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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From the Malbro' Gazette.

The Plough—safer than the Ship—Agriculture better than Trade.

SIR—I remember that I was struck even when a small lad, with the observation of some old Latin Author, that every one is discontented with his own lot, and sighs for a change, thinking he can discern some peculiar hardship in his particular destiny from which all others are exempt. With no class is this repining and dissatisfied disposition more prevalent than with Farmers, and the sons of Farmers. Most especially do they envy the lot of him who resides in the city—be his condition what it may, even that most unmanly, that womanish employment of counter-hopping and selling ribbons and tape! while properly viewed, no occupation is so wholesome—none more honorable than that of ploughing the land for the means and the fruits of independence. Suppose the gains to be slow, still are they not sure, to the amount at least, of all the essential comforts of life? If men of depraved appetites choose to imagine that comfort consists in luxuries that affluence only can procure—If there are fools enough to believe that because the rich man can sport his fine equipage; and display his costly wines, that therefore there can be no respectability nor happiness in a plain Jersey waggon, and glass of old rye; or, better yet for those who better like it, a draft of Adams Ale from a clean gourd—why such men must be left to the torments of idleness, and the misery of imaginary wants.

The curse of this generation is that neither Father nor Sons can accommodate themselves to the altered condition of their families and their country. In the slave holding States they can't agree to settle down and work their way upon what in New England would be considered a magnificent beginning for any young man—say 60 acres of land, a span of horses—two ploughs—a cart—a yoke of oxen—two cows and a couple of sows big with pig. In any State north of Maryland, beginning even in Delaware, such a beginning would be considered *extraordinary*!—especially if to this catalogue of real good things, were added a *wife* who would rise before the Sun, give orders for breakfast, put on her clean apron and then put her own hand to the churn!

If I had my way, I would compel every Father in the State who owned more than two hundred acres of land, to assign the next sixty to his son; by way of beginning help him to build a snug house; give him wherewith to work his farm if he could, and let him go to work and feel that he was independent! The very occupation it would afford would make his son happy and keep him out of harms way—more especially if possessed of the inappreciable blessing of a good education, and fondness for books—much more enviable would be the prospects and the condition of a young man, so started in life, than of one who, with a fortune of three times that amount commits himself to the uncertain voyage of mercantile life and the ruinous vicissitudes of trade. S. S. I.

Washington, August 3.

We conceive the remarks of our correspondent just and appropriate; and they are clearly illustrated in the following paragraph extracted from the New York Journal of Commerce:—

Risk of Mercantile Life.—General Dearborn, in a lecture delivered last winter, before the Farmers of the Massachusetts Legislature, declared that ninety-seven out of every one hundred persons who obtained their livelihood by buying and selling, failed or died insolvent. This fact he ascertained by reference to the books of the custom-house, the banks, the Probate office, and from the recollections of the oldest merchants.

A fact of a somewhat similar character we have ascertained by comparing the names of persons in business as given in Longworth's Directory, Spring of 1837, with those in the same Directory of the present year. Our comparison only extended to the letter B. We found that of 957 business men and firms whose names begin with this letter, in the Directory of 1837, four hundred and thirty six are not to be found in that for 1842, leaving 531 still remaining. Consequently nearly one half have disappeared in five years; and it is reasonable to suppose that a similar proportion holds good throughout the alphabet. Of those whose names are still continued in the Directory probably many are winding up their affairs, but to what extent this remark is true, we have not the means of knowing. On the other hand, some have doubtless retired from business, who are not insolvent.

Nothing is more common than for farmers, mechanics, and others, to exclaim, "Oh happy merchant," and to envy his happiness, but they little know the cares, anxieties and toils, to which he is subject. Especially within the last five or six years, mercantile life in this country has been little else than a series of disappointments and troubles. Were it not for the hope of better times, few would wish to continue in a business so uncertain and precarious.

FUNERALS.—AFFECTING INCIDENT.

People have ominous dread of encountering funerals, now, for our own part, we like to meet a funeral; and what is more, we find a melancholy pleasure in turning round and following it. Touches of genuine nature are to be met with at a funeral. The artificial is thrown aside, the mask we all wear in the business or pleasure of life falls off, and we are able sometimes to catch occasional glimpses of men as they really are, or ought to be. We say sometimes for there is abundance of hypocrisy at a funeral as any where else, but even this is worth contemplating. There is much matter for conjecture in funerals we like to imagine that we see reflected in the faces of the mourners what manner of man was the deceased. We try to puzzle out the expression of the disappointed legatee, and the more subdued grief of him, who, having been bequeathed much, regrets that he has not got more; or of him who, having the lion's share, is yet sorrowful that he had not the good fortune to have had all. Then there are the mourners, not of hoods, scarfs, and weepers, but of the heart—mourning a loss beyond that of the world's losses—losses no world's wealth can repair. The tender, dutiful wife, the prudent, affectionate husband the son or daughter of our youth or our age. The parent dropping ripe into the lap of earth, or, deeper grief, cut off in the midst of his hopes, expectations, and pursuits, leaving, perhaps, a young family stenderly provided for, or not at all; the attached and long esteemed friend, the woman we loved, or could have loved. These are the griefs, various in the expression, that surrounding the yawning grave, pay the last sad offices to the unconscious dead; then slowly, and with down cast weeping eyes, wend slowly homewards their melancholy way.

It was a fine summer Sabbath evening [illegible] and we were knocking about among the tombstones as usual, making our observations upon life and character, when our attention was arrested by a plain coffin borne upon the shoulders of four men in black, and followed by eight chief mourners, all in decent but humble suits of sables. The chief mourners were eight children, or, to speak more correctly, three boys and three girls, with two little 'toddles,' mere infants, straggling in the rear. The eldest boy and girl might have been about fourteen and fifteen years respectively; the next, twelve and eleven; the third pair between seven and eight, the youngest, as we have said, between infancy and childhood The eyes of all spectators were upon the bereaved ones as they stood around the grave, yawning to receive their only parent and provider; and few were the dry eyes of those who beheld the melancholy group—the eldest boy looking fierce and man-like, the rest weeping bitterly, save the youngest pair looking wonderingly around, as if marvelling what all the ceremony might mean.

"Cutting funeral, sir," observed a little pursy man in black who stood near us; "werry cutting funeral indeed," repeated the little man, blowing his nose violently.

"Who are they?" we inquired, not without anticipating something like the little domestic history we were favored with by the nose blowing little man in black.

"Horphans, sir—every one on 'em horphans; that's their mother as is a bein' buried, sir."

"Indeed."

"Yes, sir; she was a 'spectable woman—highly 'spectable, indeed—werry virtuous, poor woman, sir—paid rates and taxes in the parish for twenty years I ought to know it; for I'm one of the overseers—I am."

"I should like to hear something of the family."

"Should you, sir? Well, you shall hear; but it's a melancholy story—werry melancholy, indeed. You must know, sir, there wasn't a more decenter couple in this parish, than Thomas Mason and his wife, Jane ——; they were well to do, and doing well; every body respected them, for they paid their way, and was civil to their customers. Well, Thomas fell in a decline, sir, and died; but he didn't die soon enough—for his sickness wasted all his substance, and the business was neglected, so the family fell into poverty; but the poor widow struggled on, and the exertions she made to sustain them little ones was really the wonder of the neighborhood. "Mr. Smith," says she to me, when I offered some relief, "I won't trouble this world long, and parish money shall never cross my palm; but when I'm gone, you won't see my desolate orphan's want a morsel of bread." So, poor woman, she was right; for she soon sickened, and was bedridden for thirteen months; and them children, as you see a standing 'round their mother's grave, worked themselves to an oil to keep her from the hospital—much more the work'us. The girls worked all day; and the boys and girls sat up all night by turn and turn about, with their poor mother—she was sorely afflicted, poor woman. Well, sir, when she died at last, our vicar went and offered his assistance, and told the children, of course, the parish would bury their mother; but that their hobstinate boy—him that's a givin' his orders—would'nt hear of it, and blowed up the vicar for mentioning such a thing.

So the vicar comes to me, and says he, Mr. Smith, these here young Masons is the oddiest babies as ever I see, for they've sold their bed and all their things to bury their mother; let's make up a purse for them, and there's my sovereign to begin with Says I, never mind, I'll bring them right; and the parish shall bury the poor woman, so that'll be so much saved; and with that I goes off to Poppin's court, and into the fust floor; there was the poor woman dead, and the room stripped of all the furniture and things. Says that there youth, "Mr. Smith," says he, "I'd be very glad to see you another time, but we're in great grief for our mother bein' dead, and we hope you'll excuse us askin' you to sit down." "Lord love you sir, there wasn't the sign of a chair or a table in the room, nothing but the corpse, and a bit of a plank" Says I, 'my boy, I'm sorry or your grief, but I hope you won't have any objection to let the parish manage your poor mother's funeral." With that sir, the boy flares up like any thing, whips up a poker, and swears if he catches the parish a comin' to touch his mother, he'll brain the lot of 'em; "Mother lived without the parish;" says he, 'died without the parish, and she'll be buried without the parish!" With that he opens the door and shews me down stairs as if he was a suckin' markiss; that's the story on 'em sir; and they're a riggler hindependent lot as ever I see. God help them, poor things!"

And with this the little man blew his nose once more, as the group of motherless children, reformed in their sad order of procession, and with streaming eyes, and many repeated last looks at their mother's grave, departed to their naked home.

CONGRESS.

Senate, August 30th.

REVENUE BILL.

A message was received from the President stating that among other bills he had signed and approved the Revenue Bill.

PROTEST.

A message in writing was received from the President.

Mr. Botts, moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of considering the Message; after some trouble in collecting a quorum of members the rules were suspended.

The Speaker then laid before the House the following message, which it will be perceived is a protest against the report of the House on his 4th Veto.

PROTEST OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives:

By the Constitution of the United States it is provided, that "every bill shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States: if he *approve* he *shall* sign it; but if *not*, he *shall* return, it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it."

In strict compliance with the positive obligation thus imposed upon me by the Constitution, not having been able to bring myself to approve a bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imposts, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes I returned the same to the House, with my objections to its becoming a law. These objections, which had entirely satisfied my own mind of the great impolicy, if not the unconstitutionality, of the measure, were presented in the most respectful, and even deferential, terms. I would not have been so far forgetful of what was due from one department of the Government to another, as to have intentionally employed, in my official intercourse with the House, any language that could be, in the slightest degree, offensive to those to whom it was addressed. If, in assigning my objections to the bill, I had so far forgotten what was due to the House of Representatives as to impugn its motives in passing the bill, I should owe, not only to that House, but to the country, my most profound apology. Such departure from propriety is however, not complained of in any proceeding which the House has adopted. It has on the contrary, been expressly made a subject of remark, and almost of complaint, that the language in which my dissent was couched was studiously guarded and cautious.

Such being the character of the official communication in question, I confess I was wholly unprepared for the course which has been pursued in regard to it In the exercise of the power to regulate its own proceedings, the House, for the first time, it is believed, in the history of the Government, thought proper to refer the Message to a select committee of its own body, for the purpose (as my respect for the House would have compelled me to infer) of deliberately weighing the objections urged against the bill by the Executive, with a view to its own judgment upon the question of the final adoption or rejection of the measure.

Of the temper and feelings in relation to myself of some of the members selected for the performance of this duty, I have nothing to say. That was a matter entirely within the discretion of the House of Representatives. But that Committee, taking a different view of its duty from that which I should have supposed had led to its creation, instead of confining itself to the objections urged against the bill, availed itself of the occasion formerly to arraign the motives of the President for others of his acts since his induction into office. In the absence of all proof, and, as I am bound to declare, against all law or precedent in parliamentary proceedings, and at the same time, in a manner which it would be difficult to reconcile with the comity, hitherto sacredly observed in the intercourse between independent and co-ordinate departments of the Government, it has assailed my whole official conduct, without a shadow of a pretext for such assault, and stopping short of impeachment, has charged me, nevertheless, with offences declared to deserve impeachment. Had the extraordinary report which the committee thus made to the House been permitted to remain without the sanction of the latter, I should not have uttered a regret, or complaint, upon the subject. But, unaccompanied as it is by any particle of testimony to support the charges it contains, without a deliberate examination, almost without any discussion, the House of Representatives has been pleased to adopt it as its own, and, thereby, to become my accuser before the country, and before the world. The high character of such an accuser, the gravity of the charges which has been made, and the judgment pronounced against me, by the adoption of the Report upon a distinct and separate vote of the House, leaves me no other alternative but to enter my solemn protest against the proceedings, as unjust to myself as a man, as an invasion of my constitutional powers as Chief Magistrate of the American People, and as a violation, in my person, of rights secured to every citizen by the laws and the Constitution. That Constitution has entrusted to the House of Representatives the sole power of impeachment. Such impeachment is required to be tried before the most august tribunal known to our institutions.

The Senate of the United States, composed of the Representatives of the sovereignty of the States, is converted into a hall of justice, and in order to insure the strictest observance of the rules of evidence and of legal procedure, the Chief Justice of the United States, the highest judicial functionary of the land, is required to preside over its deliberations. In the presence of each judicatory the voice of faction is presumed to be silent, and the sentence of guilt or innocence is pronounced under the most solemn sanction of religion, of honor, and of law. To such a tribunal does the Constitution authorize the House of Representatives to carry up its accusation against any chief of the Executive Department whom it may believe to be guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors.—Before that tribunal the accused is confronted with his accusers, and may demand the privilege, which the justice of the common law secures to the humblest citizen, of a full, patient, and impartial inquiry into the facts, upon the testimony of witnesses, rigidly examined, and deposing in the face of day. If such a proceeding had been adopted towards me, unjust as I should certainly have regarded it, I should, I trust, have met with a becoming constancy a trial as painful as it would have been undeserved I would have manifested, by a profound submission to the laws of my country, my perfect faith in her justice, and relying on the purity of my motives, and the rectitude of my conduct, should have looked forward with confidence to a triumphant refutation in the presence of that country, and by the solemn judgment of such a tribunal, not only of whatever charges might have been formally preferred against me, but of all the calumnies of which I have hitherto been the unresisting victim. As it is, I have been accused without evidence, and condemned without a hearing. As far as such proceedings can accomplish it, I am deprived of public confidence in the administration of the government, and denied even the boast of a good name—a name transmitted to me from a patriot father, prized as my proudest inheritance, and carefully preserved for those who are to come after me, as the most precious of all earthly possessions. I am not only subjected to imputations affecting my character as an individual, but am charged with violating pledges which I never gave; and because I execute what I believe to be the law, with usurping powers not conferred by law; and above all, with using the powers conferred upon the President by the constitution, from corrupt motives and unwarrantable ends. And these charges are made without any particle of evidence to sustain them, and, as I solemnly affirm, without any foundation in truth.

Why is a proceeeding of this sort adopted at this time? Is the occasion for it found in the fact that having been elected to the second office under the Constitution by the free and voluntary suffrages of the People, I have succeeded to the first, according to the express provisions of the fundamental law of the same People. It is true that the succession of the Vice President to the Chief Magistracy has never occurred before, and that all prudent and patriotic minds have looked on this new trial of the wisdom and stability of our institutions with a somewhat anxious concern. I have been made to feel too sensibly the difficulties of my unprecedented position, not to know all that is intended to be conveyed in the reproach cast upon a President without a party. But I found myself placed in this most responsible station by no usurpation or contrivance of my own. I was called to it, under Providence, by the supreme law of the land, and the deliberately declared will of the People. It is by these, the People, that I have been clothed with the high powers which they have seen fit to confide to their Chief Executive, and been charged with the solemn responsibility under which those powers are to be exercised. It is to them I hold myself answerable, as a moral agent, for a free and conscientious discharge of the duties which they have imposed upon me. It is not as an individual merely that I am now called upon to resist the encroachment of unconstitutional power. I represent the executive authority of the people of the United States, and it is in their name, whose mere agent and servant I am, and whose will declared it their fundamental law, I dare not, even were I inclined, to disobey, that I protest against every attempt to break down the undoubted constitutional power of this department without a solemn amendment of that fundamental law.

I am determined to uphold the Constitution in this, as in other respects to the utmost of my ability, and in defiance of all personal consequences. What may happen to an individual is of little importance; but the Constitution of the country, or any of its great and clear principles and provisions, is too sacred to be surrendered, under any circumstances whatever by those who are charged with its protection and defence. Least of all should he be held guiltless, who placed at the head of one of the great departments of the Government, should shrink from the exercise of its unquestionable authority on the most important occasions and should consent, without a struggle, to efface all the barriers so carefully created by the people to control and circumscribe the powers confided to their various agents. It may be desirable, as the majority of the House of Representatives has declared it is, that no such checks upon the will of the Legislature should be suffered to continue. This is a matter for the people and States to decide; but until they shall have decided it, I shall feel myself bound to execute, without fear or favor, the law, as it has been written by our predecessors.

I protest against this whole proceeding of the House of Representatives, as *ex parte* and *extra judicial*. I protest against it, as subversive of the common right of all citizens to be condemned only upon a fair and impartial trial according to law and evidence before the country. I protest against it, as destrutive of all the comity of intercourse between the Departments of this Government, and destined, sooner or later, to lead to conflict fatal to the peace of the country and the integrity of the Constitution. I protest against it in the name of that Constitution, which is not only my own shield of protection and defence, but that of every American citizen. I protest against it in the name of the People, by whose will I stand where I do, and by whose authority I exercised the power which I am charged with having usurped, and to whom I am responsible for a firm and faithful discharge, according to my own conviction of duty, of a high stewardship confided to me by them. I protest against it, in the name of all regulated liberty, and all limited government, as a proceeding tending to the utter destruction of the checks and balances of the constitution, and the accumulating in the hands of the House of Representatives, or a bare majority of Congress for the time being, an uncontrolled and despotic power. And I respectfully ask, that this, my protest, may be entered upon the journal of the House of Representatives, as a solemn and formal declaration, for all time to come, of the injustice and unconstitutionality of such a proceeding.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, Aug. 30, 1842.

The Message having been read.

Mr. Adams obtained the floor and proceeded to remark, that there seemed to be an expectation that he would propose some measure suitable to be adopted on the present occasion. Mr. A. knew of no reason for such an expectation, but that he had been the mover of the resolution by which the message had been referred to the committee, and the report, against which the President had sent to the House such a multitude of protests, was written by him.

So far as it had been written Mr. A. held himself responsible to the House and the country. But it was because the House adopted, and not because he had written the report that the President had sent such a bundle of protests; he (Mr. A.) therefore, felt no necesity or obligation upon himself to propose what measures the House ought to adopt for the vindication of its own dignity and honor. He therefore from the motives of delicacy declined acting on the occasion.

Mr. Botts, having the floor then said: if he understood the message which had been read at the clerk's table, it declared that the action of the House in adopting the report of the select committee was without precedent in our parliamentary history. Now it seemed that, on this occasion, the President's memory must have been in some degree treacherous. Another and a very memorable case of the like kind had occurred, and one in which the President had himself taken an important part, and Mr. B. proposed to measure out to him the very same measure which he had meted out to the then President of the United States.

In 1834 the Senate had adopted certain resolutions, condemning the course of President Jackson in the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States to the State banks. In consequence of this movement on the part of the Senate, President Jackson sent to that body a *protest* against the right of the Senate to express any opinion censuring his public course; and, what made the case then stronger than the present case, was, that the Senate constituted the jury by whom he was to be tried should any impeachment be brought against him. The Senate, after a long, elaborate discussion of the whole matter, and the most eloquent and overpowering torrent of debate that ever was listened to in this country, adopted the three following resolutions:

1. Resolved, that while the Senate is and ever will be ready to receive from the President all such messages and communications as the Constitution and laws and the usual course of business authorize him to transmit to it, yet it cannot recognise any right in him to make a formal protest against votes and proceedings of the Senate, declaring such votes and proceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the Senate to enter such protest on its Journal.

On this resolution the yeas and nays were taken, and it was adopted by a vote of 27 to 16, and among the recorded votes in its favor stood the names of JOHN TYLER, now acting President of the United States, and Daniel Webster, now his Prime Minister.

The second resolution was as follows:

2. Resolved, That the aforesaid protest is a breach of the privileges of the Senate, and that it be not entered on the Journal.

The same vote, numerically, was given in favor of this resolution; and among the yeas stood the name of JOHN TYLER now acting President of the United States, and of Daniel Webster, now his Prime Minister.

The third resolution read as follows:

3 Resolved, That the President of the United States has no right to send a protest to the Senate against any of its proceedings.

And in sanction of this resolution also the record showed the names of the same JOHN TYLER and Daniel Webster.

Mr. B. went on to say that it was not often that he was driven to the necessity of adopting the sentiments of others instead of giving expressions to his own: he was in the habit of thinking, of speaking, and of acting for himself; but, on this occasion, he should adopt a few extracts of the speech of a gentleman whom whatever opinion he might hold concerning certain parts of his public course, he never had hesitated to admit to be the ablest of juriste and the soundest of constitutional lawyers. Never were words more applicable to the very case now before the House. This masterly speech (of Mr. Webster) would be found in the 10th volumn of Gales & Seaton's Congressional Debates, page 670:

4 Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to return the message and Protest to its author.

Mr. Botts having read the remarks of Mr. Webster upon the protest of 1834, moved the previous question and brought the House directly to a vote upon the resolutions.

The First Resolution passed by a vote of Yeas 87—Nays 46.

The Second by Yeas 86—Nays 48.

The Third by Yeas 86—Nays 53.

The Fourth Resolution was rejected, Yeas 62—Nays 69.

The President in all this proceeding wears very much the appearance of having been at last "headed" by Mr. Botts.

THE SMOKERS.

[The smallest song in the world.]—Author unknown.

"We three,
Brothers be
In one cause;
Bill puffs,
Tom snuffs,
And I chaws."

American Mechanic.

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