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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EXTRACTS.

"Never seriously reprove your children in the presence of Servants—by so doing you commit their characters to ignorance and falsehood."

"That Man's religion is much to be doubted of, who frequents the Society of the "Men of this Word" for satisfaction and pleasure." How can Two (even *Two* only) walk together unless they be agreed?"—either the christian must enter into the spirit of the man of the world, or they into his, before they can be agreeable Companions."

"I believe that some Christians have more trials and afflictions in the flesh than others, because there is more Natural stubbornness of Pride and wilfulness in them—The Lord will have them *to be subdued*—and He suiteth all his chastisements with unerring wisdom to the occasion."

"Eternal Life" involves *Thought*; and *feeling* and *action*—an *Eternity* of thinking—an *Eternity* of feeling—an *Eternity* of acting—is a solemn consideration * * * * * * Who would not be improved both in character and spirit by arguing thus—"I must *think for ever*—would an eternal train of my *usual* thoughts be either worthy of me, or useful to me?—I must *feel* for ever, would an eternal reign of my *present* Spirit and desires please me? I must *act* for ever—would an eternal *course* of my *habitual* conduct bring happiness, or even bear reflection?" we could not bring on *tates* and *tempers* to this test without improving both * * * * * * To be eternally *passionate* or eternally *sensual*—or eternally *covetous* or eternally *capricious*, is a state of being which must be appalling and repulsive even to the victims of those vices."

From the Christian Observer.

On the causes of *irreligion* in the children of *Religious* Parents.

"It is a subject beyond calculation important to the Church of Christ—the honor of the Gospel, and the eternal welfare of the Souls of Men—it demands a dispassionate consideration.

The irreligious conduct of the children of Pious Parents (whether Lay or Clerical) may I think often be ascribed in a great measure to the following (among other) causes.

"To the natural corruption of the human heart (by reason of the Fall) which is as strong in the children of the most Pious Parents as in others.

"To early religious restraints, uncongenial to that corruption, and calculated to stir up the bad passions of the heart when not *enforced on the principles of love—affection and Duty*—connected with this I may notice the constant recurrence of religious duties irksome to the youthful mind especially when rendered wearisome by the mode of conducting them, & not making them a pleasing privilege and delightful employment."

"To needless severity in discipline—an ill advised manner of inculcating even *religious* Truth—*a want of kindness in giving counsel—and rebuking even improper conduct and tempers in an unchristian spirit, which tends to repel rather than conciliate.*"

To giving instruction above the years and the comprehension of the child—many Parents resting satisfied if the memory seem to be exercised though the understanding be uninformed and the heart unaffected."

"To not early removing children from the improper conversation and example of irreligious Servants."

"To the choice of improper Schools."

"To not carefully and anxiously watching over the first dawnings of the youthful mind and to the not giving it a proper direction before wrong habits are formed."

"To visible infirmities in the Parents, early noticed by children, and very soon considered as proofs of gross inconsistency, if not of hypocritical profession—I might mention for example the loss of christian temper as before noticed—and the absence of humble patience and meek submission under worldly trials and disappointments, or too great eagerness after the things of the world, or

"To taking it too much for granted that our children will as a matter of course adopt our own views of religious truth, without care to acquaint them with its evidences and the evidences of its power on the heart."

The whole number of Methodists in what is called the Western valley, is 270,409, an increase during the year 1834 of 18,449.

From the Washington Appeal.

We call the attention of our readers to the following extract of a letter from a friend in New York, to the Editor of this paper. The writer is a patriot in the most enlarged sense of the word, and a firm and consistent republican. He views with deep regret, and it seems some portion of alarm, the mode of conducting elections in his native State. How much more just cause will there be for serious apprehension, should the people tamely submit to the dictation of a Convention, gotten up for the purpose of nominating an individual that could not very well fail to graft on the general government the system of political manœuvring in which he has been educated;—a system which the writer very clearly shows to be directly at war with the freedom of the elective franchise, and adverse to every principle of civil liberty.

THE POLITCS OF NEW YORK.

The politics of this state have become a proverb, and a hissing, a bye word and reproach, and deservedly so. The politics of the state and party politics are convertible terms, the same in substance and essence, one and the same thing—identical. Every measure in the state is resolved into some party movement, and urged forward or arrested entirely by party considerations—Even the currency, the banking system, public and corporate works of internal improvement, and private incorporations for manufacturing and other purposes, are all drawn within the vortex of party politics. Much has been said and written of the politics of this state, (and they have only become odious in proportion as they have become known,) but much more remains to be said and written before the attainment of that perfect knowledge of the whole system, which must expose them to the universal hatred and detestation of all who do hope to profit by them. I know them well, from beginning to end, chapter & verse, the secret moving power & the outward machinery; and I need not say that my soul hateth the whole congregation of knaves and demagogues who throng this political factory, and busy themselves in regulating the motions of its complicated and invisible springs of action.

The caucus machinery of New York is an invention of some standing, and has been in operation some years, but its present srate of improvement and perfection, and its enlarged capacity of extensive operations, should be credited to the comprehensive skill and aspiring views of a certain master spirit of the state, whose superior tact and cunning in the management of this party machinery has not only rendered him "the favorite son," but won for him the reputation of the "little magician."

The caucus theory of New York, which began with some accidental and informal meetings of public men, in which certain prominent men and measures were causually talked over, has been reduced to a perfect system, and extended to every county town and school district in the state, and a party spirit now controls the selection of *school trustees* and *the choice of school masters* as effectually as the candidates for governor and the senate. This system of carrying an organized political influence to the very fountain heads of political power, was devised for the purpose of giving a *right direction* to the ten thousand little streamlets of political influence, and insuring their confluence in one deep, broad, and I may add, irresistible current of political power. These little streamlets from the remote fountain heads have now by usage and custom and the restraints of inexorable discipline, worn for themselves little channels, and the danger of outbreaking and divergence is greatly diminished. So now every thing is done by caucus arrangement and preparation, & the party tendency and effect is never for a moment overlooked. It is never forgotten that a vote may be won or secured by the smallest office and most inconsiderable employment, as well as by a glass of whiskey. By this machinery all candidates for *all* offices, high or low, great or small, are NOMINATED. No talent or merit, or service, would sustain any one in a *self-nomination*, or in publicly advocating his own election before the people. This would be deemed a breach of 'discipline,' and the party Juggernaut would crush him instantly.

A knowledge of this irresistible power of universal party combination renders individuals of no consequence. No man has strength of his own nor any inducements to acquire any. His strength consists wholly in his adhesion to "THE PARTY." If the party-traces are not strong enough to hold him he is instantly reduced from a living lion to a dead ass, by the insensible and incumbent mass of the aforesaid Idol. Several notable examples occur by way of illustration. Clinton himself, as great as he was, was alternately crushed to death & restored to life, by the omnipotence of this party god.—How then could such men as Root and Standford and Pitcher and Talmadge, &c. &c. &c. venture out of the beaten circle of the patient and subdued mill horse. Their doom is a signal warning to others in like case offending. Well, then the code of Party *hath ordained* that all offices shall be filled by *nomination* in convention 'assembled.' And so New York has her State convention—her district conventions—her county conventions—town conventions and village conventions—and each and every one of these conventions, require the re-assembling of the whole series of conventions subordinate to the main and leading one. Each Convention is composed of delegates from county conventions, composed in their turn of delegates from town and neighbourhood conventions, each summoned by committees duly appointed and of perpetual succession. The machinery is complete, in perpetual motion, and its moving power is every man, woman, and child within the fold of the party. But the *directing* power is far more concentrated. 'The Albany Regency' as it is termed, is the political censorium of this multiform many headed party monster. Here is generated the thinking willing, and directing of the whole party. You frequently hear the boast of the unanimity of their popular or legislative conventions. They were all of one accord, of one mind, and, seemed to be actuated by one soul. This is a frequent boast. And true it is. There is but one mind, one sensorium, one thinking power. The Party have no need to think for themselves. It would be burdensome and might beget dissension. Hence every opinion of the party is unanimous.—Every act of the party is approved, and every recommendation is adopted, and all without debate and unanimously.—THE PARTY 'can do no wrong.' This is the universal maxim.

But "the party" has discovered that there are other elements of power than caucuses, and popular conventions, however perfectly organized. The banks are the factions of the currency, and the repositories of the credit of the state. It was perceived that they possessed the means of influence, and that their combined agency in alliance with "the party" would greatly augment and fortify its power. To accomplish this the "safety fund" system was devised, and commissioners of inspection and visitation were appointed, with plenary powers to bring the banks into amicable co-operation, and indemnify their feelings and interests with the central political power, at whose pleasure they hold their office.

The state canals are another source of political power to the Regency. There is a kind of standing army of political partisans with a cordon of posts besecting the state and co-extensive with it. The patronage of this department is immense; besides the compensation to a long line of inspectors, receivers, toll gatherers, and weighers, there is a corresponding one of superintendents, or such sub-commissioners, who are now "under authority," having numerous companies of servants and laborers under them, for the purpose of re-pairing reconstructing, enlarging, and extending the canals. Nearly a million is annually expended in this way, and no citizen thinks of sharing in the distribution of this immense sum of money, or the opportunity of earning it, but a faithful partisan.

On their chief corner stones the party has reared the fabric of its political power; it is perceived by all that such a foundation is sufficiently broad and deep to sustain a superstructure of perpetual durability. If the presiding genius were well disposed it cannot be denied that he would be powerful for good, but his seat would nevertheless be the throne of an inexorable tyranny.

The policy now is, and for some years has been, to extend this civil despotism over the Union.

A WHALER.

An old man-of-war's man named James Robinson was tried in the Court of Session, New York, on Saturday, for stealing a quantity of goods (value nearly $100) from 27 Bridge streets, the property of Mr. Stevenson. It was evident that the prisoner was not in his right mind; for when asked if he was guilty, he replied "To be sure I am, and my name's Horatio Lord Nelson, Duke of Bronte. I'm doomed to walk the streets forever, and I passed this man's house in the middle of the night and saw the door wide open; I was vexed to see it, and thought they must be mad to leave it so, and I went in and fetched out the goods, and then I was mad to think I took so mush trouble for nothing, and that's the truth, for they have taken away from me the power to lie." In answer to questions from the Recorder and the District Attorney, he said that he was "a whaler"—that he had been to see the Malays at New Zealand, and the Hottentots in the Archipelago, he had been many years in the whale fishery, and added, "I was swallowed by one whale and chawed up by another; but he could'nt digest the hair of my head, and so my limbs sprouted out from my scalp. I was at the battle of the Nile, at Trafalgar, at the taking of Genoa, at Martinique, and the Isle of France. I was in the Royal Sovereign at Trafalgar, and got a wound on my head and my jaw broke by a splinter from a chain shot. I'm a kind of foreign relation to the royal family of England, and knowing that the crown is likely to go begging, I'm going home the 1st of May to claim it.

The British blackguard government owes me eighteen hundred thousand dollars for saving the nation single-handed in the last war with America. I saved America, too, from being swallowed up by a South Sea whale and for this General Jackson gave me eighty hundred millions of pounds, and that's in the bank at Baltimore. I'm going to build a fleet of line-o'-battle ships, and the Admiral's flag ship is to carry twelve hundred guns upon five decks, and she'll blow the French fleet to the devil. I've a plan by which America can capture Gibraltar, where they keep the only true copy of the bible. I'll go there with my fleet—invite the Governor and garrison to dinner—propose a sham fight—have all my barges, bomb-boats, launches, gun-boats, pinnaces, cutters, gigs, cutlasses, tomahawks, boarding pikes, and pistols, ready to blow 'em all into the elements, and then the twelve sentinels can easily be conquered. The Recorder asked if he would give him a birth on board his big ship. "Yes," he replied, "you shall be the lieutenant that overlooks the flogging of the knaves and disorderlies." "And what commission shall I have?" says the District Attorney. 'You!—why, as you're a good sized fellow, and pretty smart too, you shall be boatswain's mate, and have the flogging to do all to yourself." At this the jury, being satisfied of his insanity, returned a verdict accordingly. While in the cage, in the Session room, our hero gave commissions to all the prisoners; but his flag admiral unfortunately got sent up for three months.—Transcript.

Life Insurances.—The following classes of persons as far as they have no property accumulated, nor rich relations to whom they can bequeath the pleasure of maintaining their widows and children, ought to have their lives constantly insured:—Clergymen—Public officers, Clerks officers of the Army and Navy, Masters of Vessels, Supercargoes, Lawyers, Physicians, Teachers, Printers, Editors, and in fact people of every other pursuit, who live by their labour, and find it impossible to grow rich by saving. Persons may also find it advantageous to insure the life of a debtor, when his ability to pay, depends entirely upon the continuance of his life. We have on a former occasion pointed out the advantages of insurance on the life of a person possessing a life estate in a property taken up on a lease by which the lessee would be enabled to refund himself the value of the improvements made on such property, in case of the death of the lessor. There is however, one species of contract connected with the duration of life which holds out advantages so palpable that none can fail to see them, and we earnestly invite public attention to it.

It is the following. *A man of middle age, who has no children, or whose children are of an age sufficiently mature to be able to take care of themselves, has a wife of nearly his own age, who in case of his death must be left destitute. He wishes to provide for her an annuity of $300 a year, after his death, to enable her to be above want. If he can spare $150 per annum from his income, we have shown in another article on a former occasion, that he could with that sum effect an insurance for five thousand dollars, which at six per cent would yield the annuity required and leaves the principal for some body else, after, the death of the annuitant. But, the case we are supposing, is founded upon the fact, that the party cannot afford to appropriate more than one half the sum named, and yet that 800 dollars is the least annuity that the case will admit of. The mode by which he can accomplish his object, is simply to purchase an annuity by the payment of an annual sum contingent upon the fact of his wife's surviving him.* This can be effected for about one half the sum that an insurance for 5000 dollars could be effected, for the company would have the benefit of the chance that the wife will die first, and also the advantage of being only obliged at most to pay an annuity of 300 dollars for a term of years, instead of a principal sum of 5000. Now, let us put the question; is it not worth the while of every man so situated as to be able to profit by a contract of this sort, to put aside 75 dollars a year to ensure to his wife, in case she shall survive him, so conformable a provision.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Fishing upon a great scale—A Philadelphia paper says that the fishermen at Barnegat Bay caught on Tuesday or Wednesday last, one hundred and twenty thousand pounds of rock fish and perch; twenty thousand pounds being taken at one haul.

FROST BITTEN.—A seaman offers the following receipe, which he says in all instances has effected immediate relief.—"Take one ounce of copperas, mix it with one quart of water (blood warm) and bathe the parts affected—in bathing three or four times a cure has always been obtained.'—*Nantucket Inq.*

Cold at Downgville.—Joshua Downing, in a letter to his nephew, Major Downing, describing the late severe weather, says it was the coldest ever known in Downingville, or any where else probably, but that he could not state the degree of cold, because his thermometer was *too short* to show it.

A Laughable Adventure—Not long since, a reverend Clergyman in New Hampshire, (not Vermont, as a Concord paper has it) being apprehensive that the accumulated weight of snow upon the roof of his barn might do some damage, resolved to shovel it off. He therefore ascended it, but having first, for fear the snow might all slide off at once, himself with it, fastened to himself one end of a rope, and giving the other to his wife, he went to work, but fearing still for his safety, "My dear," said he "tie the rope round your waist." No sooner had she done this than off went the snow, poor minister and all, and up went his wife. Thus on one side of the barn the astounded and confounded Clergyman hung, and on the other side hung his wife high and dry, in majesty sublime, dingling and dangling at the end of the rope. At that moment, however, a gentleman luckily passing by, delivered them from their perilous situation.

The Silk Worm and Mulberry Trees. The possible contingency of a rupture with France, will naturally turn the attention of our farmers, more than it yet has been, to the cultivation of the mulberry. Many plantations of this tree exist in New England, and in some towns the silk manufactory has been carried on by individuals in a domestic way, and especially by some of our industrious Yankee girls, with great profit. During one of our late fairs in this city, a man wove from the *cocoons*, an excellent strong silk for vests. The subject also has been agitated in Congress, where Judge Spencer's report some few years since enters into the matter in detail. Many essays also have been published on the cultivation and manufacture of silk in the United States, the whole amount of which, statistical information goes conclusively to establish the fact, that our country, (especially the South) is admirably adapted for the growth of the mulberry, & that the raising of the worms and the fabrication of silk are such easy and simple processes, that the business may be pursued to any extent the moment we feel disposed to undertake it in good earnest.—*New York Star.*

From the Farmer and Gardener.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY---PERHAPS.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

I have been a constant reader of the American Farmer from the time of its first publication, and frequently referred to it, in hopes of finding an effectual remedy against the attack of the worm on peach trees. I found at different times a number of publications upon the subject, and believe have tried the greater part of the remedies therein prescribed, without success. Finally, I concluded that the old method of cutting the worm out with a penknife, was the only one upon which any reliance could be placed, and have therefore been in the constant habit of preserving my trees in that way for years. I have, however, lately made an experiment, which I have every reason to believe, is quite as effectual, and attended with much less trouble.—About a year ago, after I had gone the rounds, had bare the roots, and cleared my trees of the worm, I took some fine screenings of Anthracite coal, and put about a quart or two to the roots of each tree; this was done to about the one half of my peach trees. Last fall I went round as usual to cut out the worms; those trees which had the Anthracite coal screenings about their roots, were, without a single exception, clear of worms, the others had, as usual, a considerable number. I immediately applied the coal to the whole of my trees, and thus far am well pleased with my prospects of success. I propose continuing the experiment another year, after which, I can speak with more certainty upon the subject; but the circumstance of that half of the trees upon which the experiment was made, although situated precisely like the others, having been found clear of worms, when the others were full of them is strong evidence in my mind that the remedy will prove effectual. N.

Inducement to Matrimony.—A Texas letter writer states, that the tide of emigration to that country from the United States is very great. Nor can this be a matter of surprise when it is added that the Mexican government assigns to each settler, if married, a league square 4446 acres of land as a bounty. If the emigrant be a single man when he arrives, he gets only 1110 acres—but if he gets married afterwards, he receives the very pretty dower, not from the bride, but from the government, of 3336 acres more!—*Poulson.*

The U. S. Gazette thinks that if Lawrence's attacked on the President is not sufficient proof of the deranged state of his mind, the assertion of his belief that Mr. Benton would make a good President, should be deemed conclusive!

The New York American states that one single Insurance Company in that city has insurance on property afloat to the amount of twenty millions of dollars! "two thirds of which, at least, in the event of instant hostilities with France, be captured or destroyed."

SECRETARY RUSH *vs.* GENERAL JACKSON.

And all advocates of the Removal of the Deposites.

The following letter is among the documents presented to the Senate in the Report of the Committee on the Bank of the United States, and when we read it we were forcibly reminded of the *unavailable fund* which is annually reported to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. The idea occurred to us that possibly there may be many who do not know what kind of a fund the Country has which is unavailable; for there seems to be some what of a contradiction in denominating that a *fund* which cannot be of any use to the nation.

This *fund* is the amount which the country has lost by the failure of State Banks which the Secretary of the treasury has heretofore used as depositories of the national revenue, and which fund is utterly unavailable, and we believe with the accruing interest amounts to the enormous sum of *between Two and Three Millions of Dollars*, which is wholly lost to the Country, as there is not the least prospect of ever receiving any part of this great sum.

The country has not lost one cent since the revenue of the nation has been deposited in the Bank of the United States, and with this fact in the knowledge of Gen. Jackson and his ministers, and at the same time this unavailable fund staring them in the face, there was a recklessness of the interest of the Country in the removal of the deposites from an acknowledged safe depository, to one of doubtful safety; and we recommend the perusal of this letter to all the advocates of the unjust, hazardous and illegal removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States, which Congress had pronounced by a solemn decision to be entirely safe, to places of doubtful safety, and to places, in reference to which, Mr. Rush says there was such a want of punctuality manifested, as induced him to express his anxious desire for a place of deposite where punctuality and safety might be ensured. We do hope that the present managers of the public revenue will take warning from the prudence of Mr. Secretary Rush, and from the enormous loss the country has sustained by the employment of unsafe depositories; which then was unavoidable, but now they have no excuse for using; and if the country suffers from a similar cause, the Country ought to have a remedy on those who, in despite of the examples before them, have jeopardized the revenue of the County.—Portsmouth Journal.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 26, 1826.

Sir—It has been understood that an intention was recently entertained by the Bank of the United States of establishing an office of discount and deposit at Mobile. As such an establishment would be convenient to the Treasury, it is hoped that this purpose has not been relinquished. It will be satisfactory, however, to learn the views of the Bank upon the subject, and also to be informed, if it be in contemplation to form any other new establishment of the same kind elsewhere.

From the want of punctuality that has been manifested by some of the State Banks, in regard to their engagements with the Treasury, and from the risks to which they have been found to be generally subject, it seems as if it would be ultimately necessary to dispense altogether with the agency of those institutions; indeed the chief difficulty that presents itself to the immediate adoption of this course, would be removed, if there were offices of the Bank of the U. States at those points at which the public deposites in different quarters might, without too great inconvenience, be concentrated. It is to aid the department in the consideration of the subject, as well generally, as in the particular case referred to, that this inquiry is made as to the views of the Bank.

I remain with great respect,
Your obd't. Servant,
RICHARD RUSH.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq
President of the Bank of the U. S.
Philadelphia.

From the New York Times.

TROTTING MATCH.—On Monday last a trial of speed took place between a pair of brown ponies, and a grey and a black horse over the Harlæm course 3 miles heats, for $500 aside—both teams belong to gentlemen of this city—and although the time was not such as ought to be made by first rate horses, still when the course is taken into view, with the hill to rise and the short turn to be made at the top of it, we think it very good, more especially as the horses were not in training more than 18 days. On the start the black and grey were favourites at odds, which odds of course improved as they won the heat. The ponies however had not got at their work. The second heat the ponies made better play and won the heat rather easily.

The third heat the ponies took the lead and kept it for at least 2¼ times around the course, when they were passed by the other pair, who kept the lead up to the last quarter, when a great exertion was made by the driver of the ponies who was gaining by every step on his antagonist (for he had two drivers against one) and

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