# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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### RULES FOR ASCERTAINING A HORSES AGE.

Yearlings and two year-olds are alike in the mouth, and must be judged by general appearance. At three years old the horse has four *horse teeth*, two above and two below, in front of the mouth, which supply the place of sucking teeth. At four he has eight horse teeth, four above and four below, having the corner teeth only sucking teeth. At five years old these are gone, and the *mouth is up*—that is, all the teeth are horse teeth, and the tusk is up on each side of the mouth. A dark mark. or hollow, is generally observable in all the teeth in the bottom jaw at just five years old, and the tusks are concave in the inner surface. At six, the middle teeth have quite lost this mark, and the tusk is higher up, and longer, and not so concave. At seven, the next two teeth have lost it, and the corner teeth only have the mark left in them. At eight it has grown out of these, and no mark is left at all. The tusks are also become longer, and instead of being concave in their inner surface become convex—the horse is then termed aged. There is a great deal of difference in the mouths of horses—some have lost the mark in all except the corner teeth, even as early as five years old—others have the front teeth in the top jaw projecting over the bottom teeth, at the same age—and I have seen horses at seven years old, with the corner teeth appearing like those of a five year old. You may form some idea of the age from the appearance of the mouth in general, when the marks are no longer visible. If the corner teeth do not appear long, and running forward as it were, to the front of the mouth—if they retain their square shape, and shut well together—if the tusks are not blunt, and have the least concavity in their inner surface, you may conclude that the horse is not very old, particularly if his head is not grey, and not very hollow above the eyes—though this latter shape sometimes exists in young horses. A concave tusk is the most certain criterion of youth, and as mares have no tusk at all, they must be judged with reference to what we have said about the corner teeth. It is here necessary to mention that the difficulty of acquiring an accurate knowledge of the age of horses by their teeth, is very much increased by the tricks that are practised.

It is generally allowed that no horses are fit to work till at least five years old; and it is a common custom with great breeders in the north of England, and with many dealers, to pull out the sucking teeth when the animal is rising four years old—the mouth is *forced* by these means, for the horse teeth succeeding soon after the operation, the animal appears to be a five years-old. To detect such deception regard must be paid to the tusk. Every horse, upon attaining the full age of five, has the tusk completely up on each side of the mouth; but in forced five-year-old mouths the tusk is only just making its way through the gums. There frequently exists also in the latter an irregularity in the front teeth, as well as a backwardness in the growth of the tusk—forced mouths vary in their appearance according to the time of performing the operation—and the habit of observing horses' mouths will alone enable you to ascertain where any artifice has been practised.—*N. E. Farmer.*

### FROM LATE FOREIGN JOURNALS,

OLD NEWSPAPERS.—A curious document, for we may well term it so, has come accidentally to our hands—a copy of a London Newspaper, dated Thursday, March 24, 1736-7. Its title is, *The Old Whig, or the Consistent Protestant.* It seems to have been a weekly paper, at the above date, to have been in existence for about two years. How long it lived after, we have not, at present, any means of ascertaining. The paper is similar in size to the French journals of the present day, and consists of four pages of three columns each. The show of Advertisements is very fair. They fill the whole of the back page, and nearly a column of the third. They are all book advertisements. One of those is a comedy called *The Universal Passion*, by the author of *The Man of Taste*, no doubt, at that time, an amply sufficient description of the ingenious playwright. The *Old Whig* was published by J. Roberts, at the Oxford Arms, in Warwick-lane, *as likewise* by H. Whitridge, Bookseller, the corner of Castle-alley, near the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, price two-pence! It has a leading article in its way, in the shape of a Discourse on the Liberty of the Press, which it lustily defends, from what, we believe, it was as little exposed to, in 1736, as it is in 1826—a censorship. The Editor apologises for omitting *the news* in his last, on account of Mr. Foster's reply to Dr. Stebbing! What would be said of a similar excuse now-a-days?

"As we were obliged to omit the News in last Week's Paper, by inserting Mr. Foster's Answer to the Rev. Dr. Stebbing, we shall in this give the few articles that are any way material."

The following epigram is somewhat hacknied, but there is a pleasure in extracting it from the print, where it probably first appeared:—

"Cries Celia to a Reverend Dean,
What reason can be given,
Since Marriage is a holy thing,
That there is none in Heaven?"

"There are no Women, he replied;
She quick returns the jest;
"Women there are, but I'm afraid,
They cannot find a Priest!"

The miscellaneous part is of nearly the same character as at present, but disposed in rather a less regular form. We have houses on fire, and people burnt in them, exactly as we had last week; but what is wonderful, as it shows the great improvement in these worthy gentlemen in the course of a century, the *Old Whig* adds to *its* account—"The watch, it seems, though at a small distance, knew nothing of the matter!"

There is a considerable number of deaths, for people died even in those good old times, and one drowning; whether intentional or not we cannot inform our readers, as the *Old Whig* went to press before the Inquest was holden before Mr. Coroner and a most respectable Jury.

We still tipple a little after dinner, but our fathers were prudent men; they took time by the forelock, and began their convivialities with their *dejeune*. The following is a short notice of the exploits of a few of these true men. It is with a deep feeling of the transitory nature of all sublunary things, that we introduce this notice, by announcing to our readers at a distance, that the merry Boar's Head is merry no more, & that he who goes thither in the hope of quaffing port, where plump Jack quaffed sack and sugar, will return disappointed. The sign remains but the *hostel* is gone.

"On Saturday last, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor held a Wardmote at St. Mary Abchurch, for the election of a Common Councilman, in the room of Mr. Deputy Davis. His Lordship went sooner than was expected by Mr Clays friends, and arriving at the Church, ordered proclamation to be made, when Mr. Edward Yeates was put up by every person present; then the question being asked, whether any other was offered to the Ward, and there being no person named, his Lordship declared Mr. Yeates duly elected, and ordered him to be sworn in, which was accordingly done; and just at the words "So help you God," Mr. Clay's friends (who were numerous, and had been at breakfast at the Boar's Head Tavern, in Eastcheap) came into the Church, but it was too late, for the election was over.—This has created a great deal of mirth in the Ward, which is likely to continue for some time. The Boar's Head is said to be the tavern so often mentioned by Shakespear, in his Play of *Henry the Fourth*, which occasioned a gentleman, who heard the circumstances of the election, to repeat the following lines from that Play:—

'*Falst.* Now Hal, what time of day is it, lad?'

'*P. Hen.* ——— What a devil hast thou to do with the time of the day? unless hours were cups of sack and minutes capons,' &c.'

The above account gives a specimen of the sobriety of our fathers; another of their virtues is exemplified in the following:—

"By a letter from Penzance, in Cornwall, we have the following account, viz:—'That on the 12th inst. at night, was lost near Portlevan (and all the men drowned, *as is supposed*,) the Queen Caroline, of Topsham, Tho. Wills, master, from Oporto, there being some pieces of letters found on the sands, directed for Edward Mann, of Exton, one for James La Roche, Esq. of Bristol, and another for Robert Smith, Esq. and Comp., Bristol—Some casks of wine came on shore which were immediately secured by the country people; but on a composition with the Collector to pay them eight guineas for each pipe they brought on shore, they delivered to him 23 pipes, and he paid so many times eight guineas, else they would have staved them, or carried them off.'

The order maintained in England at that time was nothing compared to the strictness of discipline observed on the Continent.

'They write from Rome, that Count Trivelli, a Neapolitan, had been beheaded there, for being the author of some satirical writings against the Pope: that Father Jacoboni, who was sentenced to be beheaded on the same account, had obtained the *favour* of being sent to the gallies, through the intercession of Cardinal Guadigna, the Pope's nephew, who was most maltreated by the Priest and the Count.

These were times, as Dame Quickly would say, when honourable men were not to be insulted with impunity. We sometimes hear of a terrible species of *mammalia*, called West India Planters, and there is an individual specimen named Hogan, or something like it, whose wonderful fierceness has been sounded in our ears for some ten or twelve years. But what will the abolitionists say to the extract of a letter from Antigua? Compared with these dreadful doings, Mister Hogan's delinquencies were mere fleabites.

'Extract of a letter from Antigua, Jan. 15, 1736-7:—'We are in a great deal of trouble in this island, the burning of negroes, hanging them on gibbets alive, racking them on the wheel, &c. takes up almost all our time; that from the 20th of October to this day, there has been destroyed sixty five sensible negro men, most of them tradesmen, as carpenters, masons, and coopers. I am almost dead with watching and warding, as are many more. They were going to destroy all the white inhabitants on the Island. Court, the King of the negroes, who was to head the insurrection; Tomboy, their General, and Hercules their Lieutenant General, were all racked upon the wheel, and died with amazing obstinacy. Mr. Archibald Hamilton's Harry, after he was condemned, stuck himself with a knife in eighteen places, four whereof were mortal, which killed him. Col. Martin's Jemmy, who was hung up alive from noon to eleven at night, was then taken down to give information. Col. Morgan's Ned, who, after he had been hung up seven days and seven nights, that his hands grew too small for his handcuffs, he got them out and raised himself up, and fell down from a gibbit of 15 foot high without any harm; he was revived with cordials and broth, in hopes to bring him to a confession, but he would not confess and was hung up again, and in a day and night after expired. Mr. Yeoman's Quashy Coomah jumped out of the fire half burnt, but was thrown in again. And Mr. Lyon's Tim jumped out of the fire, and promised to declare all, but it took no effect. In short, our Island is in a poor, miserable condition, that I wish I could get any sort of employ in England."

The following notice is of a more pleasing character:—

"In a few days, a fine Monument to the Memory of John Gay, Esq. Author of the *Beggar's Opera*, and several other admired Pieces, will be erected in Westminster Abbey, at the expence of his Grace the Duke of Queensberry and Dover, with an elegant Inscription thereon, composed by the deceased's intimate and affectionate friend, Mr. Alexander Pope."

There are two more observations which we have to make; 1st. The Old Whig, as was meet, was a strong Orangeman; and 2d The Parliament was sitting when the number before us was published, and yet it does not contain one line of debate!

### WEST INDIA TRADE.

This trade was always of high consequence to the farming interest of the United States—and by the late acts of Parliament it became highly important to our manufacturing interest. The late order in Council has produced great anxiety in our country which threatens to deprive us of this trade, unless we will agree to terms of exact reciprocity—Reciprocity of advantages has been the assumed basis of our trade with all nations—how far it has been scrupulously pursued to secure the West India trade for some time past, we will not just now undertake to examine. Of this we are assured, that our present administration have given the most ample and liberal instructions to Mr. Gallatin upon this subject and we have every reason to hope from them that all will be well.

The better to understand this subject at this time, when it is the prevailing topic, we publish the speech of General Samuel Smith in the Senate last winter, which is an able view of the question and places it in strong lights. Had General Smith's object been attained of passing a Law of Congress on this subject, we cannot but believe, it would have had a most happy effect—nor do we know to what to attribute this omission, but to that distraction which was excited for the purpose of instituting and organising a regular opposition to the administration, which did not leave some gentlemen at large, and reflecting enough, to regard and to pursue the true interest of the nation.

### REMARKS

*Of Mr.* Smith, *of Maryland, in the Senate of the United States, on the subject of discriminating duties.*

April 18, 1826.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report made by Mr. LLOYD, from the Committee on Commerce, unfavorable to the petition of certain merchants, ship owners, and manufacturers, of the City of Baltimore. The memorialists set forth, 'that Great Britain having lately opened the trade of her North American and West India Colonies, insomuch that not only are almost all articles admitted, but the trade of those colonies is accessible to all parts of the world, on far more favorable terms than those now enjoyed by merchants of the United States:' 'They, therefore, submit the propriety of abolishing the discriminating duties of 96 cents per ton, on British colonial vessels, and of 10 per cent additional on the duties on their cargoes, and of admitting British vessels, from whatever ports, on the same terms as the vessels of the most favored nations.'

The Committee of Commerce, on the 31st March, made a long report on the subject, comprehending an argumentative and historical view of it, to shew the inexpediency of legislating on the subject, and concluding their report as follows: 'From all these views, which might be extended, and from the Committee having reason to believe, that an adjustment of the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonial possessions forms one of the special and prominent objects which have been committed to the Minister of the United States at the Court of London; that a corresponding desire to arrange it on a satisfactory footing appears to exist on the part of the British Government; and that the negotiations respecting it are expected to come to a definitive issue, before the next session of Congress; the Committee, although fully agreeing with the memorialists in the wish to cultivate and extend the trade in question, which they trust may be done to the mutual advantage of the parties concerned in it, are still unanimously of opinion, that it is not expedient, at this time, to legislate on the subject; and, therefore, ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial.'—The report having been read—

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, addressed the Chair as follows:

Mr. President: The motion is to discharge the Committee of Commerce from the further consideration of the Memorial of the Merchants of Baltimore, which prays that British ships may be admitted from the Colonies of Great Britain, on payment of the same duties of tonnage and impost as are levied by law on the vessels of the United States.

That subject had engaged much of my attention during the recess, and I had come to the conclusion, that the United States had acted against its own interest, in not having declared the Colonial trade in British ships free of discriminating duties; and soon after the commencement of the present session, I had conversations with the Secretary of State and the President on the subject.

I believe, Mr. President, that there is no difference of opinion; that all who have considered the subject, agree 'that our discriminating duties ought to be repealed,' as far as they relate to the subject before us; the only difference is *the manner*. The Committee of Commerce think it better to be done by negotiation. Others think that it can be effected by an act of Congress, which shall meet at once and without delay, the very liberal offers of Great Britain, made by her act of Parliament of the 27th June, and her two acts of 5th July, 1825. In this last mode I most fully concur. We know what we mean when we act by law. All the branches of the Government then concur, & our acts go into execution without delay. Whereas, if we wait for negotiation, we know not whether instructions have yet gone, nor when the negotiation will terminate. Of this we are certain, that a convention, if made with Great Britain, could not be acted on by the Senate before the next session. In the mean time, our merchants are paying to the colonial Treasuries from fifty to sixty thousand dollars per annum. On whom does this tax fall? on the agriculturist: for the merchant must charge what he pays on his commerce; and every charge of the kind must be a deduction from the price of the article he purchases. It is that great interest of our country, that we are most particularly bound to protect and assist. The farmer and planter at this time require every aid that can be given by lessening charges that may exist, and by reducing the duties on such articles as enter into the consumption of every family, and thereby lessen their family expenses. The middle or grain growing States have now few markets for their produce, and the demand small. It is my duty to attend particularly to that interest—in doing so, on the present occasion, I shall also, (if I succeed,) facilitate the merchant and ship owner in their occupation.

Mr. President: Before I proceed to take a general view of the subject, I think it best to examine the report of the Committee of Commerce. I have very seldom differed with the very able Chairman of that Committee on commercial subjects. In fact, we do not now differ on the general subject. We only differ as to the best mode of obtaining the same object.

The first point made in the report is, "that a just reciprocity does not exist," "inasmuch as our merchants must pay the colonial duties in *cash*, whilst, the British merchants have a credit of six and nine months on the duties on their cargoes arriving in the ports of the United States."

These, sir, are municipal regulations adopted by each nation for its own convenience, and against this difference we have never complained. Great Britain has always exacted cash for the duties imposed by her. But in cases where the duties are very high, she has (to facilitate the importation,) given the privilege of depositing the article in the public warehouses, (as for instance, Tobacco,) paying only the duty thereon, as drawn out for consumption.

Her warehousing system has been extended in like manner by her late acts, to the free ports of her colonies, to which a free trade has been opened for our produce and *our manufactures*, (with a few exceptions which I shall notice,) on which the duties may be paid, or they may be deposited in the public warehouses, where they may remain for two years—no duty payable unless drawn out for consumption; during that period, they may be sold, either in whole packages, or opened and sold in such parts, as may best suit the purchaser, for making up an assorted cargo for the new States. This mode gives a great facility to commerce, and may induce our own merchants to make up their cargoes for that commerce from Jamaica. In fine, if we do not adopt a similar system, our commerce must suffer. Under our drawback system, we can only ship in the original packages; we, therefore, cannot prepare our cargoes properly for the market, if we break a package we lose the drawback, which amounts to a prohibition to the export of the articles. In fact, Mr. President, the British Government are playing a great game. They understand the subject, and unless met by a similar liberal policy, on the part of other nations, they will monopolize the commerce of the world.

The second point made by the Committee, is, "that bonds are required for the landing of the return cargo in a specified port of the United States."

That, sir, was the case formerly, but is not now in existence; the 16th section of the act of 5th July, 1825, designates *all that is requisite*, on exportation from the Colonies: no bond is now required. [Here the section was read.]

In fact, Mr. President, the 4th section of that act permits our vessels, (if our restrictions shall be removed,) to export goods from the Colonies, "*to be carried to any foreign country whatever.*"

The third point made by the Committee, "that an export duty of 2 per cent, is imposed on the return cargo to the United States." This is an error, I presume. The late Secretary of State complained of an export duty of 4 per cent. levied on goods shipped from the colonies in vessels of the United States, and not payable in British ships. That was a strong objection, if it could have been sustained. It was an error, however; at least, it has so appeared to me. That act passed in parliament many years past, at a time when no vessels from any foreign country were admitted; of course, the export duty of 4 per cent. could not attach to any but British subjects. It did not affect us until our vessels were admitted, and then (both parties paying the same duties) took from us all fair cause of complaint. The duty in fact fell on the planter, he got just so much less for his sugar, the price of which would be regulated by that of the neighbouring Islands. Jamaica protested against that export duty, as contrary to her charter; and as the reason assigned for levying *that duty*, was, that England paid the expense of the troops for the defence of the Island, the Colonial Assembly agreed to pay those troops; and no export duty has since existed in Jamaica. In some of the Windward Islands, the duty is payable; in Trinidad it is not. The American will only subject himself to its payment at his pleasure; he can take the proceeds of his outward, and go elsewhere for his return cargo. The British cannot: for, foreign sugars are not admitted for consumption in Great Britain.

The fourth and fifth points made are: "That an American vessel arriving at a bad market, cannot proceed to another Island without paying double duties, and that onerous and heavy duties, and colonial fees, are exacted."

It is true, sir, that onerous and heavy duties, and Colonial fees, had been exacted in the Colonies, and operated as stated in the report, and it is equally true, (as the report says,) that they were highly reprobated by Mr. Huskisson in his speech. That great man and his colleagues form the most able, the most wise, and the most useful administration, that has ever existed in Great Britain—they are doing great good to commerce, great and useful service to the nation, and opening the eyes of the world to the advantages of a free trade; and, sir, Parliament has freed the commerce of the Colonies from almost all the shackles imposed upon it. None of those onerous duties on navigation, or Colonial fees, now exist; all have been repealed, and the Custom House Officers are now paid by fixed salaries. If we repeal our alien duties, our vessels will only have to pay the moderate duty of six cents per ton, and they will not have to pay *that*, at more than one port—that is, if they remain only 24 hours to inquire the market at one port, and proceed therefrom to another.

The sixth point made is, "that heavy duties are imposed on articles imported into the colonies from the U. States, when no duty is imposed on similar articles, if imported from the North American Colonies;" and the report might have added, that those articles paid no duty, if imported from Great Britain or Ireland, into the Colonies.

That point was the great cause why the United States did not repeal (as to the Colonies) its alien duties; it was that which

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