockdale Flannel market there is much animation; a brish demand is experienced for pieces, and prices, although not changed, have been very steadily maintained.

At Bolton, every branch of industry is brisk: Counterpanes meet a ready sale, whilst Yarns are much inquired after. Both the bleachers and printers in the locality of Bolton are very busy. In Manchester, the market influenced by the fine weather, has been well attended, and a good amount of business transacted. Prices seem disposed to advance, especially on 20's water twist Yarn. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we should say that generally speaking, the trade and manufactures of England are in a healthy condition, and, from present appearances, seem likely to continue so for some time to come.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 16.—Mexico and the United States have again occupied much of the attention of the Parisian Journalists; but all that has been said may be summed up in one line—either that there will be no war at all, or that if a war, the United States will completely crush their puny adversary. The recent arrivals from Mexico have caused some little surprise, for they show, that England is desirous that peace be maintained, whereas it was thought that she would not only incite Mexico to hostilities, but supply the means for carrying them on.

Comments have been made by the leading journals on the documents relative to the external commerce of the United States lately published by order of the American Government. The general feeling appears to be surprise at the gigantic growth of the commerce of the country of the "Young Democracy;" and one or two of the Journals draw the conclusion that, in course of time, America will succeed in completely beating down and usurping the vast trade carried on by Great Britain with every country in the world. On every other question, as well as this, the French press affects to think that the decadence of Great Britain draws nigh, and that the United States will be the most active contributors towards, if not the sole authors of her humiliation and ruin.

ITALY.

ROME, Sept. 4.—Our Government has adopted a measure for a reduction of 30, 50, and 60 per cent. on cloths, cassimeres, and almost all other articles imported into its states. So great a stride in liberal mercantile policy was not expected from the slow coaches who govern us. The effect of the measure will, however, scarcely benefit your American readers; for almost all the articles of which we have need come from Belgium, which will gain greatly by the modification of the tariff.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15.—Our crop of potatoes is almost entirely destroyed, in most places a thirtieth part not being worth anything & even in the places where the disease has made the least ravages, only a sixth part being preserved. This is a terrible calamity, potatoes being the chief part of the food of the greater part of our population. In compliance with the general wish of the country, ministers have issued royal ordinance, decreeing the admission of wheat and all kinds of corn, together with potatoes duty free, and forbidding the exportation passed last session by the Chamber will, as a consequence of this ordinance, not receive the royal assent.

From the Blue Hen's Chicken.

LEWESTOWN.

The Rev. Solomon Prettyman, Principle of the Wesleyan Female Institute of this city, (Wilmington Del.) and Senior Editor of that interesting little paper "The Female Student," has been on a visit to Lewes and thus describes the Breakwater, &c.

"Directly in front of the town are the public works, which form an artificial harbour, yet it is a safe and beautiful one.—These works consist of two huge piles of stone somewhat in the shape of a capital italic *T*, deposited in the bay, where the water is from twenty three to fifty feet deep. The principal works are about two miles from the shore. That part denominated the *Breakwater* is 2686 feet long and 162 feet in width at the bottom, sloping up on both sides to the top where it is 22 feet wide. The top of this stone pile is 15 feet above low water mark. That part of the works called the Icebreak, which is so named because it is designed to break off the ice from the harbor, as well as the north-west winds, has the same width and altitude as the Breakwater and is 1416 feet in length. The Icebreak forms the top, and the Breakwater the stem of the *T*, the two parts of which are not united however; there is a gap between them of 1260 feet. The water in the middle gap way or entrance is about thirty feet deep. The south gap, between the South end of the Breakwater and the shore, is about three-fourths of a mile wide, and the water from 30 to 50 feet deep; and the west gap way is more than a mile wide, with water in the deepest part of it, about twenty-three feet. Hence the mariner will notice, that there are three gaps or entrances into this harbour, all of which will admit ships of the largest class. In the construction of this great improvement there has been deposited 847,986 1-4 tons of stone, and the whole work thus far has cost $1,921,000. These facts we take from a record that may be relied upon.

This is a work of immense importance to the coast trade. A polite, intelligent old gentleman resides upon the works, and has had charge of them for a number of years. From him I learn that this harbour has often sheltered from 60 to 100 sail of shipping at a time and in one instance as high as 108 sail. What an immense amount of property has doubtless been preserved from the devouring tempest; and how many valuable lives have been saved by this safety valve, on a dangerous sea coast. Who can estimate it! But the work is still unfinished and needs, it is thought, another long stone pile in front of the middle gap-way, some two or three hundred yards east of the works, to render the harbor complete. Shipping that leave this harbor with a free wind, are at sea in about twenty minutes.

The bathing grounds opposite Lewes are very superior: they are safe, and the bath-

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