or a " mure speculation" to give at the rate of cath hundred and sixty dollars a bushel for the seed of a kind of cation that is better than the kind now in uso, the seed of which for the said of a kind of cation that is better than the kind now in use, the seed of which they can get for nothing; and well they may ant, for in the and this high price is more than repaid by the produce. So it is with the militicallis. These cents seems a high price to give for a single bud of a multicalis or any other tree; but when it is considered that this single bud will produce a tree five to eight feet bigh in one senson, the pride prid for the original bud diminishes to the meant train the obtained as encapty 1. The most common orchard fruit trees cannot be obtained as chaptly as you can obtain multicalis a stock from the stone, which requires one year; you must then obtain scions to one year; you must then obtain scions to bud them with, and thus unother year is and them with and thus another year is peach tree ready to plant. Now suppose you could get buds of peach trees that would, in six menths, produce good bearing peach trees, would you consider three cents each a high price for them? The value of an article consists in the amount of advantage its possession confers upon the pos-sessor; and the purchaser of an article must of course consider that the possession of it as worth more to him than the amount of noney he gives for it. No mitter 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 itees's us nothing ? The very fact that the mulifeaults is so easily multiplied and accapilly grown, proves the great plied and accapilly grown, proves the great value of the budy or cuttings 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 it has ever sold for yet, if the silk business itself be not "a humburg;" and to the new of the subject, we ansideration of this part of the subject we

The silk business than humbug. That silk can be produced for home consumption and for exportation in all the United States, has been proved. It is now a regular business and yield its fall see and a profitable one in many states of the united states of the unit be want of mulberry trees. The late shibition 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 exhibition, makes this remark : " We alluda to a circular or oval table, upon which are collected various specimens of a branch of industry which is now exci ing the attention of very many of our most enterprising citizens, and in which a large amount of capital is already invested. It is indeed a matter of agreeable surprise to inspect the various specimens of silk, and to mark the progress which has already been made in its growth and manufacture." Each and all of the producers of those specimens teatily (othe profitables of the business. They the profitables of the business. I may the business, with its profits. The people of Economy, Penusylvania, have made the growth and minufacture of silk a considera-ble 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 uon specimens of their goods, embracing dress silks, vestings, ribbons, &c., which they regularly make, from the feeding of the warns to the finished goods, and with which they keep their s ore supplied for retail trade. These people do not pursue speculative objects. They do not waste their time and capital upon unproductive subjects. It is fair, therefore, to conclude that the silk business is profitable, or they would not pursue it. That it is practicable needs no argument. The fact that it is pursued to the silk business is profitable. uod at all proves its practicability.

Let no one suppose that, because we ad. duce only one instance of the profitable pure in the country. There are a great number; but the fact that it is profitable with one, is cient to grove that it may be profitable The poor in ever be with all who pursue it with proper attention.

The sisk business, therefore, is no humbers of as bug now. Much less will it be so considered when it shall come fairly and fully into operation in our country—a consummation which the writer of this hopes to live to see, and which he will see should be live ten.

Our worn-on nt an acre of land now in profite do not went an acre of land now in profite ble tillage in other branches of agriculture. ther shipping will then be carrying from 100 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, and we shall then rigulate the money market of the world. Then specie will come to us from all nations, and then we shall be in fact as well as in name, emphatically an independent people. All this may seem wild and extravagant; but look at it. If we can contrive to do without importing \$20,000,000 of any goods now imported, and to export \$20,000,000 of a new article do we not a effect make a diff rence in our favour on the balance sheet of \$40,000.000 ? The balance of trade has seldom been that much against us, and indeed it couldnot be for any length of time; but it has always been against us to a greater or less amount, and will continue to be so until we can de. volope some new resource_.-- produce some and this new article has been discovered in silk. Mo have shown that we can make silk ; that we can make an hundred millions worth annually without prejudice to any other staple, there can be no doubt. have shown that we can make it profitably. 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 it; for, if we can make silling a price and of a quality that will induce our people to use it in preference to the impor ed article, we can mak it at a price and of a quality that will enabl us to sell it in foreign coun ries, and there-fere we shall export it. With silk we can reverse the balance of trade and bring all Europe in debt to us. Therefore, the silk business that now occupies the attention of so many of our enterprizing citizens, is no humbug, neither is the multicaulis specula-

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. BILE.

Though little appears to be said, during the universal depression which exist throughou the business community, on the subject of the Silk culture, its friends may jousness, is unacceptable of the Silk culture, its doing and more industrious, attentive, civil does every thing in contemplation. Several meetings of the finite neatest and most tradesman like manifectured of this great cause, have been held for, and in general uses every expedient to during the present month in this cive which have resulted in the formation of a Nation of the Silk Culture in the United States," from which this particular shop, they select it according this particular shop, they select it according this particular shop, they select it according. subject of the Silk culture, its friendle may business of the society will be managed by a president, fifeen vice-presidents, together rich twenty one directors and other officers, who have been selected from among the most divinguished individuals in this and the different states. Five dollars consutues an annual, and twenty-five dollars a life membership. The funds which may be realised are to be expended, under the dir ection of the Association, in the purchase of cocoons, raw silk, and manufactured fabrics; and in securing the best reels and o her implements required for the sitk business throughou the whole process of munufacture. An extensive, permanent, Gov. MARCY AND SENATOR TALLMADOR OF NEW and free exhibition of all matters the silk business from its incipient to its perfect stages, are among the objects contemplaind by the association, with a view of furnishing strangers who may visit the city. as well as the public generally, at all times, with an opportunity of examining for themselves, as to the actual progress and probable success of the silk culture. The sociehas already secured some valuable specimens from the manufactory of J. W. G.II. Mount Pleasant, Ohio, which are among the most perfect and benutifully finished goods we have yet examined, no withstanding Mr. W. only embarked in the enterprise last spring. Among them are several specimens of broad, rich ribbons, of various patterns, and fully equal, so far as our judgment goes, to any imported. So p reect are his arrange. ments, that he is already enabled to take any pattern or figure, bowever difficult, and in the course of three or four hours have his arrangements completed for transferring hem to his looms, in which seven pieces of vide ribuons are wove at one time, and at the rate of one hundred yards per day. Rich silk plush for hat manufactures and ether purposes, were among the specimens, and Mr. G himself wore a handsome silk velvet vest, created from materials that last spring were in the bud-his goods have actually been manufactured or produced from the morus multicaulis set out last spring. Mr. G. W. Ash, of this city, also exhibited at the meeting on Tuesday evening, silk of a beautiful soft, rich and glossy soprarance and of very superior quality; the value of a portion of which was greatly enhanced from the fact of its having been reeled from perforated cocoons.

This association, which is to be essential. ly National in its character, objects and opcration is destined to prove a most valuable and important auxiliary in the promotion of the Silk culture in this country, and all who feel an interest in the matter, should hasten to forward their names as members, which can be done, we suppose, through the medium of either of the following gentlemen, who, we are informed, have been elected officers of the association, viz. Newlas Biddle, Esq. President, John H. Willets Treasurer; Mr. N. Sargent, Recording Secretary; Mr. John Clark, Cer. responding Secretary Of the Vice Presidents we are only able to mention the names tests. Let us look at this humbug as it of P. S. Duponceau, the Hon. G. B. Wall, of New Jersey; Hon. Wm. C. Rives of New Jersey; Hon. Wm. C. Rives of Virginia; Calvin Blythe, Esq.; Jonathan Roberts, and others of Pennsylvania.

ed than a large portion of our own has proved itself to be, are successfully advancing in this business, as witness the follow-

ing extract.
"The cultivation of Silk in Prus. sia is yearly increasing, notwithstand-ing the frosts which destroy every winter, a considerable number of mulberry trees. In the neighborhood of Potsdam there are now 276 plantations of that tree. Last year's I was in Now York at the close of the cron exceeded 13,000 lbs. of Silk of an excellent quality, which sold at the rate of 30f Marcy was there, and returned soon after. to 37f per pound."

Here is what Prussia has done, and vet although large portions of our soil and che male are satisfactorily ascertained to be fully equal to the best portion of China, we still find ignorance and narrow mindness strivtreasures of solid specie, the fruits of her Silk produce, while England is drained of her last dollar,-and America is suffering from importing every thing, and exporting comparatively nothing. But every indication is favorable now, and the Silk culture is most assuredly destined to achieve a glorious triumph in sp to 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 urticle on the subject of advertising in the publipapers, by an "Old Tradesman." deas on the subject are certainly worth the attention of all who are anxious for business and are simply and briefly as follows :--first utility of frequent and regular adverti sing 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 their 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 on two occasions, where you were present address, which, perhaps, leads to much ulerior business-...People in the are country frequent sight of the name in the newspaper.

The advertising party acquires distinction n their eyes, and thus they are led, in mak. ing a choice, to prefer him. But by far the most important effect of advertizing is one of an indirect nature, that conveys the impression that the party-pretending or no pretending, quackish or not quackish-is anxious for business. One who is anxious for ly. Such are the opinions of the old trades man alluded to, and they are certainly supported by fact : for wherever a regular system of advertising is practised, and no back-drawing or unconquerable circumstance exist, it is usually seen to be attended with a considerable share of success too. One feature in the philosophy of the subject must be carefully attended to. A faint and untrequent system of advertizing does not succeed even in proportion. Drink deep or taste not the Pierian Spring. Sunday Atlad.

Logislature of New York in 1837, endorsed by the first artillery, which has been recruitthe sub treasury scheme, then recently, recommended to Congress by the President. It appressed himself as opposed to the measure which the message supported, and no satisfactory roason for the change has been published. The following letters and introduction were published in the New York papers a little before the late election in that state. We copy them, not so much as an article of news, as to exemplify the degree of reliance to be placed on the professions ofpolitical leaders.

Mr. Tallmadge it will be remembered. has charged on different occasions, that Governor Marcy previous to the extra ses. sion of Congress, in 1837, advised him to oppose the Sub-Treasury Scheme, and after the extra session, approved of his opposition to it.

To bring the matter to an issue between the parties, we are authorized and requested to say, that immediately on the receipt of the Argus containing the article above alluded to, Mr. Tallmadge ad !ressed to Gov. Marcy, at Albany, the following letter, which was mailed at Poughkeepsic on the 16th of October.

Pougherersie, Oct. 15, 1839. SIR: 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 Buren should recommend it; that after the extra session, on board of the steamboat you approved of my course in opposing it, and condemned Mr. Van Buren's in recommending it, and said that you would not endorse it in your message to the Legislature. Such opinions I also understand you freely expressed to others.

I wish you to say, whether you deny the ruth of the above statement, or whether, in the article in the Albany Argus, of the 14th inst., you have author zed or intended a de-

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

To this letter no a giver has been returned by Gov. Marcy, although nearly two weeks have elapsed since its receipt by him in due course mail. Mr. Tallmadge has waited this length of time for the express

s considered an admission of its truth. But Mr. T. does not choose to rest

At the time he addressed the letter to Gov. Marcy, he also addressed one to Gon. Levi Hubbell. His answer is as follows:

ITHACA. Oct. 19 h, 1839.

Dear Sir-I yesterday received your lotter of the 15th inst.

I was in Now York at the close of the A few days after his return to Albang, he told me, at his house, that he had returned in the boat with you; and he then expressed much gratification at the course pursued by yourself and the Conservatives in Conmost important topic. We behold France standing in proud defiance on her immense and expressed his allowed by Mr. Van Buren, 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. Marcy, in all of which he expressed the same views. His opinions were freely made known to any of his political friends who were near him. I was not then a state officer, but I know that a difference of opinion, his tribe were at the time in the vicinexisted between the state officers in refere ity of Fort Lauderdale, distant about 100 ence to the Sub-Treasury Schene, and miles, and have not only denied all partici-Gov. Marcy declared to me, that on the reception of the special message he had, in presence of several of the state officers, manifest a neutral disposition and an intenopenly expressed his disapprobation of the President's recommendation. These things General Macons. were not secrets. They were known to hundreds in the party, who then believed that if Gov. Marcy should come out in his message, and take the grounds he had taken in his conversations, he would be sustained by the great body of the people of this State.

Since your political consistency and integrity have been called in question, for supporting, in 1838 and 1839, the meas. ures which Gov. Marcy and many leading members of the party openly supported with you in 1837, I have deemed it my day, to state verbally, the substance of this let ter,-I refer to the recent Conservative State Convention at Syracuse, and the Conservative County Convention at this place.

Very respectfully. Your ob't serv't, LEVI !!UBBEL.

Hon, N. P. TALLMADGE. Gen. Hubbell was the late Adjutant Ceneral of this State-appointed by Gov. Marcy.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

From the quarter from which the follow ing uniclo comes, we presume that entire eliance may be placed upon its state-

From the Army and Navy Chronicle, Oct. 31 FLORIDA WAR .- The season for active perations having seturned, and the public mind, in the Army as well as out of i, be ng somewhat agitated by the contradictors nature of the reports in circulation, we have made inquiry that we might inform our readers what measures were-contemplated in the approaching cumpaign,

Gen. Taylor, by the zealous and intelligent discharge of his duties, having given satisfaction to the Department, will contin ue in command.

The troops now in Florida are the third regiment of artillery, a portion of the seand seventh regiments of infantry. The third artiliery, having been much reduced, will be sent to the north, and be relieved the second dragoons that arrived at New pears however that up to a very short time be. York in the spring being now full also, will fore the date of that message, Gov. M. ex. return to Florida; and the regiments of infantry now there will remain.

> It is intended to drive the enemy out of he settlements by occupying the country within and north of a line drawn from Pilat. ka to the mouth of the Withlacoochee, including FortKing; thence, along the west ern coast, to the Appalachicola; and by maintaining posts as low down as the mouth of the Withlaconchee. The inhabitants will be armed, and the defence of their fire. sides and neighborhoods confided to them, with such assistance from the regulars as occasion may call for. The post on the coast at Tampa Bay will be continued, with such others as the Commanding General may find expedient.

Experience having mournfully proved the im racticubility of forcing the Indians from their swamps and hammocks, so familiar to them, but accessible to us. no further attempts will at present be made; leaving to time and the gradual spread of the settlements the accomplishment of an object unattainable by arms.

The report so extensively circulated of conferences between the Secretary of War and Major Generals Macomb and Scott are entirely without foundation; no such conferences have been held. Equally unfound. ed is that of sending seven thousand troops to Florida; if all our regulars now out of the territory were taken from their present the Court would, on application, order the stations, they would not amount to the number named. The Northern, North. western and Southwestern frontiers are quite as much exposed, and stand as much n need of defence as does the Territory of Florida. There has been no design entertain d heretofore of sending the eighth inantry into Florida, its presence being considered essential to the maintenance of neutrainy on the borders of Cauada. The fourth artillery will be stationed between Fort Ningara and Buffalo.

It is believed that some additional small vessels will be built or purchased, and sent

. These remarks were propared for the Chronicle of October 24, but since they were written information has been received which renders it inexpedient to withdraw the 1st artillery at prosent from the Canada Frontier. The third will therefore remain in Florida until the exigences purpose of giving Gov. Marcy ample op. of the service at other points will allow of its

dations by the Indians upon wrecked ves-

Connected with the foregoing remarks. a retrospect of recent events in Plorida 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 Semi-nole Indians." In virtue of this appropriation, General Macomb was ann to Florida; and, being the General in-chief of the Ar-my, it was thought that his rank would have more weight and influence with the Indians than a civilian could have. General Macomb held conferences with some of the chiefs, and smally entered into an agreement (these was no written treaty) with gress. He, at the same time, strongly and Chitto Tastenugge, the acknowledged suc. cussor of Ar-pi-ucki, or Sam Jones ; (tho latten it is understood, has never held or 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. mission of Col. HARNEY to carry into effect this sipulation, the surprise of his party, the massecre of a per ion, and the escape of the est, are familiar to all. Sam Jones and pation in, or knowledge of the massacre, but up to the latest advices continue to tion to abide by the agreement made with

> The approaching campaign, then, will partake more of a defensive than offensive character, as it will be confined to driving the Indians from the settled portions of Florida, where they have committed depredations almost without check. It having seen found impossible to force the Indians from their fastnesses, any further attempt to effect that object would only be attended with a needless sacrifice of life and money.

> > A MOVING SCENE.

The Rockville Recorder gives the folowing description of a pathetic scene. which recently occurred at Perih, Upper Canida. The prisoner was indicted for the murder of his son in-law:

"Perhaps we should notice that, during the investigation, the widow of the decensed, who was at the same time the daughter of the prisoner, was on the part of the defence, brought into court to be sworn. She appeared in mourning-pale, thin, and greatly discomposed; and it was only with exercion on her part that she could keep composed enough to speak; however, nothing very material was elicited from her. feelings frequenty overcame her, and she burs out into loud sobs, at one of which times she cast her eyes upon the prisoner, and screeched father! father! The court, of course, ordered her removal; she had to pass her father, to whom she extended her hand in the midst of her sobs and shricks of father ! father ! The old man, in tears, real-hed out his hand to his wide. ed daughter; the hand which, at the instigation of his heart, had been the means alike of her misery and his own; she rewas tragical, and, though, between these humble individuals, brought tears to many an eye."

IMPORTANT DECISION-HABEAS CORPUS

CASE. On the 21st September last, John S bley was imprisoned under an affidavit, charg. ing him with the crime of murder, in the mate of Mississipp. He obtained a writ of habeas corpus from the Commer al Court, on his uffi lavit that he was distant of Mississippi-was innocent of he chargeed, and is now full. The companies of and that his rights as an American were violated.

On the 5th inst. the case was tried. It appears that noice of the arrest and detention had been given to the Governor of Mississippi, andno answer had been received. It was urged for the prisoner, that no charge had been nade against him in Mississi, pi, nor had the Governor demanded that he should be delivered up. That the Constitution of the United States only al. lows the arrest of a person already charged with a crime in one state, and fleeing into another. That he was deprived of his right of trial, which he demanded. That there was no law authorising his detention. That he should to discharged.

The Attorney General stated, that the practice in such cases always had been, for the Recorder to inform the Governor of the State where the crime is charged to have been committed, of the proceedings, and after waiting a reasonable time, without an answer and a demand, to discharge the prisoner from custody. He submitted the

case to the Court. His honor Judge Watts, in remanding the prisoner into custody, observed, that the states owe certain duties to each other, besides those prescribed by the Constitutionthat the arrest of persons in cases like the present, he considered one of those duties. He considered that sufficient time had not elapsed to hear from the Governor of Mississippi, and after such time should clapse, prisoner to be discharged from custody.

N. Orleans Bulletin. SURGICAL OPERATION.

The curious surgical operation of supolving the loss of a nose was performe! ut 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 detaching sufficient skin from the forehead, leaving it connected between the eyebrows, and bringing down, and moulding it into the form of a nose, the raw and bleeding surface being closely applied to a similar raw surface made upon the margin of the former nose, to which adhesion is affected. The Albany Argus adds that the patient is a resident of that city, and sustained the painful and tedious operation with signal fortitude, and at its termination rose from the operating table, and walked into an ad-