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."

VOL. XXIV. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1841. No. 6.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY *Saturday Morning*, BY

Alexander Graham.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

The Farmer's Cabinet relates an instance of the most successful farming we have heard of for some time. It is of an old, practical, hard-working farmer, in the neighborhood of Amhurst, N. H., who commenced in the world as a day laborer, and who, notwithstanding he has at various times sustained heavy pecuniary losses in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least *one hundred thousand dollars*. We make the following extract from the article in the Cabinet:

"This man, when thirty years of age, by the avails of his industry, added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a very low state. The farm is altogether upland, with a soil composed of loam, clay and sand, in the chief of which the latter preponderates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows: Having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, as near as possible, three of those fields were sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed as soon after the harvest as possible, and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year is hauled in the spring on the field intended for open fallow, which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown, is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been taken the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn, every eight years—Each field, in the mean time, has lain on open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen four horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop annually about five hundred bushels—all which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than *two thousand dollars* annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is withal very highly improved."

LIME AND ASHES.

The American Farmer says that the means most freely used by a farmer in Maryland, in the system which was communicated to a poor and exhausted estate, life and activity and productiveness, great crops of corn, fat hogs and cattle, a good garden, vines and fruit trees bending under their heavy burdens, has been the free use of *oyster shell lime!* He commenced, as others have done, with *ashes;* and found them to pay well; but after trial and comparison of outlay and result, he found lime to be, in the "long run" the most economical. The race between them was something like that between the hare and the tortoise—the ashes got the start of the lime, a long way, but the lime, like the tortoise made up in *lastingness*, for want of quickness at the jump: and finally he has in a great measure given up the use of ashes for that of lime. On one lot of stiff white oak land which would not have yielded as much per acre as the team consumed while ploughing it, there was a luxuriant crop of Indian corn growing, after a good crop of wheat last year, with no help but 100 bushels of oyster shell lime to the acre; spread in autumn before the ground was fallowed for wheat.

It would seem, however, that this same farmer has no great reason to find fault with *ashes*, for a single lot of five acres of land, which cost him twenty dollars an acre, and on which twenty dollars an acre, of ashes has been spread, and which when he took it in hand would not have yielded a bushel to the acre, had paid him back his twenty dollars purchase money, his twenty dollars for ashes, and both of them three times over.

MANY HEADED WHEAT.

A new species of grain, bearing the above name, has recently been introduced into South Carolina, from California, where it is indigenous. Mr. Baker of Abbeville, S. C. was so fortunate as to procure; from a trader in the Pacific, six heads (containing 690 grains) of this wheat. Last January he planted it, and on the 20th of June harvested 10,000 heads—an increase of 1,666 fold! It is stated in the Wilkes county (Ga.) News, that this unparalelled yield was produced on 'poor sandy land—unassisted by manure. The ground on which the wheat grew was measured by an accurate surveyor—the heads counted—one head shelled out, and the grain weighed; a calculation was then made, the result of which was, the wheat produced at the rate of two hundred and thirty bushels to the acre!"

Of the quality of the grain, nothing is said. From its being called wheat, however, we infer that it belongs to this fine species of grain. But even if it is of inferior quality, it is nevertheless of the first importance to farmers of the Northern States as well as the Southern. If it is fit for harvest in South Carolina, the 20th of June, there can be no doubt the season is sufficiently long in New England. The Yankee farmer will not be backward in introducing it.

Hartford Courant.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS:

The Committee on Ways and means, respectfully report, that from the annual statement of the Treasurer for the Western Shore, submitted to this Legislature, it appears

That there remained in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1839 a balance of	$61,465 23
That in the year ending 1st December, 1840, he received	1,554,402 57
Making a total of	1,615,867 80
That he has expended during the year ending 1st December, 1840,	1,557,452 01
Which left in the Treasury on that day a balance of	58,411 86
It also appears that the probable receipts during the current year, are estimated at	304,965 53
Making for the service of the year a total of	335,320 39
The probable expenses for the year are estimated at	315,915 03
And if to this be added the balance of appropriations due 1st Dec. 1840, and which are now payable,	70 957 18
And for the probable cost of the present session of the Legislature,	60,000 00
We shall have a total charge against the Treasury of	985,422 21
Which will exceed its means by	620,101 82
Deducting from this excess, the residue of the State's special depoites in the Union Bank of Maryland and the Franklin bank of Baltimore	119,067 42
There will yet remain an excess beyond the available means of the Treasury, which must be provided for in the course of the present year, of	471 034 40
The revenue derived from ordinary and permanent sources, other than on account of the State's advances to works of internal improvement, amounted during the same time, to	255,678 22
And the disbursements, other than for interest on the public debt and advances to works of internal improvements, to	259,468 47
Leaving an excess of disbursements for the ordinary support of government over and above its ordinary revenue	3,790 25
The revenue to be derived during the current year, from ordinary and permanent sources, as above mentioned, is estimated to amount to	231,905 51
The probable demands on the Treasury, other than for interest on the public debt and for the support of free schools, which are charged on the receipts from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, are estimated at	211,815 67
Which leaves an estimated deficit for the ordinary purposes of government during the present year of	9,940 14

The conclusion from these estimates is that the ordinary revenue is rather less in amount than the ordinary expenses of the Treasury, but considering the fluctuating character of both revenues and expenses, and the gradual increase in certain branches of the revenue and the experience of former years, your committee believe that by the exercise of a prudent economy on the part of the Legislature, the necessity for a resort to any expedient, for the purpose of sustaining the treasury under its ordinary burthens, may be obviated:

But the committee would respectfully remind the house that in the last preceding estimates, no provision is made for the payment of interest on the public debt, which, according to the Treasurer's statement, amounts annually to $630,000

The income to be derived from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Co. and which is estimated at	75,000
Is chargeable for the support of public schools, with the sum of	35,000
If the balance of this fund should be made applicable to the payment of the interest on the public debt	40,000
There will yet remain a balance of	$599,000

Or in round numbers $600,000 to be annually provided for. In what manner is provision to be made for this annual charge on the Treasury? This is a most important question, and has engaged the most anxious consideration of your Committee.

The greater portion of the State's debt, say upwards of 7,000 000 dollars, was created for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, under the confident expectation, that the returns from that work, when completed, would enable the treasury to meet its engagement, for interest on the debt created for its construction, and leave a surplus, applicable to other expenses of government. But the canal is yet incomplete and unproductive, nor can any income or revenue be derived from it, until after it shall have reached Cumberland, and be connected with the coal mines, near that place, when it is believed the advantages expected to be derived from it, will be realized.

Your committee are aware, that many persons have looked to the proceeds of the public lands, as a source of supply to our exhausted Treasury, and they cannot too strongly express their decided conviction, that the long settled opinion of the State, which has so uniformly sanctioned the claim of the States to a fair and just distribution of these proceeds, is based upon principles of the plainest justice; and they will not cease to indulge the expectation, that at a future and not distant day, this long cherished opinion of our State will be adopted and acted upon elsewhere. It appears however to your committee, from the known opinions of those who now control the action of Congress on this subject and from the course of proceeding pursued by them in the present session that there is no rational prospect of receiving the slightest aid from this source, in season to rescue the State from the embarrassments which must at once be relieved.

Assuming then that no timely assistance can be expected from either of these sources, your committee can devise no other expedient to sustain the credit of the State, than an immediate resort to taxation. Of the ability of the State to raise the required sums by taxation, your committee can entertain no doubt. If we assume the value of the assessable property in Maryland, to be two hundred millions of dollars, (which your committee believe to be a moderate estimate,) the rate of tax, that will be necessary to raise six hundred thousand dollars, will be thirty cents in every hundred dollars, or three tenths of one percent, and if to this, be added the county tax now paid, it will form an aggregate much below what is paid by others States, which nevertheless, enjoy great prosperity.

The disposition of a people to endure taxation, is dependent greatly on the purposes to which the tax when paid is to be applied. In the opinion of your committee, it would be impossible to suggest a purpose of taxation, which would more strongly propitiate popular opinion in its favor, than that which proposes to enable the Treasury to fulfil the public engagements, and maintain inviolate the public faith.

In regard to the necessity for a resort to taxation, some diversity opinion exists among the members of your committee; but the majority believe that the necessities of the Treasury demand it, and it ought, in their opinion, to be provided for and collected, as far as can be done, during the present year. If any diversity of opinion should exist as to the less important question of modes of taxation, it should yield to the greater objects of sustaining the public faith.

It is well known, that a very small portion of the taxes raised for county purposes, is paid over within the first year after they are laid, and it would not be reasonable to expect that much greater despatch would be exercised in the collection of a tax for the purposes of the State. The tax to be raised, during the current year, under an act of the present Legislature for that purpose, would not be available to any considerable extent until the year 1842. If therefore, such a law should be passed, it would still be necessary to resort to a more summary proceeding, for supplying the estimated deficit in the means of the Treasury for the present year, which, as stated in the Treasurer's report amounts to 471,034 40

and ought to be increased by the amount of interest on the public debt, payable 1st January and 1st of April 1842, say 315 000 00

Making a total of	786,034 40
Or in round numbers	800,000 00

If the tax should be delayed for another year, it will be necessary to add to the above the estimated annual deficiency of 600,000 00

Making a total to be raised by the next Legislature, by some extraordinary means other than taxation and exclusive of interest on these sums it may be raised by loan say 1,400,000 00

If a bill should be passed at the present session for collecting a tax with the necessary despatch, the determination which this measure would evidence on the part of the public functions, to place the State's credit beyond the possibility of dishonor, would, doubtless, enhance the value of her securities, and facilitate greatly the negotiation of temporary loans for the service of the current year. But your committee greatly apprehend, that the postponement of a tax to a future day, under any pretext whatever, would, considering the unpropitious circumstances which have combined at this moment to depress the credit of the American States, be calculated to increase the difficulties which are now experienced in raising money upon the State's securities.

The sense of our obligation to maintain the public faith, is to be tested by our willingness or unwillingness to resort to direct taxation, and your committee cannot refrain from expressing the fear, that any delay in adopting this measure of immediate necessity, would not only render it difficult to borrow the means, which will be required for payment of interest on the public debt, during the current year, but likewise affect the sales of the State Bonds now in the hands of our Internal Improvement Companies, whenever it becomes necessary to throw them into the market.

Upon consideration of this whole subject, your committee are of opinion, that provision ought at once to be made for levying a tax, not exceeding the net sum of $600,000 a year, so long as the necessities of the State may require it—and as the tax cannot be made available by collection to meet the demands on the Treasury during the present year, your committee would further propose, that authority be conferred on the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to contract such temporary loans, not exceeding $600,000 on the security of said tax, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum, as may be required for the use of Treasury, but as that sum will be expended by the first of January, 1842, and it is the purpose of your committee to relieve the Treasury to the first of April in that year, they would further recommend that the said Treasurer be empowered to borrow, at the same rate of interest, $200 000 more, on a pledge of so much of the Bank stock of the State, as may be necessary to raise that sum, unless, in his judgment the interest of the State will be better promoted, by selling such portion of said stock as will realize to the Treasury the same amount, in which case it is proposed that he be authorised to sell. This will place the Treasury one quarter in advance of all the demands that can be made upon it, and by a prudent application of the avails of the tax, as the same shall be received at the Treasury, it is believed that, after the current year, there can be no necessity to borrow in any one year, on the security of the tax, more than $350,000 to pay the interest on the existing public debt; and even that, your committee cannot believe will continue very long. It is well known that the State has a fair claim against the General Government for more than $200,000 for interest on the debt incurred by this State, in the late war with Great Britain—her right to a just distribution of the sales of the public lands has before been adverted to, and it is not assuming too much, to expect from the change of policy which must shortly take place in the General Government, the payment of the 4th instalment of the public deposites

Looking to these several sources of supply, your committee indulge the hope, that in a few years, the necessity for borrowing to pay any portion of the interest on the public debt, will be removed—the Treasury be placed in a situation of perfect ease, by being one year in advance of all demands that can be made upon it, with an annually remaining surplus, which may be applied if the Legislature so direct, to the reduction of the tax recommended in this report. It will be seen that your committee have recommended a sale or hypothecation of so much of the Bank stock of the State, as will raise the sum of $200,000. This will produce a diminution in the ordinary revenue of the State, to an amount equal to the dividends on said stock but your committee are of opinion that the ordinary expenses of the Government, may and ought to be reduced, to an amount at least equal to the dividends on said stock.

Your committee have purposely avoided in this report, making any provision for the further prosecution of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. That subject is now in the hands of the appropriate committee of this House, who will, doubtless, give to it all the consideration which its great and growing importance demands. To abandon that magnificent enterprise in its present unfinished and unproductive condition, would be to entail upon the people of Maryland a stupendous debt of upwards of $7,000,000, and the interest thereon forever; yet it must be confessed that, to raise the means at this time of finishing it to any profitable terminus, is so surrounded with difficulties, that, connected, as this subject is, with the financial prosperity of the State, your committee are unwilling, if indeed, it be proper for them to do so, to enter upon its examination, until after the report of the committee on Internal Improvement shall have been made, and some action had thereon by the House. In view of all these matters, and to test the sense of the House on the important question of taxation, your committee submit the following resolution:—

Resolved, As the sense of this House, that in order to sustain the faith and credit of the State, and to raise a fund to pay the interest on the public debt of the State, it is indispensably necessary for the Legislature at the present session of the General Assembly, to adopt such a system of taxation, as will be fully adequate to the wants of the Treasury, so long as they shall continue, and the committee of Ways and Means are hereby instructed to report to the House as early as practicable, the necessary bills for that purpose.

ROBERT W. BOWIE, Chairman.

DEATH WITH THE TURK.

From a Visit to Athens and Constantinople, by the Rev. W. Colton, U. S. Navy.

He is taught to consider his personal services, in peace or war, in the discharge of a civil trust or in the perils of the tented field, ever at the call of his sovereign, that the preservation or sacrifice of his life is submitted to measures which he must not arraign, or to events upon which fate has set its unalterable seal. When, *therefore*, death presents itself, whether in the burning breach, or on the sinking deck—whether in the shape of disease, or the firman of the Prophet's vicegerent, he submits like one who feels that his days are numbered, and that fears, regret, and dismay are alike unavailing.

When charged with a crime, of which he is utterly innocent, and he is required to make restitution with his life, he breaths no angry remonstrance, no humiliating supplication; he may whisper of a mistake, and ask a delay if that be denied, he casts an appealing look to his God, and submits. And there may be no one feature in the circumstances of his death, calculated to inspire him with fortitude, or a spirit of submissiveness.—There may be no responsible tribunal, as in other lands, to sit in judgment upon his alleged offence—no jury, bound to render an impartial verdict, and ever disposed to the side of mercy—no witnesses with whom pity nearly melts away the stern obligations of an oath—no counsel, whose professional ambition lies in the acquittal of his client—no solemn and formal delicacy of the fatal sentence—no prison of preparation and possible pardon—no print promulgating previous virtues, and deprecating the rigors of inexorable justice—no lingering visits of unweaned friendship and affection—no consolatory assurances of the pitying priest—no gathering and breathless multitude around the last scene—no reconciling tears of sympathy or half-formed threats of deliverance—none of those preludes and appendages which, with us smooth the way to a death of ignomony, and make the obituary of the hapless victim to be read and wept ever by commiserating millions.

He meets his death comparatively alone—none to counsel, none to console. The headsman comes to him in the street, or field as the chance may be, and presents the fatal firman: ask him if the name on that dark scroll is his: he can only see enough to discover that it is, for his eyes are with his bewildered thoughts, and they are at that home which is to see him no more; with that devoted wife who will long look through her doubting tears for his return; and with those children, now to be left without a father;—The executioner, knowing nothing of the guilt or innocence of his victim, but knowing that he acts under orders that admit of no delay, tells him to kiss the mandate of his sovereign and submit.—He brings it to his lips, kneels and bares his neck; the scimetar flashes through its quick circuit, the sinking body and severed head fall together; the countenance for an instant, betrays the parting pang, the eye twinkles a moment, then closes in everlasting night! How sudden, how appalling this transition. Life, light & all the busy promises of hope, exchanged at once for the silence and perpetual darkness of death!

Were life a taper: that, if quenched, could be relit, we might with less dread undergo the darkening change; but there is no Promethean spark that can rekindle, if once extinguished, this vital flame.—Henceforth only remain the shroud, the winding sheet, and the worm; we are never more to be what we have been—never to come back to this varied world. It is this unreturning thought that fills us with dread; the thought that we shall never come back to those whom we left here, so faultless, so beautiful, and young! that we shall never again revisit this green earth—never stay among its founts and flowers; never hear the glad voices of the waking grove, or the sweet dirge of the murmuring shores; never see the fresh morn break forth in breathing beauty from its purple pavilion, or the evening star go upon its watch.—It is this that strikes a sudden chill to the heart, and makes us shrink from that untried hereafter. Happy he who in this hour of final and lonely departure, hath the presence of Him whose countenance lights up that desolate way; who, in the earnest of his own triumph over the powers of darkness and in the assurances of his unfailing love hath taken

"From death its sting,
And from the grave its victory."

The VOYAGE OF LIFE has been beautifully illustrated in a series of paintings, by Cole, a talanted artist of New York. One of the journals of that city furnishes the following description of them:

In the first picture of the series, Mr. Cole represents the River of Life, flowing smoothly & silently from beneath the distant arches of a wide and gloomy cavern, the inmost recesses of which, are hidden in darkness. In a boat, fancifully composed of the Hours with interlocked wings and arms, and of whom, one, extending the horologe, forms the prow, is seated the infant Voyager, surrounded with roses, and smiling at the flowry banks and bright morning sunshine which meets his eyes. Behind him, and unseen by him, stands his Guardian Angel, with outspread arms, appearing tenderly to shield him from harm, as he emerges from the sheltering cavern into the open stream.

In the second picture, the angel still unseen by the voyager, has left the boat, and standing on the shore, is benignantly watching his charge, who now, in the full bloom of early manhood, has taken himself the helm, and fearlessly descends the current The stream has become a broad and majestic river, flowing through a gorgeous landscape, with many opening vistas of sylvan beauty. It seems to lead to a landing place in the distance from whence, a path, faintly traced over the blue hills, may conduct the Voyager to a glorious vision, which rises afar off in the sky—a celestial structure, with domes and pinnacles, & long collonnades appearing to excel all earthly habitations in magnificence. Upon this he earnestly fixes his eyes, knowing not that the River changes its course along way this side of that illusory landing place, and leads, as we may indistinctly see in the right background, to a gloomy gorge among frowning mountains.

And now, the third picture displays the Voyager in the midst of this dismal environment. He has grown to full manhood, and shows in his countenance the deep traces of care and sorrow. The stream, no longer flowing through pastoral landscapes, adorned with all the luxuriance of oriental vegetation, with bright visions of celestial architecture appearing beyond, rushes furiously among broken rocks, and the contorted trunks of leafless trees. Overshadowed by barren and precipitous mountains, it plunges toward a frightful ravine, where its fall is made manifest by clouds of mist and vapour which arise from the unseen gulph, darkening the lurid sky, and dimly revealing spectral forms of crimes and passions.—The voyager stands upright, with clasped hands, in his boat as it darts along the rapids, and in a moment will reach the awful cataract.

The fourth picture shows the mouth of the River of Life, where its waters tranquilly unite with the Ocean of Eternity, which spreads out, illimitably, in the distance The Voyager, a hoary headed man, is seated calmly in his shattered bark, while his Guardian Angel, now first beheld by him, is saluting him and pointing to the habitation of celestial glory. The resplendent rays of that glory have broken through the clouds, and along the vista, thus opened, he beholds the bright forms of blessed Spirits who seem to welcome him to their abode.

THE POOR INDIAN.

In the splendid regions of the "Far West" which lie between Missouri and the Rocky Mountains, there are living at this moment on the prairies, various tribes, who, if left to themselves, would continue for ages to live on the Buffalo which cover the plains. The skins of these animals, however, have become valuable to the whites, and accordingly this beautiful verdant country, and these brave and independent people have been invaded by the white traders, who, by paying them a pint of whiskey for each skin, (or 'robe' as they are termed in America,) which sells at New York for ten or twelve

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0919.jpg