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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AGRICULTURAL

THE WAY TO WORK IT.—The editor of the Maine Cultivator, gives the following account of his husbandry. His farm is not a very extensive one, but his nett income from it is greater than that of some of our farmers, who almost starve on their two or three hundred acres:—

"The editor actually cultivates but a single acre of land, but that he does cultivate, and makes it yield all that land can yield. Nor small as the quantity is, is the amount of subsistence obtained from it unimportant in the support of a family. One third of an acre he devotes annually to corn—the long-eared, large, eight-rowed corn. The soil he makes rich with manure. From this third of an acre he has raised on the average for years, over thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides a little pig corn for hogs in the fall of the year. This is as much corn as he needs for the family for the year From the same land he ordinarily obtains some two or three loads of Pumpkins, which, serve important purposes in the family, besides being an excellent article for boiling up with hog's potatoes, giving cows, &c. From the same land, too, he has generally obtained all the white beans he has needed in his family, to go with his pork—which he raises by the avails of his land, without purchasing from others. The fodder is carefully cut and cured, and serves for the cow. So much for one third of an acre.

A small portion of land is set apart for the cultivation of Onions. Ordinarily he has raised from fifty to seventy five bushels on a bed, say half a dozen rods square.—These he sells on the average at $1 per bushel. This purchases his rye and flour at common prices. So that from the first third of an acre, and an onion bed he raises all his bread, brown and white.

On two other large beds he grows generally about fifty bushels of Mangel Wurtzel, and carrots. These are for the cow's winter provender. They more than pay for themselves in the milk and butter—to say nothing of the saving of hay. With a very little hay, together with the fodder and roots, a cow may be kept through the winter.

Potatoes for summer and autumn use, are planted on the margins, and wherever there is a vacant chance for a hill, and a department is expressly for them, large enough to raise all that are wanted for the table, and enough to spare for the hogs.—All this from a single acre, which he cultivates mostly with his own hands."

From the Philadelphia American.

NAVAL.—The regulation allowing midshipmen a second examination, if they fail at the first, is productive of much evil and no good. If after the advantages of five years connection with the Navy, and every facility of instruction presented by competent teachers, a midshipman cannot pass the slight examination to which he is subjected, his name should be stricken off the roll, & another allowed to take his place who has more application & more ambition in his profession. His examination now extends but little beyond a knowledge of the ropes in a ship, which the most illiterate sailor possesses, and a few of the simplest principles of mathematics applied to Navigation; and if he cannot pass this ordeal, after an apprenticeship of five years, the country has but little to expect from his enterprise, and from his science still less. It is unjust to the service, unjust to its dignity and moral influence to keep such a youth in it, and especially so as there are hundreds who are anxious to enter it, and who would in due time add to it some energy of conduct, some weight of character. We hope therefore the service will not be disparaged by any more second examinations.

We say this in no spirit of unkindness to the young gentlemen. It is better for them as a class that such should be the rule of the department. As matters are now managed, the ambitious and meritorious suffer from the indolence and recklessness of others. Some thirty or forty midshipmen, for instance, are ordered to the Naval Asylum, to pursue their professional studies; out of this number some eight or ten will be found who spend their time in fashionable promenades, in parties of pleasure, and in lounging about our public hotels.

When the examination arrives the only preparations they have made for it are in habits of dissipation, which have undermined their constitutions, and an accumulation of bills which they can never pay. The bad conduct of these eight or ten affects the character and standing of all the rest in the eyes of the community. They figure the most prominently before the public eye, and are regarded as exhibiting the characteristics of that class of officers to which they belong. Such is the inference of the community and of the public at large. It is an erroneous inference, and one which does the greatest injustice to those meritorious gentlemen who are diligently devoted to their professional studies. This evil can be remedied, in a great measure, by making a continuance in the Navy dependent on success in passing the first examination. All persons of the slightest reflection are careful about falling into errors which are to become at once and forever irretrievable. The location of the school should be removed at once from the vicinity of a large city. It should be established where it may have the greatest exemption possible from temptations to dissipation, vice, and extravagance. There are such locations within reach of the department, and it is a matter of just amazement that some one of them has not been fixed upon in preference to the Naval Asylum,—the last place, in every respect, for such an institution.

The examination of the midshipmen should also extend thoroughly into every department of study which has been authorised by the department; it is trifling with the objects of a professional education to sanction instruction in a department which is to be left out in the examination; such departments will be viewed with as much indifference by the midshipmen as they are by the board of examination. The only mode of securing them respect and attention is to make proficiency in them a test of professional qualification. Take the department which embraces the history of naval architecture or international law, on both of which instructions are given under the authority of the department. Leave these out, as has been customary in the examination, and the result will be an utter neglect and contempt of their advantages. You must make them test if you would invest them with dignity and interest. Or take the department of steam enginery; this has become a department of the highest importance.—A commander of a national steamer without a thorough practical knowledge of it, is in the hands of his engineer. His position is as absurd as that of one in command of a ship of the line, who should be ignorant of the mode in which her sails are to be worked. And yet this department of steam enginery has never entered into the examination of our midshipmen. With a few exceptions, they know as little about a steam engine as they do about the interior of Maelzel's Automaton Chess player, & this is all they ever will know, till it is made an indispensable branch of education and enters as a test into their examination. Our strictures may seem severe, but they flow from solicitude, to see those studies pursued which the good of the service requires, and merit encouraged wherever found.

From the London Punch.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Baby is to be Christened: Mrs. Caudle canvasses the merits of probable Godfathers.

Come, now, love, about baby's name?—The dear thing's three months old, and not a name to its back yet. There you go again! Talk of it to morrow! No; we'll talk of it to night. There's no having a word with you in the day-time—but here you can't leave me. Now don't say you wish you could, Caudle; that's unkind, and not treating a wife—especially the wife I am to you—as she deserves. It isn't often that I speak; but I *do* believe you'd like never to hear the sound of my voice. I might as well have been born dumb!

"I suppose the baby *must* have a godfather; and so, Caudle, who shall we have?—Who do you think will be able to do the most for it? No Caudle, no; I'm not a selfish woman—nothing of the sort—but I hope I've the feelings of a mother; and what's the use of a godfather, if he gives nothing else to the child but its name? A child might almost as well not be christened at all. And so who shall we have? What do you say? *Anybody?* Arn't you ashamed of yourself, Caudle? Don't you think something will happen to you, to talk in that way? I don't know where you pick up such principles. I'm thinking who there is among our acquaintance who can do the most for the blessed creature, and you say—*Anybody!*" Caudle you're quite a heathen.

"There's Wagstaff. No chance of his ever marrying, & he's very fond of babies. He's plenty of money, Caudle; and I think he might be got. Babies, I know it—babies are his weak side. Wouldn't it be a blessed thing to find our dear child in his will? Why don't you speak? I declare, Caudle, you seem to care no more for the child than if it was a stranger's. People who can't love children more than you do ought never to have 'm. *You don't like Wagstaff?* No more do I much but what's that to do with it? People who've their families to provide for musn't think for their feelings. I don't like him but then I'm a mother, and love my baby! *You won't have Wagstaff, and that's flat?* Ha, Caudle! You're like nobody else—not fit for this world, you're not.

"What do you think of Pugsby? I can't bear his wife; but that's nothing to do with it. I know my duty to my babe: I wish other people did. What do you say?—*Pugsby's a wicked fellow?* Ha! that's like you—always giving people a bad name. We musn't always believe what the world says, Caudle; it dosen't become us as Christians to do it. I only know that he hasn't chick or child; and besides that, he's very strong interest in the blue coats; and so, if Pugsby——Now, don't fly out at the man in that manner. Caudle, you ought to be ashamed of yourself? You can't speak well of anybody. Where *do* you think to go to?

"What do you say, then, to Sniggins? Now, don't bounce round in that way, letting the cold air into the bed! What's the matter with Sniggins? *You wouldn't ask him a favor for the world?* Well, it's a good thing that baby has somebody to care for it: I will. What do you say? *I shan't?* I will, I can tell you. Sniggins besides being a warm man, has a good interest in the Customs; and there's nice pickings there, if one only goes the right way to get 'em. Its no use, Caudle, your fidgetting about—not a bit. I'm not going to have baby lost—sacrificed, I may say, like its other brothers and sisters.—*What do I mean by sacrificed?* Oh, you know what I mean very well. What have any of 'em got by their godfathers beyond a half pint mug, a knife and fork, and spoon—and a shabby coat; that I know was bought second hand; for I could almost swear to the place! And then there was your fine friend Hartley's wife—what did she give to Caroline? Why, a trumpery lace cap it made me blush to look at.—What? *It was the best she could afford?* Then she'd no right to stand for the child. People who can't do better than that have no business to take the responsibility of godmother. They ought to know their duties better.

"Well Caudle, you can't object to Goldman? *Yes you do!* Was there ever such a man! What for? *He's a usurer and a hunk.* Well, I'm sure you've no business in this world, Caudle; you have such high flown notions. Why, isn't the man as rich as the bank? And as for his being a usurer isn't it all the better for those who come after him? I'm sure it's well there's some people in the world who can save money, seeing the stupid creatures who throw it away. But you are the strangest man! I really believe you think money a sin, instead of the greatest blessing; for I can't mention any of our acquaintance that's rich—and I'm sure we don't know too many such people——that you haven't some thing to say against 'em. It's only beggars that you like—people with not a shilling to bless themselves. Ha! though you're my husband I must say it—you're a man of low notions, Caudle. I only hope none of the dear boys will take after their father!

"And I should like to know what's the objection to Goldman? The only thing against him is his name; I must confess it, I don't like the name of Lazarus: it's low and dosen't sound genteel—not at all respectable. But, after he's gone and done what's proper for the child, the boy could easily slip Lazarus into Lawrence. I'm told the thing's done often. No, Caudle don't say that—I'm not a mean woman; certainly not; quite the reverse. I've only a parent's love for my children; and I must say it—I wish every body felt as I did.

"I suppose, if the truth was known, you'd like your tobacco pipe friend, your pot companion Prettyman, to stand for the child? *You'd have no objection?* I thought not! Yes; I knew what it was coming to. He's a beggar, he is—and a person who stays out half the night—yes, he does; and it's no use your denying it—a beggar and a tippler, and that's the man you'd make godfather to your own flesh and blood! Upon my word, Caudle, it's enough to make a woman get up and dress herself to hear you talk.

"Well, I can only tell you, if you won't have Wagstaff, or Pugsby, or Sniggins, or Goldman, or somebody that's respectable to do what's proper, the child shan't be christened at all. As for Prettyman, or any such raff—no, never! I'm sure there's a certain set of people that poverty's catching from, and that Prettyman's one of 'em. Now, Caudle, I won't have my dear child lost by any of your spittoon acquaintance; I can tell you.

"No; unless I can have my way, the child shan't be christened at all. What do you say? *It must have a name?* There's no 'must' at all in the case—none. No: it shall have no name; and then see what the world will say. I'll call it Number Six—yes, that will do as well as anything else unless I've the godfather I like Number Six, Caudle! ha! ha! I think that must make you ashamed of yourself if anything can. Number Six, Caudle—a much better name than Mr. Prettyman could give; yes, Number Six! What do you say? *Anything but Number Seven?* Oh, Caudle if ever—

"At this moment," writes Caudle, "baby began to cry; and taking advantage of the happy accident, I somehow got to sleep."

The editor of the Iowa Standard starts off with the following axiom:

"Editors are but men after all."

That's true, brother, very true. From Lousiana to Maine, and from the Atlantic to the Lakes, it is just as you say, they are men "*after* all." But it is their own fault that they are *after* all. They are *after* their political opponents, and drive them furiously; and when the spoils of victory are thought of, the editor generally finds himself *after* all the rest, and, of course, too late. Some of the craft do, indeed appear to be "after all" in another sense; they are after all the spoils, all the fun, and all the honor, but "after all" they do not get them, and see, "after all," that they took the wrong course for either.

AFFAIRS OF MARYLAND.

From the Maryland Republican, June 21.

THE DUTY OF THE WHIG PRESS.

Occupying the position we do, as editors of the only Whig press at the seat of the State Government, we have been all along aware of the duty which devolved on us to defend such of the measures of the party in the State as met with our approval and sanction. We have heretofore, in some degree, omitted to discharge this duty, from our comparative inexperience, and under the hope that others of the *Whig editorial corps* would lead the way in defending the party from the unjust censure that has been thrown upon it. In this reasonable expectation we have been disappointed. Whilst the *Locofoco press* in one section of the State have seized upon the canal bill, in others upon the stamp act, and in the city of Baltimore upon both those measures, as the *pretence* for daily anathemas against the Whig administration of the State Government, the Whig press in those sections of the State where *one* or *both* of these measures are, or would if understood by the people be popular, have remained acquiescent, and, in the city of Baltimore, have been the medium for disseminating doctrines as jacobinical in principle and as abusive of the Whig Executive and Legislature as any portion of the press of the other party. *The times have changed*, but our Whig Governor and our late Whig Representatives in the Legislature *have not changed with them;* and this is the head and front of their offending.

We would ask our Whig brethren of the press to look back for twelve months to the position *then* and *now* occupied by those who were then nominated and have been since elected by the Whig party as Governor and members of the State Legislature.

But twelve months have passed since HENRY CLAY was nominated by the acclamation of assembled thousands as the Whig candidate for the Presidential chair. At the same time the Whig candidates for State officers were nominated. The selections were made, *first*, in view of the known adherence of the parties selected to the great principles of the Whig party (in reference to national politics) as promulgated by Mr. Clay, and their ability to advocate them before the people; and, *secondly*, in view (in reference to State politics) of their avowed adherence of the State faith, and their proclaimed determination to adopt such measures as would be effectual to redeem it. This was the only question of State policy upon which the great mass of the Whigs of the State were united; & upon this question the Whig candidate for Governor, certainly in the city of Baltimore, and we believe in most of the counties of the State, expressed his views fully, not as to the particular measures which should be adopted, but that all necessary measures should be adopted to effectuate that end.

Unfortunately for the country, and contrary to the almost unanimous expectation of the Whig party, the Presidential contest resulted unfavorably to them. This result was produced, not by the inefficiency of the candidates of the party in this State, but by a combination of collateral issues such as were never before and can never again be brought to bear upon any political contest. If the vote had been taken in July, of 1844, the election of Mr. Clay would have been secured by a larger electoral majority than had been obtained by General Harrison in 1840. But after that period the *Native American* question, the *Texas* question, and the *Abolition* question were all brought to bear upon the contest, and by each thousands of votes were lost to the Whig cause, and an irreparable injury inflicted upon the country by the defeat of the great champion of Whig principles HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky. The contest of 1844, although it resulted in the defeat of the Whig candidate for the Presidency, has not been without beneficial results to the country.

In every State, in every county, in every village throughout the Union, the principles of the Whig party were openly, freely, and fully discussed before the American people, and the result is, that, although the avowed opponent of those principles was elected, he will not dare to administer the Government upon the principles of the party which elected him. The Convention which nominated Mr. Polk proclaimed the principles of the party. Hostility to the tariff was then avowed as one of the principles of the party, and the great end to be attained by the elevation of Mr. Polk was the repeal of the protective system. The people by the contest of 1844, are now too well aware of the importance of this system to their own interest to permit this political heresy to be practically adopted in the administration of their Government.

We have adverted thus briefly to the history of the past to ask our brethren of the corps editorial, who then advocated Whig measures and the candidates of the Whig party, how it is that they now suffer those principles and those who were elected by their advocacy to be censured and unjustly abused without putting pen to paper in their defence? The principles of the Whig party are the same, and are as assential to the welfare of the country now as they were then. The Whigs elected by the people in 1844 have not abandoned any one of those principles. Why is it, then, that they are abandoned by the Whig press to the umitigated anathemas of the enemies of the party? What are the measures of State policy recommended to and adopted by the Legislature at its last session? Are *they*, or *any of them*, inconsistent with the principles and opinions avowed before the people in the contest of 1844?

The Governor, on the day he was nominated, in an address made by him to the delegation from Allegany county, in the city of Baltimore, and subsequently in a letter addressed to a committee of gentlemen in that county, avowed himself to be in favor of the completion of the canal, and this avowal of opinion was made the ground of attack against him in the contest. His opinions, therefore, upon this question, were known to the people in every section of the State, and his course upon this question cannot be the occasion of just censure on the part of any.

The Whig party were committed to the maintenance of the public credit, and the Whig Administration would have been false to every pledge made during the canvass of last year if it had remained silent upon this momentous question, or had omitted to recommend such measures as were best calculated in its judgment to place the State once again upon the broad platform of honor and right, which it was the avowed object of the Whig party to effect.

One of two courses could alone be recommended—either an increase of direct taxation or some sources of indirect taxation which had not been hitherto resorted to. The first, (an increase of the direct tax,) it will be admitted, was of doubtful *efficacy* as well as *expediency;* for the history of the past clearly showed that it could be readily evaded, and well-grounded objections could be urged to its unequal bearing upon the different portions of the State. Whilst this and the adjoining counties were certainly, and the other counties probably, assessed to the full value of the entire property, real, personal, and mixed, the city of Baltimore was assessed to fifty-seven millions of dollars, certainly less than one-half of the actual wealth of her citizens. It may be urged that the plain remedy for this would have been to cause a re-assessment of the property of the State. But it will be admitted by all reflecting minds that the delay consequent upon such a course, and the uncertainty of its efficacy, constituted a well-founded objection to the recommendation of the increase of the direct tax as the only means by which the *pledge of the Whig party* for the *early* and *permanent resumption of payment by the State* was to be redeemed. We now confidently put the question to the Whig press of the State, and through them (if they will copy this editorial to the people of the State, *whether* the opinion entertained by the Executive that some measures of finance were necessary in aid of the direct tax to redeem the credit of the State, was so egregriously erroneous as to subject him to censure for having recommended them?

If the departure from the ordinary course of raising the necessary means by direct taxation is not the ground of opposition to the Whig Executive and Legislature, we must look to the measures recommended as furnishing justification to the course of the Whig press. What were the measures recommended and passed? First, a tax upon the commissions of executors, administrators, and trustees, which it is estimated will raise from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars annually. Secondly, a tax upon collateral inheritances, which it is thought will realize about thirty five thousand dollars a year. Third, a tax upon clerks and registers, which will raise about ten thousand dollars. Fourth, the application of the tax laws to the stock of the State held by foreigners, and the enforcement of the collection of the tax on the stock of the city of Baltimore, which it is estimated will place in the Treasury about thirty thousand dollars. Making an aggregate revenue of more than one hundred thousand dollars. To these measures no objections have been made by the press of either party in any part of the State.—Now we ask, in common justice, should not the *Whig press* at least claim for the party the credit which is due to it for establishing a system of indirect taxation to which no objection has been urged, the collection of which cannot be evaded, by which, to the entire satisfaction of the people, the revenue of the State will be increased to this large amount? And yet we have not seen these measures commended in any of the Whig papers of the State. The only remaining measure which was recommended and passed is this law imposing a tax upon promissory notes, &c.

We do not desire for this or any other measure of the Whig party immunity from objection, but we have expected from the Whig press at least a fair and candid expression of such objections *only* as really belonged to the question.

We were prepared to expect from that portion of the press a fair manly argument against the policy of the measure. We expected that they would attempt to show that the measure was unequal in its bearing upon the different portions of the community; that it was inconvenient, and would operate oppressively upon the commercial portions of the State; or that it would not answer the great end for which it was designed, *the redemption of the public credit.* Such objections would have been legitimate and we were entirely willing that they and every other fair objection to the policy of the measure should be freely canvassed by the Whig press of the State. Such, however, has not been the course pursued by the Whig press, particularly in the city of Baltimore. Instead of such objections as are here indicated, and which might have been legitimately urged against this measure, the Whig papers of Baltimore have been filled for the most part with such pieces as were published over the signature of "Seventy Six"—pieces in which the measure was denounced as the "*British Stamp Act,*" as "*anti-democratic,*" as an attempt by the Whig party to force upon the State a measure "embodying *the same principle* of oppression and tyranny which induced our fathers to throw off the British yoke," &c.

For one month after the passage of this law, whilst the Locofoco press were attempting to excite popular feeling against it and the Whig party by which it was passed, the Whig press in Baltimore was filled (to the exclusion of all articles in its defence) with such unfounded denunciations against this measure as are above specified.

Every editor in the State, every well-informed citizen in the State, knew that the opposition of our "*Revolutionary fathers*" to the stamp act of the British Parliament was based not upon the character of that act, but upon the principle of opposition to taxation (of *any and every kind*) without representation. They determined to resist taxation (in what ever form it might be imposed) by the Parliament of Great Britain, so long as the American colonies were unrepresented in that parliament. To "*our fathers*" it was immaterial in what form taxation was imposed, whether it was a tax on tea or upon notes; "*they* proclaimed resistance to any and every tax so long as they remained unrepresented in the parliament which imposed it.

Yet *well informed men* were found in Maryland who urged upon the people of the State that the passage by the *Representatives of the People of Maryland in the State Legislature* of the law under consideration, imposed upon the people of the State the same obligation of resistance which was imposed upon their *Revolutionary fathers* by the passage of a similar law by the British Parliament, in which they were altogether unrepresented; and the entire public press in Baltimore was found willing and apparently anxious to publish without comment such unwarranted appeals, to excite popular prejudice against a law regularly passed by the legally constituted authorities of the State.

But this measure has also been denounced as *anti-democratic*, and the modern Democracy has been called on to oppose it as a Federal measure.

We were led (in view of the false clamor which has been raised against this measure) to look to the history of the different stamp acts which have been passed by the Congress of the United States. We find that a measure identical with the one *now* denounced as anti-democratic, was in 1812 (James Madson being President of the United States, and Albert Gallatin Secretary of the Treasury) recommended to Congress. (See American State Papers, Finance, volume 2, page 440.) We find that this recommendation in 1813 was adopted by Congress, and the law being upon its passage, the *then democratic* party voted in the affirmative, and the *then* Federal party in the negative. Amongst the yeas in the House of Representatives we find the names of Archer, (now the talented Chief Justice of our State,) Kent, Moore, and Ringgold, of Maryland; and we find voting with them the names of *Calhoun, Cheves, Eppes, Forsyth, Lowndes, Macon, McLean, Ingersoll, &c.* In the Senate, this State was represented by General Smith, a *then* Democrat of the Western, and Mr. R. H. Goldsborugh, of the Eastern Shore, a then Federalist, and upon the passage of the bill in the Senate Gen. Smith voted for the measure and Mr. Goldsborough against it. Again, we find, by reference to the same volume of American State Papers page 887, that "a stamp tax upon bonds, penal bills, warrants of attorney, notarial instruments, policies of insurance, all negotiable notes, protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes, bills of sale; hypothecations of vessels," &c. was recommended by A. J. Dallas, the father of the present Democratic Vice President of the United States, then Secretary of the Treasury.

It may be said that the country, at the time the measure was adopted by Congress was engaged in prosecuting a war with one of the most powerful nations on earth, and that the emergencies of the country rendered the measure then necessary and commendable which is now denounced as anti-democratic and oppressive. The object of the tax then was to assist us in carrying on succes fully the war in which we were engaged. The object now is to enable us to sustain the faith and credit of our State. Then the honor of the country was implicated in the successful issue of the conflict with a foreign foe. Now the honor of the State is equally involved in the success of measures adopted to redeem the plighted faith of Maryland.

The measure was then necessary to the country for one purpose—it is now equally necessary for another purpose, not less patriotic or less essential to the true interests of the people.

But our Locofoco friends are deprived even of this argument; for, as is before stated, the stamp tax recommended by Mr. Dallas was in 1815, after the war had been brought to a successful termination.

We will now for a moment consider the objections which might have been legitimately urged against the policy of this measure.

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