but the continuation of the purchase of sale of the buds at pretty high prices, in accomplish it in ten hid that time. berefore "the apeculation in multicaulis" is no humbug, in this view of the case. Nor is it a humbug, when we consider the intrin-nic value of the article, to which we now proceed.

A new kind of cotton seed is selling in South Carolina at \$5 per quart. Why? Simply because it as a better kind than that ardinary planted, being more productive. rdinary cotton seed is frequently given away and even used as manure. The planers of cotton do not consider it a humbug" or a " mere speculation" to give at the rate of size hundred and sixty dollars a bushel for the seed of a kind of cotton that is better. then the kind now in uso, the seed of which they can get for nothing; and well they may not, for in the end this high price is more than repaid by the produce. So it is with the multicaulis. Three cents seems n high price to give for a single bud of a multiculis or any other tree; but when it is considered that this single bud will produce a ong the many great blessings ipon our happy country, and d, " the speculation in multid, " the speculation in municipal, a the speculation by which the sandy fruition of this great bless well that tree five to eight feet high in one season, the price paid for the original bud diminishes to and speedy fruition of this great blea-blaised. We know well that to called an "continuing," as we the merest trifle. What other kind of trees can be obtained as cheaply? The most common orchard fruit trees cannot be obtained as cheaply as you can obtain multi caults trees by purchasing the buds at three cents each. Look at it. You must first raise a stock from the stone, which requires is said that we have now more trees a county that he wanted for the silk culmind therefore the present trade is a speculation upon farmy stocks. one year; you must then obtain scions to bud them with, and thus unother year is gone; on the third year you have your peach tree ready to plant. Now suppose you could get buds of peach trees that ords, a humbug. Well let us look into usestion. There are about 15,000,000 would, if six months, produce good bearing peach trees, would you consider three cents Acces in the country. Suppose the whole there trees to be devoted to the making of each a high price for them? The value of an article consists in the amount of ad. vantage its possession confers upon the poswhat will be the result? They sessor; and the purchaser of an article must of course consider that the possession of it tine, which at \$3, will be \$540,000 is worth more to him than the amount of unds of raw silk which \$800,000, and this supposing mon y he gives for it. No matter how ary tree will be so employed, and every easily the original possessor may have ob. resided, and every pound of silk more, it can be made to produce more value than the purchaser paid for it, is to deduct one helf of the above on account of the very large of the reactiful that wore raised and that will not, under the description of the will not, under the plied and so rapilly grown, proves the great value of the buds 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 busichards, therefore, we consider even higher than it has ever sold for yet, if the silk busimil not have one-twentieth part silk to supply our home demand, and respectation. Instead of \$90,000 followersh \$20,000,000 worth o consumption, and at least the same for expectation, or at least forty-five seach as we can produce from the ness itself be not " a humbug;" and to the consideration of this part of the subject we

re been ; but we care no

now proceed. The silk business than humbug. That silk can be produced for home consumption ch as we can produce from the and for exportation in all the United States, has been proved. It is now a regular business and a profitable one in many states of the Union, and is only retarded in its produce whatever. But upon the by the want of really seed to the union. 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 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 dready 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 my trees as we now prossess. If the ce of trees be reduced, so that there will no object in raising them to sell, the silk siness will be confined to a very limited all of the producers of those specimens tes. tify to the profitables of the business. They are satisfied, even in this infantile state of the business, with its profits. The people count; for it must be borne in mind that a milk culture is to be carried on by the of Economy, Pennsylvania, have made the growth and munufacture of silk a consider is ble branch of their business for many years past, and the silk goods they produce are of and the poor classes use thun. 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 bey regularly make, from the feeding of the worms to the finished goods, and with which they keep their store supplied for retail trade. These people do not pursue speculative objects. They do not waste heir time and capital upon unproductive subjects. It is fair, therefore, to concludthat the silk business is profitable, or they would not pursue it. That it is practicable needs no argument. The fact that it is pur-

atlone in regard to any fact or alleged Now who deceives the public in regard to the culture and mulberry culture, the friends of he business who deal only in truths and foots, ued at all proves its practicability. its opponents who know and seem to care nothing about truths or facts in the case, and deal Let no one suppose that, because we adand standards and children blabber? The opduce only one instance of the profitable puri sait of the silk business, there are no others being the deseivers, they are the hum. in the country. There are a great number; but the fact that it is profitable with one, is sufficient to prove that it may be profitable

producers of silk, but they will never be be producers of silk, but they will never of principal producers. The business will be many years, be the principal business of an again and wealthy caction of this country. Its wholes agriculturist cannot make it produce, the poor cannot and if they cannot they not follow it. And if the wealthy can make years. Let us look at this humbur as it by will they not follow it? We

prest calculations and allowances for the uncerous casualities attending all human affire, at least double the number of trees

ill be required to produce the above results

with another, and consequently

meh as we can produce with our

refere we shall want ninety

enciency of product will be doubled in

he speculation in multicaulis? as it is is the best and only means by which

officient supply of trees can be obtained the country, for the production of the subty of silk necessary, for home connection and exportation. We have shown, one sees satisfaction at least, that the

or classes mostly, who have neither land

of trees, their propagation coases; and is

spitalists see no prospect of profitable re-eras from their investments, they abandon to speculation of course. Some of the

"The Roy. Sidney Walter of Brinkleyville, S. C. saddles the right horse with the "Silk humbug." He asks what is humbug? And

netvers, that it is deceiving the public by false

pital to raise trees. † Capitalists pro.

wants at least ninety times as

must live ... live did we say I no, enfe from which pitta ice they must psy house rent, and suppost---or sustain life in half a dozen helpless little ones---these we shall see comfortably providing for themselves by making silk. Our worn-out fields and waste lands will then he covered fields and waste lands will then be covered with mulberry orchards, and dotted with the comfortable cottages and cocconeries of silk growers.—(for be it remembered, we do not want an acre of land now in profitable tillage in other branches of agriculture.)

Our shipping will then be carrying from, instead of bringing to, our shores, \$20,000,000 worth of silk; and then we shall see all Burope indebted to us, the balance of the purchase will be reversed, it will be in our favour, nd we shall then regulate 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 could not 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. velope some new resource_...produce some new article, which other nations will buy. and this new article has been discovered in silk ; that we can make an hundred millions worth annually without prejudice to any other staple, there can be no doubt. We 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 siliat a price and of a quality that will induce our people to use it in preerence to the impor ed article, we can make it at a price and of a quality that will enable is to sell it in foreign coun ries, and therefere 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 humbag, nember is the mul icaulis specula tion a humbug. G. B. S.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. SILK.

Though little appears to be said, during he universal depression which exists broughon the business community, on the subject of the Silk culture, its friends may est assured that much is doing and more a contemplation. Several meetings of the fin the nearest and most tradesman like manfriends of this great cause, have been held her, and in general uses every expedient to during the present month in tals city which have resulted in the formation of a "Nation, al Association for the promotion of the Silk course like to purchase under these circular in the Hamiltonian asrends of this great cause, have been held have resulted in the formation of a "Nation, al Association for the promotion of the Silk the happiest results are anticipa e !. business of the society will be managed by a president, fifeen vice-presidents, together who have been selected from among the most distinguished individuals in this and the different states. Five dollars constitues 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 silk business throughou the whole process of manufacture. An extensive, permanent, and free exhibition of ail matters relating to perfect stages, are among the objects conemplained by the association, with a view of furnishing strangers 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 sociev has already secured some valuable speimens from the manufactory of J. W. G.H. Mount Pleasant, Onio, which are among the nos: perfect and beautifully finished goods we have yet examined, no withstanding Mr. W. only embarked in the enterprise last spring. Among them are several specimens f broad, rich ribbons, of various patterns, and fully equal, so far as our judgment goes, to any imported. So p reet are his arrangements, that he is already enabled to take any pattern or figure, however difficult, and in the course of three or four hours have his them to his looms, in which seven pieces of wide ribuons 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 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 moons multicaults 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 appearance and of very superior quality; he value of a portion of which was greatly

reeled from perforated cocoons. This association, which is to be essential y National in its character, objects and opcration is destined to prove a most valuable and important auxiliary it the promo ion of gislature. Such opinions I also understand the Silk culture in this country, and all who you feely expressed to others. feel an interest in the matter, shoeld hasten to forward their names as members, when can be done, we suppose, through the med. | the article in the Albany Argus, of the 14th ium of either of the following gentlemen, with all who pursue it with proper attention. who, we are informed, have been elected mid of it. The sik business, therefore, is no hum_ officers of the association, viz. Ne das bug now. Much less will it be so consid-Biddle, Esq. President, John H. Wilered when it shall come fairly and fully into lets Treasurer; Mr. N. Sirgent, Reoperation in our country—a consummation which the writer of this hopes to live to see, cording Secretary; Mr. John Clark, Corresponding Secretary Of the Vice Presi and which he will see should he live ten dents we are only able to mention the names wit then present itself. We shall behold a of New Jersey; Hon. Wm. C. Rives of large helpres class of the community, that now can scarcely cars twenty cents a day Roberts, and others of Pennsylvanic. of P. S. Duponceau, the Hon. G. B. Wall,

Other nations, far less favourably situa. ted than a large portion of our own has proved itself to be, are successfully advancing in this business, as witness the following extract.

"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 276 plantations of that tree. Last year's crop exceeded 13,000 lbs. of Silk of an excellent 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 chamale are satisfactorily ascertained to be fully equal to the best portion of China, we still find ignorance and narrow mindness striving to excite prejudice and distrust on this most important topic. We behold France standing in proud defiance on her immense treasur s 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 article on the subject of advertising in the public papers, by an "Old Trulesman." ideas on the subject are certainly worth the attention of all who are anxious for business, and are simply and briefly 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 swaved 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 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 advortising party acquires distinction

in 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 business, is unavoidably supposed to be industrious, attentive, civil does every thing Julture in the United States," from which suring them that such circumstances exist at this particular shop, they select it according ly. Such are the opinions of the old tradesman alluded to, and they are certainly supwith twenty-one directors and other officers, ported 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 no succeed even in proportion. Drink deep or taste not the Pierian Spring. Sunday Atlas.

> GOV. MARCY AND SENATOR TALLMADDE OF NEW Logislature of New York in 1837, endorsed the sub treasury scheme, then recently, recommended to Congress by the President. It appears however that up to a very shart time before the date of that message, Gov. M. ex. pressed himself as opposed to the measure which the massage supported, and no satisfactory reason 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 of political 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 arrangements completed for transferring after the extra session, approved of his opposition to it.

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

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 15, 1839. Sin: I have stated on different occasions hat previous to the extra session of Congress in 1837, you advised me, at my house, o oppose the Sub-Treasury Scheme, if Mr. Van Buren should recommend it; that af. enhanced from the fact of its having been fer 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 matyou would not endorse it in your message to the Le-

I wish you to say, whether you deny the truth of the above statement, or whether, in inst., vou 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 appear has been returned by Gov. Marcy, although nearly two weeks have elapsed since its receipt by him in due course mail. Mr. Tallmadge has purpose of giving Gov. Marcy ample op- being relieved.

portunity to respond to it, and his refusal to answer is considered an admission of its truth. But Mr. T. does not choose to rest it here.

At the time he addressed the letter to Gov. Marcy, he also addressed one to Gen. Levi Hubbell. His answer is as follows: ITHACA. Oct. 19 h, 1839.

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

I was in Now York at the close of the extra session in 1837, and know that Gov. Marcy was there, and returned soon after. told me, at his house, that he had returned ed much gratification at the course pursued by yourself and the Conservatives in Conopenly condemned the Sub-Treasury and expressed his dissatisfaction at the course of the Washington Globe and the ending Loco Focos in this State.

During the extra session and after it, 1 had several conversations with Gov. Marcy, in all of which he expressed the same views. His onin ons were freely made known to any of his political friends who were near him. I was not then a state offi-Gov. Marcy declared to me, that on the reception of the special message he had, in presence of several of the state officers, openly expressed his disapprobation of the President's recommendation. These things 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

Since your political consistency and inegrity have been called in question, for supporting, in 1838 and 1839, the mean. ures which Gov. Marcy and many leading nembers of the party openly supported with you in 1837, I have deemed it my dars. on two occasions, where you were present, 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

Very respectfully. Your ob't serv't, LEVI HUBBEL. Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE. Gen. Hubbell was the late Adjutant Coneral of this State-appointed by Gov.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

From the quarter from which the followng ar iclo comes, we presume that en ire chance 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 nind, in the Army as well as out of i, be ng somewhat agreed by the contradictory nature of the reports in circulation, we have made inquiry that we might inform our readers what measures were-contemplated. n the approaching campaign.

Gen. Taylor, by the zealous and in elligent 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 se-cond dragoens, and the first, secul, sixth and seventh regiments of infantry. The third artidicry, having been much reduced, habeas corpus from the Commer tal Court, will be sent to the north, and be relieved by the first artillery, which has been recruited, and is now full. The companies of the second dragoons that arrived at New York in the spring being now full also, will return to Florida; and the regiments of infantry now there will remain.

It is intended to drive the enemy out of the settlements by occupying the country within and north of a line drawn from Pilatka to the mouth of the Withlacoochee, including Fort King; thence, along the western coast, to the Appalachicola; and by maintaining posts as low down as the mouth of the Withlacoochee. 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 poss on the coast at Tampa Bay will be continued, with such others as the Commanding General may find expedient.

Experience having mournfully proved the m racticability of forcing the Indians from their swamps and hammocks, so familiar to them, but accessible to us, no further atempts will at present be made; leaving o 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 conerences 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 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 neuralay on the borders of Canada. The fourth artillery wal 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 prepared 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

to the coast of Florida, to prevent depredations by the Indians upon wrecked ves-

sels and their crews. 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 Seminole Indians." In virtue of this appropriation, General Macomb was sont to Florida; and, being the General in chief of the Army, it was thought that his rank would have A few days after his return to Albany, he more weight and influence with the Indians than a civilian could have. General Main the boat with you; and he then express- comb held conferences with some of the chiefs, and finally entered into an agree. ment (these was no written treaty) with gress. He, at the same time, strongly and Chitto Tastenugge, the acknowledged suc. cessor of Ar-pi-ucki, or Sam Jones ; ('he Scheme recommended by Mr. Van Buren, latten it is understood, has never held or exercised any military command, but stands in 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 s ipulation, the surprise of his party, the massecre of a por ion, and the escape of the rest, are familiar to all. Sam Jones and cer, but I know that a difference of opinion, his tribe were at the time in the vicinexisted between the state officers in refer-/ity of Fort Lauderdale, distant about 100 ence to the Sub-Treasury Scheine, and miles, and have not only deried all participation in, or knowledge of the massacre. but up to the latest advices continue to manifest a neutral disposition and an intention to abide by the agreement made with General MACOMB.

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 been 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 Camda. 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 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 frequenly 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 shrieks of father! father! The old man, in tears, reached out his hand to his wide ed daughter; the hand which, at the instigaion of his heart, had been the means alike of her misery and his own; she received it, and was taken away. The scene was 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 state of Mississipp. He obtained a writ of on his offi lavit that he was Mississippi-was innocent of he chargeand that his rights as an American were violated.

On the 5th iss, 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 aude 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 or soner from custody. He submitted the ase 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 Mis. sissippi, and after such time should clapse, the Court would, on application, order the prisoner to be discharged from custody.

N. Orleans Bulletin.

SURGICAL OPERATION.

The curious surgical operation of supplying the loss of a nose was performe! 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 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 bleading 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 waited this length of time for the express of the service at other points will allow of its fortifude, and at its termination rose from the operating table, and walked into an ad-