tura of buckhick are mitable for more but on light, smooth lands, he farmer may find his account field of a few acres for a yeart back wheat, as well for family use sisting in fattening his swine, our

SILK CUSTURE. the Journal of the American Silk Society.

on a the word at the head of this may appear in such a place as this, e only one that will serve as an index subject of our present remarks. The We nowspapers of the day; and the toulse the, very prince of humbugs, by many people, as well as by large portion of the press. We do not pretend to be more wise than our neighbors in the ordinary business of life; but on this meable with the present t of life; but on this single subject we do pro-fess to have bestowed more attention than can possibly have been devoted to it by men engaged in other pursuits, and whose atten-tion to it can only have been casual, and even then very brief and superficial. We therefore assert, that the silk business is no humber; that the speculation, as it is called, in multicaulis trees, even in its wildes aspect is no humbug; that the first will be the greatest among the many great blessings yet conferred upon our happy country, and that the second, " the speculation in multicanlis," is the very means by which the certain and speedy fruition of this great blesing is to obtained. We know well that we shall be called an "enthusiast," as we have often heretofore been; but we care not -we marked out our course many years since, and have steadily pursued if, regard. less alike of the obstructions thrown in our way by ignorance and the scrasm and ridi-

It is said that we have now more trees in the county than be wanted for the silk culture, and therefore the present trade is a sheer speculation upon fancy stocks-in other words, a tumbug. Well let us look into the question. There are about 15,000,000 of trees in the country. Suppose the whole of these trees to be devoted to the making of silk next year, what will be the result? They will make about 180,000 bushels of cocous at \$5 will be \$500,000, and this supposing every tree will be so employed, and every oon reeled, and every pound of silk sold. It will not be considered unreaennable to deduct one half of the above estimate on account of the very large portion of the trees that were raised supposed circumstances, be appropriated to making silk, even though they are not sold at all. But to take the proposition as it stands without deduction, and we find we shall not have one-twentieth part silk enough to supply our home demand, and none for exportation. Instead of \$90,000 worth of silk, we want \$20,000,000 worth for home consumption, and at least the same amount for exportation, or at least forty-five times as much as we can produce from the fairest calculations and allowances for the numerous casualities attending all hum in efficies, at least double the number of trees will be required to produce the above results one year with another, and consequently our deficiency of product will be doubled in practice and therefore we shall want ninety times as much as we can produce with our present stock of trees,

"The speculation in multicaulis" as it is called, is the best and only means by which a sufficient supply of trees can be ob a ned in the country, for the production of the quantity of silk necessary, for home consumption and exportation. We have shown, to our own satisfaction at least, that the country wants at least ninety times as many trees as we now prossess. If the price of trees be reduced, so that there will be no object in raising them to sell, the silk business will be confined to a very limited amount; for it must be borne in mind that the silk culture is to be carried on by the poor classes mostly, who have neither land nor capital to raise trees. † Capitalists pro. duce trees, and the poor classes use them. If the capitalists abandon the propagation of trees, their propagation coases; and i capitalists see no prospect of profitable returns from their investments, they abandon the speculation of course. Some of the

. The Rev. Sidney Weller of Brinkleyville, N. C. saddles the right horse with the "Silk humbug." Ife asks what is humbug? And answers, that it is deceiving the public by false representations in regard to any fact or alleged fue'. Now who deceives the public in regard to silk culture and mulberry culture, the friends of the business who deal only in truths and facts, or its opponents who know and seem to care nothing about truths or facts in the case, and deal only in ridicule and childish blabber? The opponents being the deceivers, they are the hum. buggers .- GAZ.

† The respectable author errs here. The poor will be producers of silk, but they will never be the principal producers. The business will before many years, be the principal business of an extensive and wealthy section of this country. If the wealthy agriculturist cannot make it profliable, the poor cannot, and if they cannot they will not foliow it. And if the wealthy can make occupations why will they not follow it? We like to see a reason stated if any there

other maining that we wanted a bundred times as many trees as we have set, the tree multiplies so rapidly that even that number will be supported in the support one support one support on the support of the support o be supplied to the year. This is a mis take also. Although a careful cultivator may making a few trees even an hundr d fold, get the average yield in the country fields and waste lands will then be covered with mallousy organics, and dotted with ordinarily, is not more than ten-fold, and the past season it was not more than five fold l of grpaum to the acre, or perhaps den if every tree and every bud be planted to accomplish the object; but as large portions now in existence will be devoted to inaking silk, it will require six or seven o produce a full supply of trees, and nothing but the continuation of the purchase and sale of the buds at pretty high prices. can accomplish it in ten-fold that time. Therefore " the speculation in multicaclis' is no humbug, in this view of the ease. Nor is it a humbug, when we consider the intrinsic value of the article, to which we now proceed. A new kind of cotton seed is selling in

Simply because it is a better kind than that ordinary planted, being more productive. away and even used as manure. The plan ters of cotton do not consider it a humbug" a high price to give for a single bud of a multicalis or any other tree; but when it is tree five to eight feet high in one season, the price paid for the original bud diminishes to he merest trifle. What other kind of trees common orchard fruit trees cannot be obtained as cheaply as you can obtain multicaulis trees by purchasing the buds at three cents each. Look at it. You must first peach tree ready to plant. Now suppose would, in six months, produce good bearing tion a humbug. peach trees, would you consider three conts From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. each a high price for them? The value of an article consists in the amount of advantage its possession confers upon the possessor; and the purchaser of an article must of course consider that the possession of it the first year, which at \$3, will be \$540,000 is worth more to him then the amount of or 180,000 pounds of raw silk which mon y he gives for it. No matter how men y he gives for it. No matter how easily the original possessor may have ob. tained it, nor how cheaply he can obtain more, if it can be made to produce more value than the purchaser paid for it, is it cheap to him. Is the value of water the less because it cos sus nothing? The very fact that the mulicaulis is so easily multiplied and so rapidly grown, proves the great value of the buds or cu tings that produce it. The intrinsic value of the article for propagation or for the production of mulberry or... chards, therefore, we consider even higher than i has ever sold for yet, if the silk busness itself be not "a humbug;" and to the consideration of this part of the subject we now proceed.

The silk business than humbug. That silk can be produced for home consumption and for exportation in all the United States. tre's we have, even though the business has been proved. It is now a regular busi should produce its results with mathematical precision—every tree grow and yield its full quota of silk, without accident, or deduction gre s over the whole extent of our country by the want of mulberry trees. The late exhibition at the American Institute at New York, of all descritions of silk, from the cocoon to the most beautifully finished and finest fabrics, would have astounded all doubters on the subject. The editor of the New York Commercial, in a notice of the exhibition, makes this remark : " We al uda to a circular or oval table, upon which are collected various specimens of branch of industry which is now exer ing to attention of very many of our most enter prising citizens, and in which a large amount of capital is dready invested. It is indeed matter of agreeable surprise to inspect the various specimens of silk, and to mark the progress which has already be n made in its growth and manufacture." Each and all of the producers of those specimens les. tify to the profitables of the business. They ire satisfied, even in this infantile state of the business, with its profits. The people of Economy, Pennsylvania, have made the growth and m inufacture of silk a cons der ible branch of their business for many years past, and the silk goods they produce are of quality that will secure them preference in any marker. We have now before us ton specimens of their goods, embracing dress silks, vestings, ribbons, &c., which they regularly make, from the feeding of he worms to the finished goods, and with which they keep their sore supplied for rerail trade. These people do no: pursue speculative objects. They do not waste heir time and capital upon unproductive subjects. It is fair, therefore, to conclud. that the silk business is profitable, or they would not pursue it. That it is practicable needs no argument. The fact that it is purued at all proves its practicability.

Let no one suppose that, because we ad snit of the silk business, there are no others in the country. There are a great number ; sufficient to prove that it may be profitable

with all who pursue it with proper attention. bug now. Much less will it be so considwhich the writer of this hopes to live to see, responding Secretary Of the Vice Presi and which he will see should he live ten if profitable, more so than other agricultural years. Let us look at this humbug as it of P. S. Duponceau, the Hon. G. B. Wall,

with mulberry orchards, and dotted with the comfortable cottages and cocooneries of silk growers --- (for be it remembered, we 278 plantations of that tree. Last year's do not want an acre of land now in profitable tillage in other branches of agricul ure.) Our shipping will then be carrying from, making silk, it will require six or seven instead of bringing to, our shores, \$20,000,-000 worth of silk ; and then we shall see all Europe indebted to us, the balance of trade will be reversed, it will be in our favour, nd we shall then regulate the money market from all nations, and then we shall be,in fact as well as in name, emphatically an indepen- standing in provid defiance on her immense dent people. All this may seem wild and contrive to do without importing \$20,000,-South Carolina at \$5 per quart, Why? 000 of any goods now imported, and to export \$20,000,000 of a new article-do we not in effect make a diff rence in our favour on and of a better staple. At the same time the balance sheet of \$40,000.000? The ordinary cotton seed is frequently given balance of trade has seldem been that much against us, and indeed it could not be for any length of time : but it has always or a " mere speculation" to give at the rate | been against us to a greater or less amount, of one hundred and sixty dollars a bushel and will continue to be so until we can defor the seed of a kind of cotton that is better | velope some new resource ... - produce some than the kind now in use, the seed of which new article, which other nations will bu., they can get for nothing; and well they and this new article has been discovered in may not, for in the end this high price is sik. We have shown that we can make more than repaid by the produce. So it is silk; that we can make an hundred millions with the militicaulis. Three cents seems wor hannually without prejudice to any other staple, there can be no doubt. We have shown that we can make it profitably. considered that this single bud will produce a and therefore that we can supply our own consumption, which will save us twenty millions at least; and if we can supply our home demand, we can export u; for, if we can be obtained as encaply? The most can make slight a price and of a quality that will induce our people to use it in preference to the imported article, we can make it at a price and of a quality that will enable us to sell it in foreign coun ries, and thereraise a stock from the stone, which requires fere we shall export it. With sik we can one year; you must then obtain scions to reverse the balance of trade and bring all bud them with, and thus another year is Europe in debt to us. Therefore, the silk gone; on the third year you have your business that now occupies the attention of so many of our enterprizing cit zens, is no you could get buds of peach trees that bunbig, neutror is the mul icaulis specula-G. B. S.

Though little appears to be said, during

he universal depression which exists broughou the business community, on the subject of the Sik culture, its fronts may rest assured that much is doing and more in contemplation. Several meetings of the during the present month in this cive which have resulted in the formation of a "Nation, al Association for the promotion of the Silk curstances, the system of advertising ase happiest results are anticipa et. The business of the society will be minaged by a ly. who have been selected from among the (the different states. Five dollars consutures is ance exist, it is usually seen to be a tend d an annual, and swenty-five dollars a life with a considerable share of success too. membership. The funds water may be realised are to be expended, under the dir ec ion of the Association, in the purchase of cocoons, raw silk, and manufactured fabrics; and in securing the best reels or taste not the Pierian Spring. and o her implements required for the silk business throughou the whole process of manufacture. An extensive, permanent, and free exhibition of all motters relating to the silk business from its incipient to its perfect stages, are among the objects contemplaind by the association, with a view of furnishing s rangers who may visit the city. as well as the public generally, a all times, with an opportunity of examining for themselves, as to the actual progress and probable success of the silk culture. The society has already secured some valuable specimens from the manufactory of J. W. G.E. Mount Pleasant, Onto, which are among the most perfect and beautifully finished pods we have yet examine I, no withstanding Mr. W. only embarked in the enterprise last spring. Among them are several specimens f broad, rith ribbons, of various patterns, and fully equal, so far as our judgment goes, o any imported. S , p reet are his arrangeneats, that he is already enabled to take any pattern or figure, however difficult, and in the cours" of three or four hours have his hem to his looms, in which seven peces of position to it. wide riboons are wove at one time, and at the rate of one hundred yards per day. Rich silk plush for hat manufactures and other purposes, were among the specimens, and Mr. G himself were a handsome wilk velvet vest, created from materials that last spring were in the bud--his goods have actually been manufactured or produced 16th of October. from the moons multicaulis set out list spring. Mr. G. W. Ash, of this city, also xhibited at the meeting on Tuesday even ng, silk of a beautiful soft, rich and glossy appearance and of very superior quality; he value of a portion of which was greatly enhanced from the fact of its having been

reeled from perforated recoons. This association, which is to be essential. ly National in its character, objects and operation is destined to prove a most valuable and important auxiliary is the promo ion of duce only one instance of the profitable pur- the Salk culture in this country, and all ware feel an interest in the matter, should hasten to forward their names as members, when but the fact that it is profitable with one, is can be done, we suppose, through the medium of either of the following wentlemen, who, we are informed, have been elected The sick business, therefore, is no hum. officers of the association, viz. Ne ora-Biddle, Esq. President, John H. Wilered when it shall come fairly and fully into lets Treasurer; Mr. N. Sargent, Reoperation in our country-a consummation cording Secretary; Mr. John Clark, Car. dents we are only able to mention the names will then present itself. We shall behold a of New Jersey; Hon. Wm. C. Rives of

" The cultivation of Silk in Prus. sia is yearly increasing, notwithstanding the frosts which destroy every winter, a considerable number of mulberry trees. In the neighborhood of Potsdam there are now croo exceeded 13,000 lbs. of Silk of an excollent quality, which sold at the rate of 30f

to 37f per pound." Here is what Prussia has done and yet, although large portions of our soil and cha mate are satisfactorily ascertained to be fully equal to the best portion of China, we still find ignorance and narrow mindness strivof the world. Then specie will come to us ing to excite prejudice and distrust on this most important topic. We behold France treasur s of solid specie, the fruits of her extravagant; but look at it. If we can Silk produce, while England is drained of her last dollar, -- and America is suffering from importing every thing, and exporting comparatively nothing. Bu every indication is favorable now, and the Silk culture is most assifiedly destined to achieve a glorious triumph in sp te of temporary depressions or opposition of the dogs in the manger.

PHILOSOPHY OF ADVERTISING.

A late number of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal contains a very interesting article on the subject of advertising in the public papers, by an "Old Triclesman." His ideas on the subject are certainly worth the attention of all who are anxious for business, and are simply and brofly as follows :--firs utility of frequent and regular advertising is this : ... there is at all times a large class of persons, both in country and town who have no fixed places for the purchase of certain necessary articles, and are ready to be awayed and towards any particular place which is constantly brought under beir view. Indifferent to all, they yield without hesitation to the first who asks. Then, in the country, a considerable number of persons, who wish a supply of them. naturally open a communication with that address, which, perhaps, leads to much ulterior business -.. People in the are country also liable to be favorably impressed by the frequent sight of the name in the newspaper.

The advortisin party acquires distinction

in their eyes, and thus they are led, in mak. ing a choice, to profirm p. But by far me most important effect of advertizing is one of an indirect nature, that conveys the impression that the party-pretending or no pretending, quickish or not quickis'anxious for business. One who is anxious for business, is unawordably supposed to be industrious, attentive, civil does every thing in the neates and most tradesman like man friends of this great cause, have been beld faier, and in general uses every expedient to afture in the United States," from which suring them that such careaus ances exist at Such are the opinions of the old trades president, fif cen vice-presidents, toge her man alluded to, and they are certainly supish twenty one directors and other officers, ported by fact a for wherever a regular system of advertising is practised, and ost disanguished individuals in thes and no back-drawing or unconquerable circum-One feature in the philosophy of the subject must be carefully attended to. A faint and untrequent system of advertizing does no succeed even in proportion. Drink deep

Sunday Allas.

pressed himself as opposed to the measure infantry now there will remain. tory reason for the change has been published. them, not so much as an article of news, as to exemplify the degree of reliance to be placed on the professions of political leaders.

Mr. Tallmadge it will be remembered. as charged on different occasions, that Governor Marcy previous to the extra sesson of Congress, in 1837, advised him to oppose the Sub-Treasury Scheme, and urangements completed for transferring after the extra session, approved of his op-

To bring he matter to an issue between the parties, we are authorized and requested to say, that immediately on the receipt of the Argus comming the article above alluited to, Mr. Tallmadge ad tressed to Gov. which was mailed at Poughkeepsie on the

Pougneep-ie, Oct. 15, 1839. Sin: I have stated on different occasions that previous to the extra session of Congress in 1837, you advised me, at my house, to oppose the Sub-Treasury Scheme, if Mr. Van Baren should recommend it; that after the ex ra session, on board of the steambont you approved of my course in opposing it and condemned Mr. Var. Buren's in recommending it, and said matyon would not endorse it in your message to the Legisheure. Such opinions I also understand you freely expressed to others.

I wish you to say, whether you deny the truth of the above statement, or whether, is the erticle in the Atheny Argus, of c e 14th inst., you have author zed or intended a de-

Very respectfully, Your old serv't. N. P. TALLMADGE. Hon. WM L. MARCY.

purpose of giving Gov. Marcy ample op. being relieved.

Gov. Marcy, he also addressed one to Gen. Lev. Hubbell. His answer is as follows: ITHACA. Oct. 191, 1839. Dear Sir -- I yesterday received your let-

ter of the 15th inst. I was in New York at the close of the extra session in 1837, and know that Gov. A few days after his return to Albany, he ed much gratification at the course pursued course of the Washington Globe and the leading Loco Focos in this State.

During the extra session and after it, I had several conversations with Gov. Mary, in all of which he expressed the same cer, but I know that a difference of opinion President's recommendation. These things | General Macomb. were not secrets. They were known to hundreds in the party, who then believed partake more of a defensive than offensive that if Gov. Marcy should come on in his character, as it will be confined to driving message, and take the grounds he had taken in his conversations, he would be sustained by the great body of the people of this dations almost without check. It having

egrity have been called in question, for to effect that object would only be attended supporting, in 1838 and 1839, the mess, with a needless sacrifice of life and money. ures which Gov. Marcy and many leading members of the party openly supported with you in 1837, I have desired it my dust. on two occasions, where you were present, to state verbally, the substance of this let. er,-I refer to the recent Conservative State Convention at Syracuse, and the Conservative County Convention at this

Very respectfully. Your ob't serv's LEVI : UBBEL. Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE. Gen. Hobb li was the late Adjutant Ceneral of this State-appointed by Gov Marcy.

THE FLORIDA WAR. From the quarter from which the follow-

ng ar iclocomes, we presume that en irechance may be placed upon its state-

From the Army and Navy Chronicle, Oct. 31. FLORIDA WAR, -The season for active perations having returned, and the public med, in the Army as well as out of i, be ng somewish agritted by the contradictory lature of the reports in culculition, we have made inquiry that we might inform our readers what measures were con emplated. in the approaching campaign,

Gen. Taylor, by the zerlous and in elligent discharge of his duties, having given satisfaction to the D particent, will continue in command.

The troops now in Florida are the third regiment of artillery, a portion of the second tragoons, and the first, sec ... sixth and seventh regiments of infant-y. The seventh Resissepp. He obtained write of Gov Marcy and Senator Tallmands of New unit archery, having been much reduced, habeas corpus from the Commer of Court, will be sent to the north, and be releved on his officert that he was contained Legislature of New York in 1:37, endorsed by the first artillery, which has been recruitthe sub treasury scheme, then recently, recom- ed, and is now full. The companies of and that his rights as an American were mended to Congress by the Precident. It ap. the second drogoons that arrived at New violated. pears however that up to a very short time be. York in the spring being now full also, will for the date of that message, Gov. M. ex. return to Florida; and the regiments of

which the message supported, and no satisfied. It is intented to drive the en my out of the settlements by occupying the country The following letters and introduction were within and north of a line drawn from Print. published in the New York papers a little be, ka to the mouth of the Withlacouriee, infore the late election in that state. We copy cluding Fort King; thence, along the westera coast, to the Appalachicoli; and by maintaining posts as low down as the mouth lows the arrest of a person already charged of the Withliconchee. The inhabitants will be armed, and the defence of their fire. another. That bewas deprived of his right sides and neighborhoods confided to them, with such assistance from the regulars as was no law authorsing his detention. That o casen may call for. The poss on the he should be discharged. coast at Tampa Bay will be cominued, with such others as the Communding General may find expedient.

Experience having mournfully proved the im racticability of forcing the Indians from been committed, of the proceedings, and their swamps and hammocks, so familiar to after waiting a reasonable time, without no mem, but accessible to us, no further at answer and a demand to discharge the tempts will at present be made; leaving o time and the gradual spread of the settle-Marcy, at Albany, the following letter, men's the accomplishment of an object unattamable by arms.

and Major Generals Macomb and Boott are that the arrest of persons in cases like the entirely wi hout found tion; no such con- present, he considered one of those duties. ferences have been held. Equally unfound. He considered that sufficient time had not ed is that of sending seven thousand troops clapsed to hear from the Governor of Mesto Florida; if all our regulars now out of sessippi, and after such time should clapse, the territory were taken from their present the Court would, on application, order the stations, they would not amount to the prisoner to be discharged from custedy. number named. The Northern, North. western and Southwestern frontiers are quite as much exposed, and stand as much in need of defence as does the Territory of Florida. There has been no design entertato d heretofore of sending the eighth inantry into Florida, its presence being considered essential to the main enance of neurally on the borders of Canada. The burth artillery will be stationed between Fort Ningara and Buffalo.

weeks have clapsed since its receipt by him inexpedient to withdraw the 1st artiflery at ore, in due course mail. Mr. Tallmadge has sent from the Canada Frontier. The third will the exigences pairful and ted ous operation with signal large helpless class of the community, that of New Jersey; Hon. Wm. C. Rives of in due course inail. Mr. Tallmadge has sent from the Canada Frontier. The third will be discourse in the community, that of the service at other points will allow of its fortitude, and at its termination rose from the service at other points will allow of its

a retrospect of recent events in Florida will not be inappropriate.

During the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$5,000 was made "for the purpose of holding a treaty with the Seminole Indians." In virtue of this appropriation, General Macomb was sent to Florida; and, being the General in chief of the Ar-Marcy was there, and returned soon after. I my, it was thought that his rank would have more weight and influence with the Indians told me, at his house, that he had returned than a civilian could have. General Ma in the boat with you; and te then express- comb held co-ferences with some of the chiefs, and faally entered into an agree. by yourself and the Conservatives in Con- ment (then: was no written treaty) with gress. He, at the same time, strongly and Chitto Testenugge, the acknowledged suc. openly condemned the Sub-Treasury | cessor of Ar-plucki, or Sam Jones; (the Scheme recommended by Mr. Van Buren, latter it is understood, has never held or and expressed his dissatisfaction at the exercised any military command, but stands is the light of a counsellor among his tribe.) One of the stipulations of this agreement was the establishment of a trading post near the mouth of Synabel river. The mission of Col. HARNEY to carry into effect views. His opin ons were freely made this sipulation, the surprise of his party, the known to any of his political friends who mass cre of a por ion, and the escape of the were near him. I was not then a state offi- rest, are familiar to all. Sam Jones and his tribe were at the time in the vicinexis ed between the state officers in refer- ity of Fort Lauderdale, distant about 100 ence to the Sub-Treasury Scheme, and miles, and have not only defied all partici-Gov. Marcy declared to me, that on the pation in, or knowledge of the mussacre, reception of the special message he had, in but up to the latest advices continue to presence of several of the state officers, manifest a neu ral disposition and an intenopenly expressed his disapprobation of the tion to abide by the agreement made with

The approaching campaign, then, will the Indians from the set led portions of Florida, where they have committed deprebeen found impossible to force the Indians Since your political consistency and in- from their fastnesses, any further attempt

A MOVING SCENE.

The Rockville Recorder gives the folaving description of a pathere scene. which recenly occurred at Perb, Upper Canada. The prisoner was indicted for the murder of his son in-law:

"Perhaps we should notice that, during the investigation, the widow of the deceased, who was at the same time the daughter of the prisoner, was on the part of the de. frace, brought into court to be sworn. She appeared in mourning--pale, thin, and greaty discomposed; and it was only with exertion on her part that she could keep composed enough to speak; however, nothing very material was elicited from her.

feelings frequently overcame her, and she burs out into toud sobs, at one of which times she cast her eyes upon the prisoner, and screeched father ! father ! court, of course, ordered her removal; she had to pass her fa her, to whom she extended her hand in the millst of her sobs and shrieles of father! father! The old man, in tears, reached out his hand to his wide. ed daughter; the hand which, at the instigation of his heart, had been the means abke of her misery and his own; she re ceived it, and was taken away. The scene was tragical, and, though, between these numble individuals, brought tears to many an eye."

IMPORTANT DICISION - HABEAS CORPUS

On the 21st Secember last, John S they was imprisoned under an affidavit, charg ing him with the erine of murder, in the M saissippi-was innocent of ac charge-

On the 5th inst, the case was treed. It appears that naice of the arrest and deletnon hat been given to the Governor of Mississippi, andno answer had been received. It was urged for the prisoner, that no charge had been and against him in Miss.s.i. pi, nor hatthe Governor demanded that he should be delivered up. That the Constitution of the United States only at with a crime in one state, and fleeing into of trial, which he I manifed. That there

The Attorney General stated, that the practice in such cases always had been, for the R corder to inform the Governor of the State where the crime is charged to have or soner from custody. He submitted the case to the Court.

His honor Judge Watts, in remanding the prisoner into custody, observed, that the The report so extensively circulated of states owe certain duties to each other, be conferences between the Secretary of War seles those prescribed by the Constitution-

N. Orleans Bulletin.

SURGICAL OPERATION.

The curious surgical operation of supplying the loss of a nose was performed at Albany last week by Professor March, of the Medical College, with complete success. In this case the patients nose was entirely gone, and its loss was supplied by detacliing sufficient skin from the forehead, leavag it connected between the evebrows, and It is believed that some additional small bringing down, and moulding it into the vessels will be built or purchased, and sent form of a nose, the raw and bicuding surface being closely applied to a similar raw To this letter no appear has been returnicle of October 24, but since they were written information has been received which renders it. The Albany Argus adds that the potient is I the operating table, and without jobs on aid