## EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XIV.

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## EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1831

NO. 24.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per my tutelary genii. Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

every subsequent insertion.

From the Cambridge Chronicle. CAMBRIDGE, March 28, 1831.

ject materially interesting to that class and end? of mankind, which indulge, occasionally in the sombre pensierosos of human exis- plain, that the gentleman has erred. tence; and I take this dull and rainy morning, to dissent from the author's opinions in many material points.

I maintain that his doctrine, though ingeniously taught, is radically fallacious and even pernicious in its tendencies; and that his chief facts, on which he rests it, are erroneous, or inapplicable.

embody the true and fair sense of his opin- ration of the fibres of the substances of which would be needlessly tedious.

His positions are—

That it is a dangerous adage, that what delights the palate is good for the stomach—literal.

"That dishes should not be tortured from their native taste"-also literal. That Cookery has become at the pre-

sent era, an art-literal. That gluttony kills more than the sword, and is occasioned by cookery-That man is the chief instrument in his

own dissolution, and considerably by "intemperance in diet."

that he ought to avoid "artificial habits," tradicts this sentiment; man, in his simple was not the result of a regular or natu- prised if a scarcity of them, when the because they "alter even nature itself."

food, at least chiefly, (and a priori, if he habits" has undentably conduced to aindulge in it, it should not be "tortured meliorate his condition both morally and question. from its native taste.")

cases of life sustained a long time, under been improved by "artificial habits" "the days of our years are three score and "volumes have been written to prove, that -but adds that the autocrat will refuse such abstinence, and upon roots & herbs, as far beyond the native man of the ten; & if by reason of strength they be four spirit, in every form, is not only unneces- the offer. and so forth: and he concludes that hu- woods, as the latter stands beyond the score years, yet is their strengh labour sary to those who are in health, but that man life has been, and is shortening, bear and the tiger: he has been advan- and sorrow, for it is soon cut off, and we it has been a prolific source of the most from the earliest ages to the present; tageously instructed to acquire "new habples: Of necessity, then, he rejects all which have given him a multiplication, condiments, as salt, pepper, mustard. as well as a length of days, in general unhorseradish and vinegar; and also fire; known to the consumer of "barks" and he is a burden unto his Lord, the King. liquors," history informs us they were the Emperor of Russia as King of Pofor all these would "torture the dishes "roots" "raw-flesh" and "water." from their native taste;" the abhorrence In support of his doctrine of "rigid show that 70 or 80 years was extreme and by the most favored nation of heav- cisive battle." of which practice makes a prominent temperance in diet," as the author terms old age at those periods: for these great en. On this matter a radical error long point of his dietetic project: In fine a it very properly; he quotes several men, and remarkable men bear evidence; the prevailed that wine and alcohol were esstate of nature is the better state accord- who had been eccentric and hardy enough one that his own faculties had expired in sentially different in character; even sciing to the gentleman, so far as concerns to support life, a considerable time, under that "term," and explicitly by reason of entific chemists labored, once, under this health and longevity; and the barbarous its vile endurance and a total abstinence his old age, and not from casual infirmity: mistake: it was believed that alcohol was mode of a slice from the thigh of a live from animal food; and he lays great the other asserts, that that age was the the product of distillation, until Professor ox, for dinner, as related, I think by stress on the latter species of penance. maximum of human life. Bruce, of the Abvssinian practice, would He says Lewis Cornaro was so much in Of the "dietetic" plan of those days, the mere "educt" of this process; and be recommended by him, upon his physi- love with this kind of living, that he wrote we know nothing; or, certainly, not e- upon further analysis proved, infallibly the day, where the different manœuvres ological principles.

notions of hygiene.

brandy and water, wine, or some other wrote treatises and letters to Congress to decreasing, as the gentleman supposes. cieries," and of some fastidious individualcoholic potion. that may be preferred; or in other words, "good living" Society man," I have no doubt, conscien- "longevity," says "from extensive obser- morse, the raw wine, and denounce, as a them up." is theoretically and practically consist- ciously believe that his wild schemes vation formed on 1000 years, the mean vulgar and odious vice, the use of brandy, ent with good health and longevity; and would conduce to the happiness of socie- term of Roman life was 30 years." Mr. though the latter is diluted to about one I appeal, for the truth of this broad prop- ty. Such cases only prove that many Finlaysen has ascertained from extensive fourth the strength of the former, almost osition, to the established principles of very good, intelligent and enterprising observation on the same subject, that du- universally. These qualms are affectaanimal physiology, and to the records of the best statistical calculations extant.

It is a well established maxim of "animal physiology" that appetite is essential might be reasonably expected. to good digestion; that it is an instinc- In regard to the abstinence from ani- deaths were, in 1781, 1 in 29; in 1823, 1 use of fermented and distilled liquors, tive faculty, bestowed by the Creator mal food, the author is a little at variance in 40. In Sweden, the mortality has de (they are the same article,) is that relied upon the whole animal kingdom, to limit with his own "golden rule," of adhering creased from 1 in 35, (1755 to 1775,) to on by the gentleman, on the subject of and direct the quantity and quality of to the "native taste;" the native taste of one in 48. The "American Quarterly "diet;" and it may be applied with equal food conducive to a heathful existence: man, unquestionably leads him to this Review," on statistical history, after ad- force against every thing desirable or the promotion of appetite, then, "by this food, as a part of his diet: man is ducing incontrovertible evidences of these precious in nature, moral and physical, odious art of cookery," as the gentleman omnivorous: he is naturally inclined to and similar facts, remarks; "the annals and therefore it is unsound; set. the arguwould term it, is the promotion of di- both animal and vegetable food: the struc- of our country furnish us with innumera- ment to "abuse." It runs thus: a man gestion, and the promotion of digestion is ture of his teeth and that of his alimenta- | ble instances of longevity;" and adds, may become a "glutton," a "drunkard," the promotion of healthful existence: ry canal, prove the fact: the sharpness |"but enough has been said to show, that or a "fanatic," therefore he should neithbut the gentleman contends, this ap- of the former and the shortness of the latter the value of "human life" has gone on er "eat," "drink," nor "pray." netite promotes gluttony, and "gluttony in comparison with animals wholly her- improving, for ages, and that it has not I am, therefore, theoretically and prackills more than the sword." Here he bivorous, prove the intentions of nature diminished since the period of our tically. has allowed the impetus of his first im- on this point: as the digestion and assimi- first historical records." pressions, on the subject, to drive him lation of the animal substance is more easy Blumenbach confirms the general profrom the path of reason and reflection: he & more rapid than the vegetable so is this gressive improvement of human life. has not remembered that the argument functionary of carnivorous animals more | Rickman testifies to the same point: to 'abuse' may proscribe with equal force limited in its extent; and in the ratio of he was appointed by the government of An Old Bachelor in Ohio, by way of a and propriety. the most precious gifts of this extent. do all animals relatively in- England to arrange the parish register set off against Gen. M'Clure's proposi-Providence, moral as well as physical; dicate by their appetites, their desire and returns of that country, from 1801 to tion to tax Bachelors instead of dogs every thing estimable or desirable, and necessity for peculiar food, in strict coin- 1821, and reports the improvement dur- proposes as follows-hear him. "Let within the reach of man, and furnished cidence with their respective structures: ring that time, from 1 in 50 to 1 in 58. every one that is tired of conjugal felicity him by the great Author of all good, in and upon these well established principles In London, the annual mortality in pay a certain fee to the state for a divorce, his kindness and wisdom for his comfort of animal physiology, man naturally re- the year 1700, was 1 in 21; in 1751, 1 according to his ability; and it will not and gratification, shall be, by this mode quires a portion of animal food; and his in 25; in 1801, 1 in 35; in 1811, 1 in 38; only supersede the necessity of taxing Our informant adds that the British Minof argument, sedulously shunned; because appetite for it, is natural his abstinence and in 1828, 1 in 40: the value of life dogs, but there will be no need of taxes it is estimable and desirable; for fear of from it, is unnatural and "artificially" having doubled in the last 80 years. of any kind. And if government will give excessive uses; though at the same time, he adopted; I wish to be understood in In Paris, in the 14th century it was 1 me the exclusive privilege of unmarrying Jr. M. P. for Sudbury, who cut a great has been guarded by the faculty of reason the "generaliter;" idiosyncrasy, or dis- in 16; in the middle of the last century all those who wish to be unmarried in the figure as a director and jobber in the joint control his appetites. Sir, the doc-lease will not affect the rule; the general it was 1 in 25; and at present it is one United States, I will pledge myself to pay stock speculations of 1825. trine is almost impious; it is impugning the arrangement is founded in a physical in 32.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING The "Holy Fathers," quoted by the gen- be consistently avoided; and if a man facts recorded and well attested; and as tleman as examples, "St. Anthony," St. may so pervert his nature s to live in the same able reviewer has justly remark-Jerome," and "James the Hermit," may repugnance to "nature's aws," as the ed, the experience of our own country have arrived at this beau-ideal of perfec- celebrated Spaniard, who fested on melt- would exhibit the truth of the assertion i tion; but I will select other Fathers for ed lead, and resided in an ven, while it "that the value of 'human life,' here also,

which rests "eternal life," the Christian dividual, distorting nature, ad not as the tainable." religion itself, may be decried and de- founder of a new rule of life Not exceeding a square inserted three times for nounced by this fallacious argument to But says the gentleman, to linch his ar- the torturing of dishes from their native ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five Cents for "abuse;" the bloody statute "de heretico gument and establish his dowine, "How taste," and the acquirement of "artificial Journal of Commerce. the iniquity of the revealed law, innumer- tween the length of our live and that of las I insist the "improvement of natural the 29th of April. Our papers from the der its pretended sanction, might seal its cal reliance on the part of the gentleman human life; or, to say the least, "the life proscription, by the force of the gentle- I will concisely show, upon he best sta- of man has been extended, pro rata, with "Cur omnium fit culps, paucorum scelus?" | man's argument to "abuse;" but shall we tistical authority, the very merse, to be these acquirements:" and therefore, it is Mr. Callahan,-I perused with much decry this divine boon, because the de- the fact; and that human it has been, very improbable that they have had an pleasure, some recent ingenious and well pravity or the weakness of man has from the earliest periods of istory, reg- adverse agency. written columns of the Chronicle, on a sub- misapplied it, and perverted its true use ularly, and progressively, and uninterrup- Sir, this subject has too much latitude

Independently of the healthy excitefects, thus produced upon digestion and nutrition, the "art," or as the gentleman would call it, the "artificial habit" of cookery; or, in his other phrase, the "torturing of dishes from their native taste," I will adopt the method, generally, to assist both the chemical and mechanical food, & by rendering them more tender & more miscible with the gastric juices; and yet will the gentleman say that the "native taste," and necessarily the native is equally susceptible of assimilation, which history affords, for his dewine. This is my secret.

In regard to this point, "to out previous decomposition? no; he will admit it cannot be recomposed, for the composed: and this cooking assists the de-composition; it is, consequently beneficial. But the gentleman says "dishes should not be tortured from their native native character, is little more than That man should abstain from animal brute; and his acquirements of "artificial physically; his faculty of reason and his For which he adduces some individual taste in every sense of the word, have

treatise & letters on it: admit this; so was nough to direct us in this inquiry into its that wine, in general, contains about one I am inclined to believe the gentleman | Col. Symmes somuch in love with his fancy effects: but, it will be seen that from early half as much perfectly formed alchohol, round them with barricades, and assail would rather preach than practice his of a northern hole in the earth, by which periods of time to the present, be the as French brandy. Hence the irrationhe might descend and navigate the inte- cause what it may, the fact is, that ality of the conscientious qualms of some I maintain that good cookery, and rior, fictitious regions of his brain, that he "human life" has been improving, and not newly created soi-disant "temperance soassist him: So did Owens, the "Harmony "Ulpian," an eminent Roman writer on als, who swill ad libitum, and without remen have conceived, at times, very odd ring the last 40 years, the expectation of tion and deception, and insidious and dannotions, and have acted in conformity life in England is above 50 years, which gerous impositions on the credulous memwith them, without suffering as much as is more than 20 years above that of the bers of society.

tedly improving, pari passu, with the 'tor- for a newspaper, and I must quit it I will not press this matter: it is too turing of dishes from their native taste' though with the following apropos anec-

and other "artificial habits" of man. cause and effect, as exhibited in human dence auxiliary" against the "rigid temment of an improved appetite, and its ef- life, the gentleman appears to be confi- perance" doctrine. "When passing the dent of the strength of his prtress. He Torre de ponti, situated in the middle of has, and very ingeniously, too, accumu- Pontine marshes, a most unhealthy district lated some scattered nolecules, on which he was astonished to see the 'maitre de he has planted his standard of orthodoxy. poste' enjoying the most perfect health; has mistaken the illusive lights of some serve himself from disease, in such a pesignes fatui, for genuine marks of the pub- tilential situation, he answered: I have lichighway-hehas collected some excep- lived at this place 40 years, and have tions, some isolated, anomalous cases of never had a fever; the only precaution I human life, and offered them in evidence take is never to go out of doors before the of a "general rule," I will rely upon the sun rises; to return before sun set, and weapons, which he supposes he wields; light a little fire: I feed well and drink-

therefore does not affect the point in duce, frequently, individual disease."

wisdom and the kindness of the Deity, necessity and sound reaso, and cannot | Through all Europe we have similar cooked the beef steaks for is dinner, he has gone on progressing and rapidly im-The great and divine fabric, upon should be regarded as an aomalous in- proving, but the data are not readily at-

comburendo" might be adduced to prove can we account for the disrepance be- habits," as the gentleman would say; or able and vile persecutions, practiced un- the ancients?" As to this post of practi- habits," has had the effect of extending

> dote, related by Mr. Ozonan, an eminent In resorting to this practical view of scholar, which is a kind of practical "evi-

In regard to this point, "the use of al-It may be well to premise that the many | coholic liquors," I will incidentally give hundreds of years of human life, men- the opinion of the learned Professor Fopurposes of new life, until it bas been de- tioned of antedeluvian ages, were, most dere; "the laboring men," he says, "feedprobably, under a different term from that | ing on coarse diet (i. e., I presume, 'rigid | Saxe Coburg as King of Belgium, because of later periods: but allowing it to have temperance diet') exhaust the excitabilibeen the same, & human life to have been ty of their digestive organs, and experishortened, by the full amount of that com- ence a depression, when obliged to do taste;" then the native taste and the native putation, yet the gentleman's doctrine is without the excitement of wine or bran-That man is the creature of habit, and state must be preserved: all analogy conral sequence of cause and effect, but by harvest fails, should become a cause of a special interdict of the Deity; and epidemics; although, the excess may pro- graphs of continental news, noticing the

Moses the oldest historian we have, diatetician and fellow of the royal col- attempt to mediate in the affairs of the says, of a period about 40 centuries ago, lege of physicians, &c. &c., &c., says, Poles and Russians, is actually making fly away." David, about 500 years la- fatal diseases, to which man is subject;" & ascribes the misfortune to the neglect of its" of comfort and luxury in meats, in ter than Moses, said, "I am this day four "this," he continues, "is mere rant and week. While, by the advice of the Genscore years old:" he then adds, that he nonsense; a striking specimen of the eralissimo, the Diet is considering of the his dietetic, or rather, anti dietetic princi- drinks, habiliments and habitations, cannot taste what he eats or drinks: he fallacy of reasoning against the "use of revocation of the decree by which the

Brande established the truth that it was

Roman citizen. In France, the annual In fine, the chief argument against the

BON-VIVANT.

off the National Debt in five years."

Late from Europe.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

NEW YORK, June 4.

Capt. Hubbard of the packet ship Han. nibal, brought a single copy of the London Times of May 2d, being one day later From these facts it would appear that from England, for the perusal of which we are indebted to the Editors of the

> French capital direct, have been two days later, viz: of May 1st. The leading editorial article of the Times commences thus-"The cause of reform prospers beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the most ardent reformers. A week has not yet elapsed since the elections began, and already we can count victories more than sufficient to assure us of ultimate

It is denied by the Times that the ministers forbade the police to interfere with the mob who broke the windows and houses of those who would not illuminate in honor of the prorogation.

The funeral rites of the Duchess of In reconoitering for his operations, he on asking him how he continued to pre- Wellington, took place on the 1st May Lord Mayborough was chief mourner.

Brussels papers of the 30th April, had reached London. The military movements indicated an apprehension, or rather, perhaps, a desire, for hostilities with Holland. There had been some disturbances at Antwerp, caused by the conduct of 15 or 1600 volunteers, who insisted on being quartered upon the citizens, instead of going into the barracks.

Count, L. F. de Robiano de Borsbeck has assailed the choice of the Prince of he is an heretic. (Protestant.)

The King of Prussia has granted to the provinces conquered in 1815, the same municipal tranchises as are enjoyed by the subjects of Old Prussia.

The Times publishes several parafrequent and rapid movements of couri-On this point, Dr. Paris, the unrivaled | ers, calculated to induce a belief that an

The Augsburgh Gazette, of April 13, speaking of the Polish War, says: "Great events were to be expected in about a cannot hear the voice of singing men and a custom from its 'abuse,' " &c. &c. Polish throne was declared vacant, thus singing women: he then complains that In regard to "fermented or alcoholic | showing itself disposed to acknowledge Better evidence cannot be adduced to used in the earliest periods, and in Judea | land, the army is preparing to fight a de-

> The Times reviews the pamphlets which has just been published by M. Montbel, one of the Ministers of Charles X. in vindication of the decrees which were the immediate cause of the revolution in July, cards were found "which indicated a vast organization, and marked out rallying points; printed orders of necessary to engage the troops, to surthem without risk, by firing upon them from the openings of the houses, were arranged. These orders proved the existence of a previous plan, and the military experience of those who had drawn

Portsmouth, April 30.—The progress of reform in this county is rapid and inundating. Sir W. Heathcote has already resigned, and Mr. Fleming who was engaged here on Wednesday and Thursday in canvassing, has not the slightest chance of success. He cannot muster more than 250 promises of votes in the Island of Portsea, whilst no less than 1650 are registered against him by his opponents C. S. Leverc, Esq. and Sir James Macdonald. At Emsworthy he is promised only 7, opposed to 55.

The New York Gazette introduces the following letter from O. P. Q. thus:-

O. P. Q .- We this day publish another of the letters of this celebrated writer, which will doubtless be perused with interest by all our readers. The authorship of these letters has recently been attributed to two very celebrated individuals-John Henry and the author of Lacon, (the Rev. C. C. Colton.) In conversation on this subject with an English gentleman a few days since, he informed us that shortly after these letters began to appear in the columns of the Morning Chronicle, the attention of the British Government was directed to them, and means were taken to ascertain the author. ister at Paris succeeded in fixing the authorship upon the celebrated Jno. Wilkes,