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 New Orleans Picayune.

REAL GAME COCK OF THE WILDERNESS.

Conscience, says Shakespear, makes cowards of us all, and old conceits says we, make fools of us all. A Hoosier, who was returning from one of the fancy balls on Saturday night last, while on his way home to a flat boat, cut up such extraordinary shines and antics that the watchman thought him every way entitled to an introduction to our worthy Recorder. Two or three nights previous, he had seen Dan Marble in the Game Cock of the wilderness, and the thing pleased him so well that he rigged himself out on Saturday evening as much like the game Chicken as possible, and went to the ball. Where there he gave occasionally a crow, and took occasionally a drink until at length he found himself somewhat loaded down by the head, although elevated in spirits, and perfectly ripe for any thing.

The putting out of the lights, at some two o'clock in the morning was the signal for our hero to put out for home.—He felt so well, to use his own words 'that he could'nt hold himself still,' and so wide awake, that every corner he came to, he would flap his arms violently against his sides, and crow so much like a chicken, that every rooster in the neighborhood, thinking it the signal for daybread, joined in the chorus. Chapman himself, in his happiest efforts never could have excelled this second Sampson Hardhead.

He had just given a specimen of his skill in crowing at the corner of Poydras Tchoupitas streets, when a watchman came up and told him he must make less noise.

'Noise! Ooh-ooh-a ooh! Do you call that noise?' said the fellow giving another sample of his abilities at crowing.

'Noise! yes—you must shut up.'—Who are you any how?'

'I'm the second Game Cock of the Wilderness—Look out for my gaffs,' at the same time jumping sideways at the watchman, hiting him with his right foot and elbow and sending him stumbling in the middle of the street.

'You're a hard Chicken at all events,' said the Charley, recovering himself and walking up to this new species of customer a second time. 'Blow me if I can get the hang of you.'

'You will soon—Ooh-ooh a-ooh!' replied the droll customer, hopping up and giving the watchman another 'side winder,' as the latter called it in the Court. This was too much, and Charley accordingly called in the assistance of one of his 'brethren,' and soon had the game cock safely under lock and key.—He crowed several times on his way to the watch house, and once or twice tried to hop up and knock over the Charlies upon the same principles as a regular game chicken work at his adversary, but they soon understood his tricks, and took measures to keep out of his reach. On being pushed into the dark rooms, he broke out with—

'Well, this is a pretty place. I *don't* think, It's as dark as a box of blacking let me out or I'll butt the door down. I wish I had my big lamp here to light up with. It's a perfect prarie on fire. I sot it out once the darkest night that ever came over: all creation riz, thinkin' it was daylight. Let me out; I'm a liberty pole, and cant bear confinement.' In this way he went on, using, a part of the time, ideas he recollected from the play, and filling up the rest with original specimens of his own.

In the morning, on being brought before the Recorder, he said his old name was Bill Bloom, but that he had taken that of Samson Hardhead, jr. Because it pleased him better.

'Well Samson,' said his honor, 'what do you follow?'

'Crowing, principally,' retorted Hardhead, I've taken up the business lately'

'You was fighting the watchman last night said the Recorder.'

'Fighting! you don't call that fighting, do you? I was only practising on a new principle.' If you should see me sure enough fighting once'st, you'd think war had broke out in earnest. Fighting! why, if I'd been really fighting with that chap, I'd have jumped clean down his throat, and stopped his digestion for a fortnight.'

'State the circumstances of the arrest' said his honor to the watchman.

The latter was proceeding, when the Hoosier sung out—

'Squire, that varmint is telling lies so fast that you can't find time to believe him. Look here, Squire, do the thing that's right by me, will you; don't believe that chap.'

'Silence,' said the Recorder.

'Oh well if you're going on the gag principle, I'm shot up but there is one thing that you must understand that I'm an American citizen, slightly touched with the game cock, and I go in on the principle that our country is just as good as another, and in time of peace a darned sight better. Ooh-a-ooh a-ooh! day's abreakin!'

'Silence!' again said the Recorder.—'I shall find you ten dollars for this offence but if you are caught here again you won't get off so easy.'

'Go ahead' said the Hoosier, as he walked out of the office. He took one more crow however, on the steps, and then made for his flat boat.

NEW METHOD OF COMPUTING INTEREST.

The most expeditious mode of computing interest, which we have ever seen is explained in the United States Almenac for 1843. It is only necessary, by this process, to multiply the decimal of the year by the principal, and the product by the rate per cent The decimal for each day in the year is given, so that the work is a complete interest table—the result is as easily acquired as by Rowlett or Preston The explanation is found in the above named work, page 299, viz.

To apply these columns (referring to the columns of the day of the month, day of the year, and decimal of the year, which are prefixed to the tide table) to the computation of interest, suppose a note of hand for $1012 to become due at the end of ninety-five days, is given February 17, 1833, and that the rate of interest is 6 per cent., required the time it becomes due and the amount of interest to be paid Against the date, February 17, we have 47 for the complete day of the year: adding 95 to this we have 142, and looking over the next pages, we find this number against May 23d, which is therefore the day on which the note becomes due. Also against February 17 is the decimal 129, and against May 23d the decimal 389

129

The difference is 260

the fraction of a year for which the interest is to be computed. Multiplying the principal by this fraction, and the product by the rate per cent will give the interest thus:

Principal,	$1012
Fraction of a year,	260
	60720
	2024
First product,	263.120
Rate per cent.	6
Interest required,	15.78620

It strikes us that this is the most complete mode of computing interest that has ever been published. Mr. Downes, we believe, is the first person that applied the decimal of the year to this purpose.

[Philad. Courier.

CALOMEL.—The following extract is from the lectures of N. Chapman, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania; located in Philadelphia. He thus discourseth on the use of Calomel.

"Gentlemen: If you could see what I almost daily see in my private practice in this city, persons from the South in the very last stages of wretched existence emaciated to a skeleton; with both tables of the skull almost completely perforated in many places, the nose half gone, with rotten jaws, ulcerated throats, breaths more pestiferous, more intolerable than poisonous upas, limbs racked with the pains of the inquisition, minds as imbecile as the puling babe, a grievous burden to themselves and a disgusting spectacle to others, you would exclaim, as I have often done, 'O! the lamentable want of science that dictates the abuse of that noxious drug, calomel, in the Southern States!' Gentlemen, it is a disgraceful reproach to the profession of medicine; it is quackery, horrid, unwarranted, murderous quackery. What merit do gentlemen of the South flatter themselves they possess, by being able to salivate a patient? Cannot the veriest fool in Christendom salivate—give calomel? But I will ask another question. Who is it that can stop the career of mercury, at will, after he has taken the reins in his own destructive and ungovernable hands? He who, for an ordinary cause, resigns the fate of his patients to mercury, is a vile enemy to the sick; and if he is tolerably popular, will, in one successful season have paved the way for the business of life; for he has enough to do ever afterward to stop the mercurial breach of the constitutions of his dilapidated patients. He has thrown himself in fearful proximity to death, and has now to fight him at arm's length as long as the patient maintains a miserable existence."

A countryman in one of the western states, with a load of meal, drove up to a lady's door, when the following brief conversation took place:

'Do you want any meal ma'am?'

'What do you ask for a bushel?'

'Ten cents, ma'am—prime!'

'O, I can get it for a fip!'

[In a despairing tone]—'*Dear lady!* will you take a bushel for nothing?'

'Is it sifted?'—[N. O. Pic.

SQUIRRELS, AND A SIGN OF A HARD WINTER.—The Detroit Advertiser says a squirrel hunt took place near that city last week, Thursday. The total killed was 3360. Other papers notice like wholesale slaughters. The squirrels seem to abound this fall in unusual profusion all over the country. For some weeks past in the woods in the neighborhood of Fort Erie, across the river, have literally swarmed with them. Within the past week or two, they have crossed the Niagara to this side in immense numbers. The rapidity and width of the river have, of course, proved fatal to many of them; but little armies of them have nevertheless succeeded in gaining our shore, whence they pushed off South. On the Allegany river, we are told, they are so numerous, that it is not deemed worth while to waste powder and shot in killing them. Those wishing a squirrel pie, stand on the bank of the stream, and knock the little "varmint" on the head with a stick as they swim across. This apparent general emigration of the squirrels to the South is held by the Indians, and others knowing in such matters, to betoken a hard winter.

PINS.

The pins manufactured by the Howe manufacturing Company, of Birmingham, Conn., excite much attention at the Fair of the American Institute They are of the usual sizes, "but differ from the imported pin mainly in this, that they are SOLID HEADED—that is, the pin and head are one and indivisible. The pins twice the stiffness of the English, and the point of exceeding fineness, owing to improvements in the method of manufacturing. They are of admirable quality and finish, and are afforded cheaper then pins have ever been before—[three hundred for five cents] The establishment now turns out over one million pins per day, and is prepared to supply promptly the whole Union."

AN APPETITE.—The Boston Medical Journal makes mention of a pauper from England named Charles Mulien, who has been for some time in the Boston Work house, and whose appetite almost ruined that excellent establishment. He has been re-shipped for England—out of fear we presume, that he would cause a famine here. The Journal says:

"He could not be sattsfied with eating, he has devoured six pounds of bread, and washed it down repeatedly, with four quarts of water, chocolate or coffee—taking either, indifferently; or as they were given to him. Raw carrots, apples, meat, and in fact any thing on which he could lay his hands, he devoured with ravenous avidity. A pan of bread was habitually placed by his bed, on retiring, and whenever he awoke in the night, he lunched enormously, and with unabated satisfaction, at the expense of the city. A case of bulimia, thus strongly marked, has not been recognized by medical gentlemen in this part of the country for a long time."

GREAT VALUE OF INDIAN CORN.

I believe it is generally admitted that there is no grain grown in the United States of more value as to its general usefulness for both man and beast, than Indian corn; and yet with what contempt is it treated by many, when it is occasionally placed on our tables in the form of bread. How many have I fallen in with in my travels among northern people, particularly among those who are unaccustomed to the mode of living in the middle or Southern States, who exclaim against corn bread, of its usefulness, any farther than for stock. I think the cause of dislike is more from the want of knowledge how to prepare it for the table than any thing else.

Plain Corn Bread.—Six pints meal, one tablespoonful salt, four pints water, thoroughly mixed with the hand, and baked in oblong rolls about two inches thick; use as much dough for each roll as can be conveniently shaped in the hand. Many persons use hot water. In winter it is certainly best. The bread is better to be made half an hour or more before it is baked, the oven must be tolerably hot when the dough is put in. All kinds of corn bread require a hotter oven and to be baked quicker than flour.

Light Corn Bread.—Stir four pints meal into three pints tepid water; and one large teaspoonful salt, let it rise five or six hours, then stir up with the hand and bake it in a brisk oven.

Corn Muffins.—Made in the same way as corn cakes. Grease hoops and heat the copper slightly before putting in either corn cakes or muffins. A better muffin is made by substituting two pints flour instead of meal.

The above receipts comprise only a few of the many ways there are in use for preparing corn meal as a healthy and palatable dish for our tables. Economy should be the order of the day; not only with the farmers, but with all who wish prosperity in this present life.

It is not to be expected that our wives and daughters can add much to our wealth in the way of out-door business. I think they should be wholly exempted from any care beyond the garden. Let then wives and daughters look to make their husbands and fathers comfortable, as he comes in from his daily labor with a clean house, table all spread, some warm corn cakes, boiled ham, &c. &c. Much better for the husband than to be addressed, "you must get your own supper or dinner, for I have done enough for one day; and the girls are as tired as I am."

HENRY ANDREWS.

Putnam Co., January 1842.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDEPENDENCE.

Great Fire at Liverpool—Destruction of American Produce to the amount of three millions of dollars.

The packet ship Independence, Nye, arrived at New York on Tuesday, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Saturday, 25th September. The most important item of intelligence is the account of a destructive fire at Liverpool, by which several lives were lost, and property to an immense amount destroyed.

The weather still continued favorable, and rapid progress had been made in securing the crops in the backward districts.

The papers do not contain very important news; but the most exciting subject seems to be a violent discussion going on about the Ashburton Treaty—Nearly all the papers come out and denounce it as the Ashburton capitulation; and the London Times is the only one that supports him.

Lord Ashburton is to be made an Earl as soon as possible, and the London papers say his title ought to be 'Earl Surrender."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Com. Adv.

Liverpool, Sept. 24th.

It is with much regret we have to mention that early yesterday morning this town was visited by a most extensive and calamitous fire, by which much property was destroyed.

The total quantity of cotton consumed is estimated at present at 50,000 bales, but it is supposed that the number will be increased when the exact quantity is ascertained.

It is also estimated that about 15,000 barrels of turpentine have been consumed by the fire, besides a large quantity of produce of various other descriptions. From the Liverpool papers of Sept. 21.

AWFULLY DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AT LIVERPOOL.

Yesterday morning witnessed the most awfully destructive fire, whether as regards life or property, that has ever taken place in this locality—more destructive, indeed, than the memorable fire in 1802, which destroyed the Goree warehouses.

On that occasion, the estimated damage was—warehouses, £11 500; grain, £120.000, sugar; £60 000; coffee £3.-5'0; cotton £30 000; sundries, £60 000—total, £321,000; whereas, on the present occasion, one article alone—cotton—has been destroyed to an extent exceeding the whole of the loss by that memorable fire.

It has been ascertained by the broker's returns that 37,474 bales of cotton have been consumed by the conflagration of yesterday, which, averaging each bale at £9—not above the mark—gives the enormous sum of £337,266. It to this be added the cost of warehouses and sheds destroyed, together with the valuable collonial and foreign produce consumed therein, the actual destruction of property by this fearful visitation will, we fear, be found to exceed five hundred thousand pounds!

In the existing state of uncertainty and alarm, a very near approach to correctness cannot, we know, be made, or expected, but the sum we have named, will not, in the estimate of competent persons, be found very far wide. Forty years have elapsed since what used to be called the GREAT fire in the Goree occurred; and what is somewhat remarkable, that event, like the present, occurred in the same month, September.

The distressing calamity we are now recording has, however, been far more tragical in its results than the only event in the history of the town with which it can be compared. The loss of life, from the peculiar circumstances attending it, can never be satisfactorily ascertained but we should not be surprised if—including the unfortunate persons at present in the Northern Hospital, and those buried beneath the ruins, all traces of whom will be forever swept away before the removal of the burning materials—the number exceeded thirty.

Under the ruins there are, it is believed, eighteen to twenty men, and from the dangerous state of many in the hospital, half that number, it is feared, will not survive. In the hospital, there are now seventeen dreadfully mutilated, exclusive of three who died there yesterday.

The fire originated in Crompton st., formerly Wood st., at the north end of the town near the docks. The three principal streets affected, namely, Crompton st., Formby st. and Neptune st., all nearly opposite the Borough Jail, run east and west between Great Howard-st (in which the prison stands) and Waterloo road, close to the docks.

The three streets and their boundaries, east and west, occupied an area of from six to seven acres.

TEN DAYS LATER.

The Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 4th and Liverpool to the 3d inst. She brought 97 passengers. There is no political news of importance.

A letter from Cologne, 31st ult. says: The town of Rhelnbach, which forms part of our district, was, two days ago, the theatre of a great calamity. A fire broke out in the morning, and, owing to a deficiency of water, it soon raged with such fury that, before the evening half the town was in ashes. Fortunately a heavy shower of rain fell at about four o'clock in the afternoon, and arrested the progress of the flames. More than 100 families are without an asylum.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated Sept. 16, says—We have received here the melancholy news that the greater part of the city of Kassan has been destroyed by fire. It is stated that 1200 houses (400 of which were of stone) 12 churches the extensive magazine, and the university, are reduced to ashes.—The details have not yet come to hand.

The second St. Petersburg Insurance Co. is a great loser by this fire. The shares which were lately sold at 410 to 415 rubles, are now sold at 240 rubles. Several houses, and 40 warehouses, with goods, have also been destroyed by fire in the city of Jasoslaff.

There is nothing further in relation to the fire in Liverpool. The following are the losses of the different insurance compadies. The Sun 47,000*l*; Globe 40 000*l*; Royal Exchange 30.000*l*; Phenix 30.000*l*, London Corporation 30 000; Liverpool 25,000*l*, York and London 25,000*l*; Imperial 20.000*l*; Scoth Union 20,000*l*; West of England 20,000; Alliance 13.-000*l*; Atlas 12 000*l*; Manchester 10,000*l*; Guardian 7,000*l* Yorkshire 5 000*l*, Norwich Union 3,600*l*; County 3 300*l*; North British 3 000*l*; London Union 7,-000*l*. Total liabilities 350.000*l*.

LOSS OF A RUSSIAN MAN OF WAR.—A Russian ship of the line, a new 74, going from Archangel to the Baltic, was lost on Sunday on the coast of Norway, off Christiansand, with about 400 men.

Liverpool Corn Market—Friday 23d.

The duty upon colonial Wheat and Flour having again further advanced is now at the highest points prescribed by the existing Corn Act, viz. 5s. per quarter and 2s. per barrel respectively; upon foreign Wheat also, it is raised to 13s., and on flour to 10s. 10d per bbl., being a virtual prohibition of their release from home consumption. The general imports of the past three days are extremely light; notwithstanding we have continued to experience a heavy sale for all articles of the trade since Tuesday, though at no perceptible difference from the currency of the day.

In our Corn Exchange this morning, therefore, all descriptions of foreign seemed nearly without demand, receding in value at least 1d to 2d, and Irish new 3d to 4d, in some instances 6d per 70.b below the current rates of last of Tuesday: whilst English new, although very few samples appeared, was decidedly cheaper. States and Canadian Flour upon very limited inquiry, was 6d per barrel lower.

From the Liverpool Mail, Sept. 22.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The weather has been fine throughout the week, and rapid progress has been made with harvest work in the more backward districts. Indeed, so anxious have farmers become to get in the remainder of their crops, that in some instances scarcely sufficient time has been allowed for the moisture which was imparted to the sheaves by the rain of the preceding week to evaporate, and we fear that some of the grain lately carted has been carried in in too damp and hurried a manner. With this slight drawback the operations of harvest have proceeded favorably, and we believe that very little corn now remains abroad in any part of England.

The rise which prices of wheat have lately undergone, has tempted the growers to thrash out rather more freely; still the deliveries have been far more liberal, and a further rise has taken place in the value of the article as most of the leading provincial markets. The continued improvement has, however, had the effect of checking the demand, and purchasers have exhibited a greater degree of caution in their operations. The recent rise in prices has been nearly as rapid as the depression which preceded it: those sudden fluctuations usually work their own cure. When the panic was at its height we predicted that a reaction would occur, and we are now disposed to think that the latter has reached it maximum point.

Without feeling at all disposed to alter the opinion we have at various times given with regard to the yield of wheat, we do not anticipate any further enhancement in its value, and should not feel surprised if, for some weeks to come, business remained in a quiet state. At most of the markets held in the early part of the week, before the weather had again assumed a settled appearance, the reported rise of 3s. per quarter at Mark Lane was sufficient to give a further impetus.

[Mark Lane Express.]

FOREIGN HARVESTS.—The harvests is almost entirely gathered in throughout the east of Europe; and we are enabled to furnish the following comparative estimates, collected from the most accurate accounts: In Silesia, there has been a good average harvest. In Poland, in Gallicia, and in the Duchy of Posen, there has been a decidedly good harvest, and the same may be said with respect to Russia. In Hungary, the crops have been most satisfactory; and in the Banat which is regarded as the granary of the country, they have been doubly as productive as those of the last year. In Transylvania and the Turkish provinces, the harvest has also been most plentiful. Similar abundance has also been experienced in Moravia. Everywhere the grain is of good quality, and yield from 15 to 20 per cent more flour than in humid years. It may therefore be fairly predicted, that in the East of Europe the price of wheat will fall instead of rising, even though foreign demands should be very great.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

The English papers announce the death of the Marquis Wellesley died on the 26th of September, in his 82d year. He was the eldest brother of the Duke of Wellington, and was created Marquis Wellesley in 1799. The Earl of Maryborough succeeds to the title. He was Custos Rotulorum of the county of Meath, a Knight of the Garter, had been Governor General of India, and had filled the offices of Lord Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and twice that of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His administration of the affairs of India and Ireland, at most critical periods of their history, is still fresh in the recollection of the public. To his fostering care we are indebted for the military career of his brother, the Duke of Wellington.

A NEGRO HUNG FOR FUN.—A late number of the Tennessee Review states "that the grand jury of Campbell county, Tenn., has found a true bill against Geo. Smith, John H. Todd, Loftin Duke, James Peace, and Leroy Brown, for the murder of a slave belonging to John Miller. They had all got into a drunken spree, and under the influence of liquor, enticed the negro into a loft, hung him FOR FUN, intending to cut him down in a moment or two before life should be extinct. Their drunken frolic was carried too far—the negro died, and a similar death, or a long and painful imprisonment awaits the perpetrators of the act Like many other frolics of the same kind, it costs dear in the end."

COLT'S SUBMARINE BATTERY. On Tuesday afternoon, the experiment with Mr. Colt's submarine battery, at New York, took place and was completely successful. A brig of 300 tons was placed about equidistant between Castle Garden and the North Carolina; under it was placed the battery; Mr. Colt was three-fourths of a mile off, on Governor's Island, ready, with his electro-magnetic telegraph, to apply the electric spark at the concerted signal; the first signal gun, announced the hour, and at the second the spark was sent—instantaneously the quiet brig was dashed to atoms. The first notice of destruction the spectator has, is a tremendous upheaval of a large volume of water 50 feet in height, bearing with it the fatal craft, with such resistless force that it seems to drop into fragments like the dirt of a rotten log.—But little noise accompained the explosion, though the destruction was complete. A few moments after, numerous boats were seen on the spot where the vessel had been, collecting the scattered and floating fragments, and afterwards towing them to the shore.

Fifty thousand persons are said to have collected on the battery, to witness the explosion.

VERY SINGULAR—A letter from Venice recounts a remarkable physiological fact, which is probably unexampled—the renewal complete of all her natural teeth in the mouth of a woman of ninety years old. She is the sister Theodocia, of the Carmelite convent in that city.—What makes this case still more remarkable is, that the same nun renewed all her teeth at the age of fortyseven, and again at sixty three. She has grown a complete new set of teeth five separate times during her life.

WARNING TO BACHELORS—The mortality to bachelors, from the ages of 30 to 45, is 27 per cent. Of married men of the same age, 18per cent. For 41 bachelors who attain the age of 40, there are 78 married men. The difference is more striking as age advances. At the age of 60 there are but 22 bachelors for 48 married men; at 70 years, 11 bachelors for 27 married men; and at 80 years, for 3 bachelors there are 9 married men. This warning is from the Boston Transcript, edited by Miss Walter.

Several of the Southern Loco Foco papers indicate a disposition to support Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency at all hazards.

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