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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ADVERTISEMENTS

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AN EDITOR'S LIFE.

Go down to the office bright and early in the morning, and pick up the papers to see what we can gather from our brethren of the type for the gratification of our readers. A gentleman enters, and proposes to subscribe for our paper. Pleased with the proposition, we make all possible haste to receive it, but to our infinite mortification, find that he has not, at present, any money about him, but will call in a few days and pay us. Recommence reading, struggling hard with our reflections on the recent even', when a rap at the door is heard. We bid them come in, when a gentleman enters and accosts us with,

Sir, I have a hand bill for you to print and should be glad if it could be done soon.

Very good, sir we reply it shall be immediately attended to.

He thanks us for our accommodation, requests us to send it to—when completed, to charge it to his account, and then retires.

Another rap at the door.

Come in.

A boy from the country enters with an advertisement for the next paper, and mentions that Mr. —— has received our bill but has no money about him at the moment.—He will, however, call in a few days and pay the old and new one together.

Another gentleman enters with an advertisement, and enquires,

Can this appear in your next paper?

Oh yes sir.

Very good.

He retires—no money of course.

Immediately another enters with a letter. Request him to take a seat, but he cannot tarry, he bids good morning, and retires. Read the letter—

'Sir I am very much dissatisfied with your notions on a particular subject, and you will therefore erase my name from your subscription list. I will call in a day or two and pay you.'

By and by in comes the paper maker: and wants some money, got none for him Put him off as well as we can. The press man calls out the ink is out. No money to buy any more. What is to be done? Here, Bill, take these bills and try to collect some money, and here Tom here is a bundle for you too. Don't stay.

No sir, no sir.

Enter a subscriber—

I wonder how it happened that I got no paper last time?

I don't know indeed; it was sent to the place you ordered it.

While endeavoring to satisfy him, proof is called out. Begin to read the proof, and another calls for copy. Copy is furnished in comes Bill—

Mr. —— is in Philadelphia, Mr. —— is in Baltimore, Mr. —— is in the country, Mr. —— had no change about him, Mr. —— says you must send again, Mr. —— says you must not send to him for money, when he has it he will call and pay you.

So there is no money.

Attempt again to read proof, but again interrupted by another call for money.—While endeavoring to tell the best story we can, in comes Tom with a tale similar to Bills. The person goes away disappointed, and leaves us mortified. Tom is sent to the post office. While he is gone the proof is finished. He comes back with a bundle of letters; commence reading them; find one a long communication from a friend which it would be improper to insert; another a complaint for not having published a philippic against a friend; a third a communication on an indifferent subject, and on which we have the postage to pay—and a fourth an order for the paper but without the advanced enclosed.

The above with some variations may be taken for an editor's life.

'Variety is the very spice of life,
Which gives it all its flavor.'

But with an editor it is frequently a very unpleasant savor, since the varieties are sometimes calculated to bring vexation upon vexation.

It is true we sometimes meet with events a little different from these we have detailed, or our readers may imagine how it would be with us.

[Boston Transcript.

The 44th British Regiment.—This Regiment, which has been annihilated by the Afghans, formed part of General Packenham's army at the battle of New Orleans; it was then under Col. Mullens, and was disgraced there for not bringing up the *fascines* in time, and to this circumstance, the disasters of that fatal day were attributed. The regiment then lost their colors, and were sent to India to regain them.—[N. Y. Express.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

We have been allowed to publish the following letter from the late Thomas McKean to C. A. Rodney.—*Wilmington (Del.) Journal.*

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22d, 1813.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 22d last month, with a copy of the journal of the Congress at New York in October, 1765, printed in the Baltimore Register, came safe to hand. Not having heard of this publication, I had the proceedings of that body (not the whole) reprinted here about 2 months ago, from a copy I found in the 1st volume of "American Tracts" (contained in four volumes octavo) edited by J. Almon of London, in 1767. Such an important transaction should not be unknown to the future historian.

I recollect what passed in Congress in the beginning of July 1776 respecting Independence; it was not as you have conceived. On Monday the 1st of July the question was taken in the committee of the whole, when the State of Pennsylvania (represented by seven gentlemen then present) voted against it: Delaware, (having then only two Representatives present) was divided: all the other States voted in favor of it.—Whereupon, without delay, I sent an express (at my private expense) for your honored uncle, Cæsar Rodney, Esquire, the remaining member for Delaware, whom I met at the State house door, in his boots and spurs, as the members were assembling; after a friendly salutation (without a word on the business) we went into the Hall of Congress together, and found we were among the latest: proceedings immediately commenced, and after a few minutes the great question was put; when the vote for Delaware was called, your uncle arose and said: "As I believe the voice of my constituents and of all sensible and honest men is in favor of Independence, and my own judgment concurs with them, I vote for Independence;" or in words to the same effect. The State of Pennsylvania on the 4th of July (there being only five members present, Messrs. Dickinson and Morris, who had in the committee of the whole voted against Independence were absent) voted for it: three to two, Messrs. Willing and Humphries in the negative. Unanimity in the thirteen States, an all important point on so great an occasion, was thus obtained. [illegible] single State might have produced very dangerous consequences.

Now, that I am on this subject, I will tell you some truths, not generally known. In the printed public journal of Congress for 1776, vol. 2, it would appear, that the Declaration of Independence was signed on the 4th of July by the members, whose names are there inserted: but the fact is not so, for no person signed it on that day nor for manys days after, and among the names subscribed, one was against it, Mr. Read, and seven were not in Congress on that day, namely, Messrs. Morris, Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor and Ross of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Thornton of N. Hampshire; nor were the six gentlemen last named at that time members: the five for Pennsylvania were appointed Delegates by the Convention of that State on the 20th July, and Mr. Thornton entered Congress for the first time on the 4th of November following: when the names of Henry Wisner of New York, and Thomas McKean of Delaware are not printed as subscribers, tho' both were present and voted for Independence.

Here false colours are certainly hung out; there is culpability somewhere.—What I can offer as an apology or explanation is, that on the 4th of July 1776, the Declaration of Independence was ordered to be engrossed on parchment and then to be signed, and I have been told, that a resolve had passed a few days after and was entered on the *secret* journal, that no person should have a seat in Congress, during that year, until he should have signed the Declaration, in order (as I have been given to understand) to prevent traitors or spies from worming themselves amongst us. I was not in Congress after the 4th, for some months, having marched with my regiment of associators of this city, as Colonel, to support General Washington until a flying camp of ten thousand men was completed. When the associators were discharged I returned to Philadelphia, took my seat in Congress and then signed the declaration on parchment. Two days after I went to New Castle, joined the Convention for forming a Constitution for the future Government of the State of Delaware (having been elected a member for New Castle county) which I wrote in a tavern, without a book or any assistance.

You may rely on the accuracy of the foregoing relation. It is full time to print and publish the *secret* journal of Congress during the Revolution.

I have thus answered your request, and trust it may reform errors. Accept, dear sir, my best wishes for your happiness.

THOS. McKEAN.

CÆSAR AUGUSTUS RODNEY, Esquire.

Protection of Corn against Crows.

Mr. O. M. Whimple of Lowell, Mass says, in his statement to the Agricultural Commissioner of Massachusetts, that for 15 years he has preserved his corn from the depredations of crows, by sowing on his field a quart of corn soaked in a strong solution of saltpeter. We can believe this, as no crow which might have eaten half a dozen grains of corn well saturated with saltpetre, would live long enough to bequeath his estate to his interesting progeny though a scrivener were at hand, at the time of his making his meal, to draw his will. Saltpetre judiciously used, possesses medicinal virtues, but when taken to excess, is destructive of life, and hence the protection it affords to seed corn soaked in a solution of it, against worms as well as crows.

The best scare-crows we have ever used, were bright sheets of tin suspended from poles, by wires; the poles of sufficient height and sufficient numbers, to be seen all over the field. Four or six if judiciously placed will effectually answer, for a field of 50 acres. Our mode of fixing them was this; we cut a pole of sufficient height, trimmed off all the limbs but the upper one; to the end of this limb, we attached, by a strong flexible wire, a sheet of tin and planted the pole thus provided firmly in the ground on the destined spot. The limb left at the top, should project horizontally far enough to allow full play to the tin. Thus attached the slightest breeze gives motion to the tin; and consequently causes a reflection, so sudden as to effectually frighten off crows, or other birds addicted to picking up the corn. Three years successful use of such scare crows, justify us in recommending them to our brethren.

The New York Tribune gives the name of "The Yankee Geologist" to the ingenious and very useful machine which it describes in the annexed article:

We paid a flying visit on Saturday last to 'Otis's Steam Excavator,' in Brooklyn, where it is at work digging down the hill formerly known as 'Fort Green,' and filling up the shallow inlet and quagmire entitled 'the Wallabout,' or so much of it as lies above the old road to Flushing. The 'Geologist' is surely a great curiosity. He walks right into a mountain as though it were a plate of hot cakes and dips it up a cart load at a shovelfull, as fast as you please. He cuts right and left a path some six rods wide through the hill, and then takes a new swath. He is locomotive, and advances by his own steam-power, whengrades and stakes down for himself, and only requires one man to tend shovel and another to look after the fire and engine though one or two others are generally employed to smooth the track before him &c. besides tending the carts, which approach to be filled on one rail track and go off loaded by another.

If he comes to a stone weighing only a ton or such a matter, the Geologist 'makes no bones' of it, but pitches it into the cart like a peck of gravel. If he comes to a stone weighing some four or five tons, he takes him up more carefully and lays him out the other side of his path. All this is effected by an immense shovel with a sliding bottom, at the end of an immense and complicated arm, worked by much injenious and novel machinery.

The inventor is now dead, the company spent thirty thousand dollars upon the invention before the first machine was made, and much more afterwards. The patent (which is now secured throughout Europe,) is probably worth a million of dollars. An 'Excavator' complete cost about $6,000, and will dig and load 1,000 cubic yards of earth per day—equal to the labor of 150 men—cares nothing for cold or heat, rain or fair weather, but goes ahead and minds its own business through all.

The excavation is about a mile from the Fulton Ferry (where carriages are abundant,) and we recommend those who have leasure and rational curiosity to look over, and see this modern Hercules at his labors. Such a chance for those interested in Geology has rarely been afforded. Fort Green was entirely a marine deposite, and nearly every variety of rock has been disclosed by the excavation—including large masses from Westchester, Connecticut, and regions far more distant. Under fifty feet of solid earth are found boulders and pebbles which must have been subjected to the action of waves and currents for hundreds if not thousands of years, and thus have been worn round and smooth as lap-stones. Pretty extensive Geological Cabinets may be made up here with hardly a touch of the hammer. Who will neglect the opportunity to see a machine which is to work a revolution in Railroad, Canal and all extensive excavation whatever.

HAIL STORM.—The Peoria (Ill.) Register of the 15th contains an account of a terrible hail storm which visited that vicinity on the 12th. The day had been very hot, and the storm burst from a cloud at about eight o'clock, P. M. and continued for about ten minutes, when it retired and soon returned, with less force, from another direction. It changed to a deluge of rain, which lasted half an hour. Much glass was broken; fifty barrels of salt were swept from the wharf into the lake; much property was destroyed in cellars, and between fifty & sixty barrels of beer and ale were swept from the cellar of the brewery of Mr. Frederick Miller. The streets were also injured to the amount of more than a thousand dollars.

THE INCOME TAX

Treasury Instructions for each Assessor.

Western Shore Treasury,
Annapolis, 18th April, 1842.

Sir: In obedience to the 3d section of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, of December session, 1841, entitled "An act to raise additional revenue to aid in paying the debts of the State, by laying a tax on salaries incomes emoluments and profits," I have prepared and furnish, the following instructions, for your observance in performing your duties as an assessor in the execution of the said act.—

1st. You will consider it applicable to all professions faculties and employments or occupations whatever—except those only, of Judges and Clergymen as such strictly.

If you find a Judge or Clergyman, with any other employment or employments, than such as strictly appertain to his duties as a judge or Minister of the Gospel, you will apply the act to such other employment or employments, be they what they may.

2d. With the said exceptions so restricted, you will consider the act applicable to every resident of the State.

3d. You will inquire and judge of, the yearly value, of each Citizen's labor and skill, applied in his employment or occupation—and if you believe it to be $500 or more, you will, on or before the first Monday in August next, return to the proper authority of your Assessment District, his name in alphabetical order, his residence and occupation, and the amount of such yearly value duly certified.

In so valuing income or profit, derived from the application of personal labor and skill, you will be careful not to include any portion of that which is derived from property, so employed in the occupation,—and to value only so much of each Citizen's income or profit as in your judgment is strictly referrible to his labor and skill in aid of such property—whether his own or other's.

You will be careful too, in valuing the profits of individual labor and skill in the service of others, to include in your estimate, not only any stipulated remuneration in money, but also, all the supplies and accommodations, if any, enjoyed by [illegible] of his employment or in pursuance of his terms. On the other hand, you are not to include in such estimate, what is paid by such Operative for the assistance of others, or for materials or implements.

Your and his principal difficulty will be found, in valuing one's labor and skill employed in his own service or in the service of himself and his family only, and about their concerns—no distinct rewards of such service being received. But the difficulty is precisely such as and no greater than, every Juror encounters, in finding what a man deserves for general service rendered to another without any stipulated reward, or what such service is worth.

Is he a Farmer or Planter? You have nothing to do with his land, or any other property or capital used in aid of it. Is he a Merchant or Mechanic, or of any other vocation? You have no business with his stock in trade or other capital. In either case your single inquiry will be—What is *his* agency in the concern worth? always remembering, that even "the *eye* of the Master will do more work than both his hands." He may be only, his own Steward or Intendant—What amount of pecuniary advantage, is the result of his care and management?

In no case are you to make any allowance or deduction, for account of the necessary or other personal expenses of the Operative or of his family,—it being the gross value of his labor and skill with reference to such expenses, and not their nett value only, that the act seeks to ascertain and assess.

GEO MACKUBIN, Treas. W. S. Md.

NOTE.—The first section of the act it will be observed, charges with the tax.

1st. The salaries and emoluments of all (except Judges) in the *public service*—whether as servants of the State directly, or of Corporations created by its authority.

2d. The salaries and emoluments of all citizens, in the service of other citizens, or of *foreign* corporations doing business in this State.

3d. The professional *income* of all professions, faculties, *and employments*—that is to say, the earnings of all of those employed, not in the service of the State or of others for salaries or emoluments, but in their own vocations or pursuits, for their own account.

It does not stop there, but

4th. And all profits (not income only or what is gained, but what is made or saved—in other words the proceeds of economical as well as productive employment) arising from the practice of all professions, faculties, and employments.

Besides property or capital, I know of no agents that can be brought into any employment, but *labor and skill*—and the fruit of these therefore, I understand to be the object of this tax—and of these only, because incomes to the extent that they may be referred to the agency of property or capital in any employment, are, by the act, expressly exempted.

With such reading and understanding of the act, my instructions have been prepared.

To object to the act, that it taxes industry and exempts idleness, would be querulous—as the same may be said of all taxes payable in money—which those who hav'nt it cannot pay, and none can lawfully get and long hold, either it or other property without labor and skill. The universality nearly, of its application (consistently with the just policy of forbearance in favor of *sheer* labor,) is at least an equitable principle.

The patriotic citizens of Maryland, it is hoped, will welcome ANY and EVERY TAX, until enough is raised to accomplish their Country's solvency—enough to set the good ship of State afloat again, with sails all spread and banners flying—purged of stain or blemish.

It will be time enough *then*, if any be found exceptionable, to readjust the burthens of taxation, according to their own good pleasure—which their free Constitution happily secures to them the power of doing, whenever they choose.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LIEUT. J. P. BORDEN, U. S. N.

The body of this meritorious officer having been recovered and brought up to the steam frigate Missouri on Sunday morning last, preparations were immediately made for burying him with all the honors of the naval service due to the rank he held. The melancholy duty was performed by his brother officers in a manner commensurate with the high esteem they entertained for him while with them, and creditable to the service generally.

At 4 o'clock, P. M. the signal gun from the Missouri announced the starting of the cortege composed of barges from her, from the Mississippi, and from the Navy Yard, which formed in the following order—colors half mast, and pulling minute strokes:

BARGE with Lieut. Ward, as Marshal.
BARGE, Marine Band.
BARGE, Martial Music.
BARGE, Company of Marines.
BARGE, Body of Lieutenant Borden, and
Lieutenants as Pall-bearers.
BARGE, Naval Engineers of the Missouri and Mississippi.
BARGE, Midshipmen of Missouri and Mississippi.
BARGE, Lieutenants & other Ward Room Officers of the Missouri.
BARGE, Lieutenants & other Ward Room Officers of the Mississippi.
BARGE, Commander Buchanan, Capt. Salter and Aid.
BARGE, Commander McKenzie, Capt Newton and Aid.

This melancholy but beautiful aquatic procession proceeded up the 'Anacostia,' the Band and Martial Music playing dirges, until its arrival at the Magazine stairs, where the disembarkation took place, and being joined by Captain Kennon and the other officers of the Navy Yard, formed in procession on foot, and proceeded in the same order to the Congressional Burying Ground, where, after the Funeral Service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, Chaplain U. S. Navy, the body was interred, and three volleys fired over the grave by the Marine Guard. The procession then returned to the boats, and thence to the ships.

We noticed Mr. Senator Allen, from Ohio, and other members of Congress, with a large concourse of citizens, in attendance on this interesting ceremony, so unusual at the seat of Government. Long may it be before we are again called upon to record so melancholy an event as that which cost this worthy officer and fifteen American seamen their valuable lives!—National Intelligencer.

COTTON RAISED IN INDIA.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Salem gentleman, dated

Alexandria, (Egypt) 2d March, 1841.

There is a Mr. F—— here from Philadelphia and also the cotton planters who went out under the auspices of the English government to raise cotton in India, two years ago. The whole thing has fallen through, and they arrived here on their way home, day before yesterday, at our hotel. They are very intelligent fellows, apparently. I am very glad at the result.—Salem Gazette.

RUM COLOR.—Not long since a religious society in Connecticut met to decide what color they should paint their meeting house. Some proposed one color and some another. At last says one, "I move we paint it rum color; for deacon Smith has had his face painted that color for a number of years, and it growe brighter and brighter every year!"

THE CREOLE MUTINEERS.

The Wilmington, N. C. Chronicle of the 27th inst. says—

Capt. Baker, of the Brig Morning Star at this Port on Sunday, from Nassau, N. P. informs us that previous to his sailing, at a special Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Nassau, the nineteen mutineers and murderers of the Creole were brought up and all discharged by proclamation, with liberty to go where they pleased.

From the National Intelligencer.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

TUNIS, March 1, 1842.

Sir:—I beg to offer, through you, to the National Institution, one hundred ancient coins, as the foundation of a Numismatic collection. They were procured from the ruins of Carthage and of other towns of Numidia. These coins are of silver and bronze. They do not constitute a regular historic series. Such a collection requires the fortunate concurrence of time and accident. The greater part of them are remarkably well preserved; some of them are of singular beauty, and a few are rare, and not always to be found in European cabinets of medals.

Commencing with the Christian era, these medals embrace an historic period of centuries—from the reign of Hadrian to the reduction of Carthage by Belisarius, from the dominion of the Vandals to the Emperor Justinian. They may, perhaps, reach two centuries earlier than the reign of Hadrian, when the Punic Carthage still flourished; for some of these medals bear on their reverse *the Horse*, which was the emblem of that city. This is in conformity with the traditional story of its foundation by the Sidonian Dido, in the 1st Book of the Æneis:

"————————Pœni
Effodere loco, signum quod regia Juno
Monstrarat, *caput acris equi*."

The heads of the Cæsars upon these medals are so finely executed that they might well be preserved as specimens of art. In their expressive features one may almost read the truth of historic tradition that Trajan was virtuous, Tiberius unrelenting, Caligula ferocious, Nero cruel, and Domitian inhuman.

I have not yet been able to procure any medals with Numidian or Punic legends. Such, however, are found occasionally in this country. Numidian inscriptions are, to this day, perfectly unintelligible to the savans of Europe.—Perhaps the writing of Jugurtha and of Juba will one day be deciphered by the fortunate discovery of another bilingual stone of Rosetta. There is not the same [illegible] Punic or Phœnician inscriptions, as the language of the Pyrians and of their colonists, the Carthagenians, was one of the Shemitic dialects, and cognate to Siriac.

Inscriptions and medals constitute an important material of history, whilst they are monuments of the useful and of the fine arts. They are enduring records of facts and events which illustrate the character and institutions of a people.—Some of these actions and events of his time the historian may omit to record as unimportant; or not necessary to his purpose. It is curious that the present controversy among the learned, as to the period of construction of the famous aqueduct of Carthage, rests upon some medals of Severus III and of Caracalla.—The Punic construction is asserted, without one historic proof, and the Roman is thought to be proved, by the TYPE of these medals. Two thousand years hence will such a controversy arise about the Croton Aqueduct of New York—that noble monument of the enterprise of a free people, which, in grandeur of conception and skilful execution, rivals all the works of antiquity.

The historian of the 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" remarks, that, 'without the help of medals and inscriptions, we should be ignorant of the fact,' [an important one in civil polity] "so honorable to the memory of Antoninus Pius, that although he had two sons, he preferred the welfare of Rome to the interests of his family, by adopting, as his successor, Marcus Aurelius." The annals of Rome have not recorded the fact that Antoninus had two sons.

Numismatic science has contributed to defend the truth of our sacred history. In his "Decline and Fall, Mr. Gibbon asserts that "Palestine was a territory scarcely superior to Wales, either in fertility or extent. M. Guizot, the present Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, and the pious and philosophic biographer of WASHINGTON, in his edition of the "Decine and Fall, makes upon this assertion the following note: "This comparison is exaggerated, with the intention no doubt, of attacking the authority of the Bible, which boasts of the fertility of Palestine. Mr Gibbon's only authority is Strabo, whose testimony is refuted by other ancient authors, and by *medals*.—Vespasian and Titus caused medals to be struck, with trophies, in which Palestine is represented by a female under a palm tree, to signify the richness of the country, with this legend—*Judæ Capta*.—Other medals also indicate this fertility: for instance, that of Herod holding a branch of grapes, and of the young Agrippa displaying fruit."

If the present humble contribution should be acceptable to the National Institution, I shall have pleasure in enlarging it, as circumstances may allow.—When the Institution shall be in possession of a sufficient number of medals for a Numismatic series, their discription and classification can readily be made upon the principles of existing cabinets, and

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