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. XXV. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1842. No. 26.

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.

RUST ON WHEAT—CLOVER SEED

Mr. Cultivator.—The volume of the Cultivator for the last year has arrived, & I am now reading it with much satisfaction and I hope profit. In the May number I noticed an inquiry of "A subscriber," whether plaster sown upon wheat in the spring does not have a tendency to make the wheat rust. In your reply to the query, you state it as your opinion that it does not. From observations made by myself the last three years in regard to this question, I have formed an opinion directly opposite to that of your own.—I shall not undertake to say that plaster sown upon wheat will make the wheat rust in a good season; but I do believe that it will predispose the wheat to rust; and in seasons when rust prevails, those fields which have been plastered will be found rusted sooner than those not plastered and in a much greater degree.—As to the cause, my opinion is, that it may be ascribed principally to the accelerated growth given to the wheat by the plaster. One case, among others, which came under my observation I will state to you, and as your columns are crowded, I will be as brief as possible. In the year 1839, two fields of wheat were growing adjoining to each other or separated only by a road four rods wide. The soil of each was the same; both were fallowed the previous season; one was sown on the 8th, the other on the 9th of September, both same kind of wheat; and as similar in every respect as two fields well could be. In the spring one field was plastered liberally; the other not plastered At harvest the wheat which had been plastered was badly rusted—so much rusted that the grain was not merchantable; while the unplastered wheat had a bright straw, fine, large, plump berry, and averaged thirty three bushels per acre. True, the clover crop was a total failure in consequence of not plastering but the crop of wheat more than made up the loss.

That season, it will be recollected, rust was very prevalent through Western New York. In our town, but little wheat came in plump, and as far as my observations extended, such as did, proved to be, upon inquiry, from fields which had not been plastered.—Your correspondent—"A Subscriber"—asks what plan shall then be adopted to secure a good crop of clover. I will inform him of one which I have adopted, and he may do the same if he chooses, that plan is, to apply the plaster to the clover seed before it is sown. I have tried it and the result was satisfactory. I prepared my clover seed by soaking it twelve hours in brine, and then rolling or stirring it with dry plaster until every grain is completely coated, when it was immediately sown. I believe that 'five pounds of seeds prepared in this way will seed an acre as well as ten pounds sown dry. Try it, Mr. 'Subscriber,' and publish the result in the Cultivator.

J. HORSFIELD.

Castile, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1842.

From the Augusta (Geo) Constitutionalist

CALIPHORNIA WHEAT.—We have received a sample of this wheat raised by Mr. Lofton this season in Butts county, which can be seen at our office. As it is an object of great interest to our farmers, we transcribe a part of Mr. John Lofton's letter, who can be addressed at Lofton's Store, Butts county. Ga.

"Having obtained from Mr. Thomas Speering, of Abbeville, S. C. a small quantity of his Caliphornia wheat, I planted it the first and middle of October last. In all I had about one thousand stalks or bunches to stand, which have or will produce at least twenty thousand heads, averaging one hundred and fifty grains to the head. The grains are very large, and of a beautiful yellow tint, rich and sweet, and no doubt will make the best of flour. I have about seven square rods of ground, which will make between five and ten bushels, and which will be over one hundred bushels to the acre. And it is to be noticed, that while most of the common wheat, throughout this country, for the present season, has been greatly injured, and some of the crops have been entirely ruined by the rust and smut, this Caliphornia wheat remained free from either. Any person wishing to procure this wheat, can by forwarding me five dollars, have put up for him twenty heads, which will produce, if well managed, and sown on good soil, at least three bushels, which will be sufficient seed to produce ten or fifteen bushels the second season."

APPLE TREE HEDGE.

The following recommendation from the Massachusetts Ploughman strikes us favorably: If I had a farm on which there was not plenty of stones for fencing it, I would forthwith set myself about raising an apple tree hedge. I believe I could make a permanent fence in five years from the seed. After that time the cattle might be allowed to assist in trimming. Once every rod I should let one shoot up. When perfectly out of the way of the cattle, graft it in due time. I should have a complete fence and a fine row of trees into the bargain. I will not do as too many of your correspondents do, but with my respects send you my name.

N S. BENNETT.

TOMATOES A CURE FOR SCOURS IN PIGS

This plant, the tomatoe, is generally at first disliked by many; but it nevertheless is much cultivated and admired.—Last fall, we had a pig that was taken with the scours badly. We tried various remedies for it, but with little effect.—One day we threw over to it two or three tomatoes, which it ate readily, and which we found gave it relief. By following this course a few days it was finally cured.—Me. Farmer.

RAISING CHICKENS.

It has been remarked that a hen with one chicken will scratch as many hours as a hen with a dozen. If you would raise a large brood, let three hens have their eggs to sit on, all commencing at one time. After hatching, put one of the hens in a coop in the garden, and in the evening take all the chickens from the other two, and put them under the first. She will take charge of all, and leave the other hens at liberty to lay more eggs.

The following, from the New Orleans Picayune, is as good both in the story and the moral as though it had come from Æsop himself:

The man that the dog barked at.—A few days ago, we noticed a man walking along one of our principal streets, whose appearance indicated that he was "in a peck of troubles." He looked cross enough to bite a tenpenny nail in two: something very serious had disturbed his equanimity. While we were wondering what it could have been—whether or not he had failed in business, or lost money by somebody else who had failed—whether or not his wife had eloped with his best friend, all formed a strange problem. The face of matters wonderfully changed by quite a simple incident. We had no absolutely determined in our own mind the nature of his grievances, when an impudent little terrier, squatted upon the side walk, discovered something offensive in the appearance of the man to whom we have alluded, and jumped towards him with a sharp and angry bark. This was altogether too great an indignity, and filled the cup of our travellers annoyance to overflowing. He turned fiercely towards the dog and while he insulted him with a blunt oath, attempted to kick him. The cur was altogether too nimble, and as he leaped aside to avoid the punishment he had earned, barked more furiously than before. The man's anger knew no bounds; the more the dog barked at him, the more anxious he seemed to be to succeed in kicking him. The figure they cut, as the terrier capered into the middle of the street, the man after him the dog yelping, and his antagonist swearing louder and louder, was ludicrous in the extreme.

People gathered upon the side walk in crowds. The ladies looked on and giggled; the men braced themselves against the wall and shook their sides bravely; and the boys yelled out in great delight 'go it, old fellow, go it while you're young." The man who was making so laughable an exhibition of himself soon discovered that the dog was altogether too agile for him, and gave up the chase in despair. It was not until then he observed that in his anger he had made a fool of himself. He hastily drew down his hat over his brow, and walked rapidly away When our merriment had subsided, we could not help thinking how much this little incident resembled human life: that is, the life of many specimens of humanity. If the man whose story we have told had only walked quietly on his way, and taken no notice of the outcry of the cur, no matter whether the cur was governed by wanton or malicious motives, he would have excited by his conduct neither laughter in others, or diminished his own self respect. So in a thousand things in life. He who pursues his own path fearlessly and calmly, without heeding the puerile assaults of those who cannot by any possibility affect his destinies, will act a part dictated by good sense and wisdom. 'Tis passing strange, that in a life so brief as this, when it is in the power of each one to add to the other's enjoyment, there should be so many curs. The business of one half the people of the world seems to be to render the remainder uncomfortable and unhappy. There might be some slight extenuation, if by making others miserable they could add to their own happiness; but no such result follows their labors. Indulgence in their own malicious propensities not only annoys others, but keep themselves in a "perfect stew," by no means conducive to comfort. The true way to manage these curs is to pass them quietly by—their yelping is altogether innocuous. The moment you meddle with them, you find yourself in the identical position of the man who attempted to kick the dog—laughed at and derided, without the healing balm of self approval in compensation.

A SCHEMER.—In the House of Representatives on Monday last, the Boston Post says, Mr. Crary presented the memorial of James C. Patton, a highly respectable citizen of Petersburg, Va., praying Congress to assist him in constructing two machines invented by him, one for passing through the air with immense velocity, by which he proposes to reach London or Liverpool from this country in sixty hours; the other machine is so constructed as to generate enough air for respiration, and with which, he thinks, he can pass through water at any depth it will allow, and under ships or vessels of any size, and, with such apparaths as he is in possession of, explode or blow up, in six or eight hours, fifteen or twenty sips of the line. Mr. Patton estimates the expense of constructing these machines at $5,000 each.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

It is said that a man in France has succeeded in navigating the atmosphere with a balloon, tacking and running in "the precision and speed of a Baltimore Clipper. This is very well, but has he not stolen the invention from this side of the Atlantic? In the west, the people were astounded at the construction of a the Steam Eagle,' which was immediately followed by the famous 'Steam Duck,' heretofore noticed—and more recently by the "Steam Dolphin"—to say nothing of another inventor who has prayed Congress for aid to enable him to go "in the heavens above or in the waters under the earth." The "Steam Dolphin" is by a townsman *professor* John H. Penington; who, if he succeed in navigating the air, may calculate on having us as passengers on his twentieth trip. We think that the Frenchman must have heard of some of these inventions, and taken advantage of the ingenuity of our countrymen.—Hereafter we may expect to have aerial journeys performed with as much safety as those on *terra firma*—and perhaps the battles of nations may in future be fought in the atmosphere. We live in a glorious age when men can "take the wings of the morning and soar to the uttermost parts of the earth," and mesmerized men can visit the various planets of the universe and chat familiarly with their inhabitants. (So says Doctor Collyer as to the latter fact.) If these things were not so strongly vouched for, we should deem them humbugs—but as we have the evidence of Dr. Collyer that his mesmerized lady speeds from planet to planet before one can say "Jack Robinson"—conversing with spirits in the Moon this second; coquetting with the men in the Sun in the next; and in the third standing on the shoulders and whispering in the ears of the giants (forty feet high,) of Jupiter how can we refuse our credence to these marvels? Astronomers and philosophers may throw aside their books and instruments, for we shall have all the mysteries of nature developed through that potent agent mesmerism. With Steam Dolphins to convey us through the air—mesmerism to transport us to the planets—and Mormonism to send us finally to Heaven; it cannot be denied that we live in a happy age, and ought to be a contented people. we want, however, one more invention to complete our happiness, viz: a mode to pay state debts without the levey of taxes. He who has the ingenuity to accomplish that, shall take precedence, by our vote, of even Dr Collyer and his mesmerized lady.—Balt. Clipper

A Parson well paid.—"*Taking the Cash.*"—The income of the Archbishop of Canterbury is stated to be £41 000 a year, which makes £788 9s. 2d. per week, £112 6s. 6d. per day, and £4 13s. 6d. per hour, reckoning 24 hours to the day."

This is at the rate of about one hundred dollars for every three hours of breath the Archbishop draws. What a charge for working his own lungs, and living! If we deduct for his sleeping *eight hours*—for his eating *four hours*—(and this is very little, for a high-feeding Englishman usually sits four hours at his dinner table)—for exercise and recreation *four hours*—it would take our parson the remainder of his four-and-twenty hours to receive and count his cash, without leaving him a minute to say his prayers. Archbishops, however, manage money and divine matters for the most part by deputy, and in this way gain time for many little secular employments, which we have not taken into our estimate of occupations, which cost the people so dear.—Globe.

A NEW KIND OF TRAFFIC.—

The Yankees are everywhere famous for *swapping*. It is not often, however, that we have to record a speculation like the following, even in Yankee land. In a portion of the great town of Great Barrington, known by the appropriate name of *Timber-shin*, lives one Austin until recently a sorrowing windower. The wife of Austin not long since died, leaving him a daughter aged 17 years. Like most who have been blest with excellent wives, he was extremely uncomfortable in this his bereaved state. Hard by lived a neighbor, whose happiness with a wife Austin envied. Austin one day mourned with his neighbor over his own hard lot, while he congratulated him upon the possession of such an excellent wife. The neighbor seemed to think that he would prefer the daughter of Austin as a companion to his own wife valuable as she was. A *swap* was finally proposed and agreed to. Austin received a little "boot" on account of the difference in the ages of the females. The females making no objection, the exchange was effected.—Austin received, and has for months lived with the wife of his neighbor, who makes good the place of her whose loss he had mourned. The daughter of Austin furnishes the neighbor with a wife, with which he is well pleased, congratulating himself not a little that he has *swapped* off his old wife for a *"bran new one, and only* had to pay five dollars to boot."—Stockbridge (Mass.) Visiter.

TAMING HORSES.

A successful mode of taming the wildest horses by breathing into their nostrils has lately been tested by numerous experiments in England, Mr. Catling in his Manners and Customs of the North American Indians, says he has often tried the experiment successfully on buffalo calves, in concurrence with the custom of the country, that they would follow at the heels of his horse as closely and affectionately as if accompanying their dams. The Indians tame the wild horses in the same manner, after having caught them with the *lasso*. Mr. Ellis, of Windsor, England, chanced to read the above facts. He determined to try the experiment. He did so upon a yearling colt, particularly unmanageable, and so successfully as to astonish the owner and grooms who had tried in vain to subdue it. Mr. Ellis is of opinion, that this is the secret of the celebrated Irish horse tamers, who displayed wonderful powers in this way. They pretended to whisper to the animal, and played with his head, and then probably breathed into its nostrils. This is a valuable discovery if true, and may be the means of preventing a great many accidents. It is at any rate worth trying and we therefore make it public for the benefit of those interested.

From the Maryland Republican.

LEGISLATION.—In all the annals of legislation, the proceedings of last session are unprecedented; some of their enactments are, in our estimation, unjust, some unconstitutional, some of doubtful construction, and some certainly *curious*.

They passed a law imposing a license of from one to three thousand dollars on brokers; they imposed a tax on *protested notes*; they passed an income tax law, of such doubtful import, that every county in the State put different constructions upon it, except a few, who *agree* on putting no construction at all upon it.

We call the attention of our readers to one of the most important of the enactments of the session, at the same time that we point out a few of its *singularities*;—singular in its wording, singular in its import, and singular in the powers it confers upon the judges, at the next October election.

It is to chapter 214; the 1st, 2d & 3d sections of which enact that after the year 1844 the election for members of the legislature shall be *held* every two years, that they shall be elected *for* two years and *meet* once in two years. Section 4 enacts that the term of office of Governor shall be for four years.

We being unable exactly to perceive the meaning of sec. 5, insert it in full, in hopes that wiser heads than ours, may be able to comprehend and explain it:

"Sec 5. And be it enacted. That the term of office for sheriffs hereafter elected *shall be for four grades*, the same person after having served four years shall be ineligible for the four years next succeeding."

Sections 6 & 7 require, after the confirmation of the act, the appointment of officers for two years; and no increase of the Governor's salary. Sec. 8 enacts that in case it is confirmed, it shall become a law.

But the preamble of section 9 gives the reasons for the enactment of the said section, which gives a most singular power to the judges of election, viz: that of determining by *their own* votes, whether the act shall become a law, or not. It says—

"*And whereas*, it is to be desired that the next legislature may know whether so important an alteration in the constitution and form of government of this State as is contemplated by this act is in accordance with the will of the people—therefore,

"Sec. 9. Be it enacted, That at the next annual election for delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, the judges of the elections of the several cities and counties of this State, *shall enquire of each other*, as he may come to cast his ballot, whether he is for or against the provisions of this bill, and shall record his vote accordingly, and shall make a return of the respective number of votes cast for or against the same, to the next General Assembly of Maryland."

By this section, which is copied from the engrossed *signed and sealed* law, the People of the State are excluded from the expression of their opinion on the subject, as is contemplated by the preamble, and the power is conferred entirely upon the judges of election!!!

THE SHINPLASTER LAW.—The last legislature, for the purpose of driving out the shinplasters which have been in circulation in our State, passed a law, with heavy penalties against those offending. Let those who are passing the notes of some of our Savings Institutions, be careful that they may not have to pay the fine imposed. The following is the law:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, That no person or association of persons or corporation, (except the banks of the State,) shall issue or put in circulation any promissory note, order, bill, evidence of debt, or other paper security, and any person so offending shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars for each offence.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That no person or association of persons, shall after the first day of June next, pay out, pass or circulate any promissory note, bill, order, evidence of debt, or other paper security, and any one so offending, shall forfeit and pay for each offence twenty dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That no ordinary keeper, trader or retailer, or other person or persons, who buy and sell under a license issued under and in virtue of the laws of this State, shall issue, pass out or receive after the first day of June next, any bill, note, order, evidence of debt or paper security, any one so offending shall forfeit his license, and all the courts and officers of this State, are hereby prohibited from granting a new license, to any person o persons so offending

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That this act shall receive a liberal interpretation, to suppress the mischief. And any note, bill, order or other writing, designed or used as money or currency, shall be held and considered a paper security within the meaning of this act, and the forfeitures under the first and second section of this act, shall be recovered in the name of the State, before a Justice of the Peace, as small debts are now recovered, and half such forfeitures shall go to the State and the other half to the informer.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That no one shall be liable to the penalties of this act, who can show that the note or evidence of debt, he issued passed or received, was a real bona fide evidence of debt, and not intended to circulate as money.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the issues of the several banks of this State shall not be considered as within the provisions of this act, nor shall the stock orders of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the issues of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company, or the issues of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, be considered as within the provisions of this act; provided that no corporation except the banks shall issue any new notes, orders or paper security for circulation.

A STARTLING PICTURE.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express, writing under date of the 13th, gives the following sad account of the condition of affairs at Washington:

"In seventeen days the existing revenue laws will expire, and the effect will be, unless there is prior legislation, not only no law by which the revenues can be collected, but the fiscal concerns of the Government must come to a stand.—The compromise act contemplates legislation anterior to July, and unless it comes we shall have free trade with a vengeance, and that not only by the re importation of goods now exporting for the purpose of obtaining the drawback but by flooding and glutting the home market with foreign goods, when there is no revenue laws in existence by which duties can be imposed.

With such a variety of opinions prevailing here, and such an array of facts accompanied by rumors of vetoes at one end of the Avenue, and a dogged stubbornness at the other, the prospect seems any thing but a pleasant one. The disease is a desperate one, and so desperate that one might almost believe that nothing short of an earthquake over "the ten mile square," sinking the guilty and the innocent together, would prove an adequate medicine for such a malady.—The righteous morally might survive the ruin, but the crooked and perverse, with the bad and the abandoned, deserve but a little better fate."

THE UNCERTAINTY OF WEALTH.

We are informed says the Republican that it has been but lately discovered that a lease for a large portion of the land which this city occupies, was executed for but 99 years, and not renewable.—Since the original lease, thousands of leases have been made and improvements to a vast amount have been erected on this property by various persons, who all confidently believed that the original lease was perpetual. The consequence is, that the entire property will revert to the original owners, at the expiration of the stated term of years, unless some new arrangement can be made with the present heirs, whom we are informed, are 30 in number, and of the State of Kentucky: The property is said to be 188 acres, running from the northeast corner of Baltimore and little Aisquith streets northerly, embracing all the property called Gallows Hill, and the northeasterly portion of the city, that extent.—Clipper.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1842.

NEW POSTAGE BILL PROPOSED.

Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, has reported a bill which contemplates many reforms in the Post Office Department in all of its branches. The people are materially interested in one branch of the subject, and I therefore condense one or two sections of it for the benefit of the readers of the Patriot. Some of the provisions of the bill seem to me to be wholly impracticable, and particularly the second section.

The first section declares that the rates of postage shall be as follows:

LETTERS.

That the following shall be the rates of postage charged in future upon all letters and packets (except such as may be exempted by law) conveyed in the mail of the United States, viz: For every letter composed of a single sheet of paper, conveyed not exceeding thirty miles five cents; over thirty, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty miles, ten cents, over one hundred and fifty, and not exceeding four hundred miles, twenty cents; over four hundred miles, twenty-five cents; and for every double letter, or letter composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates; and for every triple letter, or letter composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates; and every packet composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more other articles, and weighing one ounce of avoirdupois, quadruple those rates; and in that proportion for all greater weights, and all way newspapers and pamphlets shall in future, be subject to the rates of postage charged upon other similar newspapers and pamphlets.

NEWSPAPERS.

The second section enacts that it shall be the duty of the editors and publishers of newspapers and periodicals, to keep a register of all papers and periodicals sent by mail, according to a form to be furnished by the Department, setting the day when sent, the office where deposited, and the post office where sent, which they shall certify, and return quarterly to the General Post Office Department; which statement and return shall be the authority whereby the Department shall charge the postmasters having charge of the office to which newspapers and periodicals shall have been sent.—And the Postmaster General is hereby authorized, in case of the neglect or refusal any editor or publisher of a newspaper or periodical to keep the register, and make the quarterly return above mentioned, to prohibit the transmission, through the mail, of any newspaper or periodical for which such return shall not have been made and to continue such prohibition until such return shall be duly made according to the requirements of this law.

The third section says, that after the 30th of September, 1842, there shall be paid upon newspapers and periodicals mailed and sent to subscribers, in lieu of the postage now paid by law, the following rates of postage, viz: upon all newspapers containing not more than square inches, the same rate of postage fixed by the thirtieth section of the act approved third of March, 1825, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts for establishing and regulating the Post Office Department;" and upon all newspapers of greater size than square inches, there shall be imposed an additional postage of one cent for every five square inches over and above the said number of inches.

The fourth section limits the franking privilege to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the ex-Presidents of the United States, or the widow of an ex-President, and the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and the Postmaster General. All officers of the Government heretofore having the franking privilege, are to keep an account of all postage charged and payable upon letters, packages, or other matters received through the mail by such officers, respectively, touching the duties or business of their respective offices, and these accounts for postage are to be allowed, and paid quarter-yearly out of the contingent fund of the bureau or Department.

All public documents printed by order of either House of Congress, may be transmitted through the mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States, in the same manner as is provided for and authorized by the now existing laws on that subject.

The other sections limit the franking privilege to members in a manner which shall require a more exact use of the same than is now tolerated and practised.

The ninth section prohibits the transmission of letters by stages, railroad cars, packet boats, or other vehicle or vessels, except those in the employ of the Government.

The tenth section prohibits private expresses.

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