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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Scraps FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.
Hor.

GENUINE MODESTY.—Perhaps one of the most interesting examples of unaffected modesty on record is that of Horrox the young astronomer, who, it is well known, was the first to observe that important phenomenon a transit of Venus. For this event which happened in 1639, Horrox had been anxiously preparing for eight years; and the very hour when his calculations led him to expect the appearance of Venus on the Sun's disc, was the appointed hour for the public worship of God on Sunday. Although a few minutes delay might deprive him forever of the opportunity of observing the transit which could not occur again for nearly a century and a half, yet Horrox twice suspended his operations to repair to the house of God. In reference to this circumstance, he modestly says,' "I observed it from sun-rise till nine o'clock, again a little before ten, and lastly at noon and from one to two o'clock, the rest of the day being devoted to higher duties which might not be neglected *for these pastimes.*

PASQUIN.—Misson, in his travels in Italy gives the following account of the origin of the name of the Statue of Pasquin:—A satirical tailor who lived at Rome & whose name was Pasquin, amused himself with severe raillery, liberally bestowed on those who passed by his shop, which in time became the lounge of the news-mongers. When any lampoons or amusing bonmots were current in Rome, they were usually called from his shop, *pasquinades.* After the tailor's death, the statue of an ancient gladiator was found under the pavement of his shop. It was soon set up, and by universal consent inscribed with the tailors name. To this statue are affixed, during the concealment of night, those satires or lampoons which the authors wish to be dispersed about Rome without any danger to themselves.

MUSTACHIOS.—The author of a work on Education published in 1640, says: "I have a favourable opinion of that young gentleman who is curious in fine mustachios. The time he employs in adjusting, dressing, & curling them, is no lost time; for the more he contemplates his mustachios, the more his mind will be animated by masculine and courageous notions. The best reason that could be given for wearing the longest & largest beard of any Englishman, was that of a worthy clergyman in Elizabeths reign viz, that no act of his life might be unworthy of the gravity of his appearance."

ETIQUETTE.—Philip III, of Spain died a victim to etiquette. The monarch was seated by the fire-side; the fire-maker of the court had kindled so large a quantity of wood as nearly to suffocate his majesty with the heat; but his *grandeur* would not suffer him to rise from the chair, and the domestic would not presume to commit a breach of *etiquette* by entering the apartment. At length the Marquis de Pota appeared, and the King ordered him to damp the fire, but he excused himself, alleging that *etiquette* forbade his usurping the function of the Duke d'Usseda whose business it was to preform that office. The duke had gone out; the fire burned more fiercely, but the king endured the heat rather than derogate from his dignity. The next day he was attacked by an erysipelas of the head, which succeeded by a violent fever, carried him off in 1621, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

CLOCKS.—The most ancient clock of which we possess any certain account was erected in a tower of the palace of Charles V. of France, about the year 1364, by Henry de Wyck a German artist.

BEAUTIES & FAULTS.—The following remarks of a writer named Trublet are worth recording. "The more there are *beauties & great beauties* in a work, I am the less surprised to find *faults* and *great faults.* When you say of a work, that it has many faults, that decides nothing, and I do not know by this, whether it is execrable or excellent. You tell me of another, that it is *without any faults*: if your account be just, it is certain the work *cannot be excellent.*"

DR. ARBUTHNOT observes, that "the polite Augustus, the Emperor of the World, had neither any glass in his windows, nor a shirt to his back." Another writer would probably have stated that the uses of glass and linen were not known in his time.

"Were angels to write books," observes Goldsmith, 'they would never write folios.'

MINISTERS.—Albert Babinot, one of the first disciples of Calvin had been a student at the hall of the school of Equity at Poitiers which was called the *Ministerie*; whence Calvin & others styled BabinotMr. *Minister.* This circumstance gave occasion to Calvin afterwards to bestow the name of *Ministers* on the pastors of his church.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—La Fontaine attended the burial of one of his friends, and sometime afterwards called to visit him.—At first he was shocked at the information of his death, but recovering from his surprise he observed—"It is true enough, for now I recollect I went to his funeral."

BARON the celebrated French tragedian coming out from one of the sermons of Massillon, observed to a companion; "my friend, this is an *orator*, and we are only *actors.*"

In a recent catalogue compiled by a French writer, of works on *natural History*, he has inserted the well known essay on *Irish Bulls* by the Edgeworths.

On an elegant preface to an ill-written book, it was observed that they ought never to have *come together*; a sarcastic wit replied that such a union was allowable as they were *not of kin.*

INDEXES.—"There is," says Fuller, "a lazy kind of learning which is *only Indical*; when scholars (like adders which only bite the horse's heels) nibble but at the tables, which are *the heels of books*, neglecting the body of the book. But though the idle deserve no crutches, (let not a staff be used by them, but on them,) pity it is the weary should be denied the benefit thereof and industrious scholars prohibited the accommodation of an index, most used by those who most pretend to contemn it.

RECREATIONS OF THE LEARNED.—When Petavius was employed in writing his work called *Dogmata Theologica*, the great recreation of the learned father was, at the end of every second hour to twirl his chair for five minutes. The learned Samuel Clarke sometimes amused himself by leaping over tables and chairs: on one occasion, while he was thus employed, perceiving a pedantic acquaintance approaching he said, "now we must desist for a fool is coming in.

OLIVER MAILLARD a satirical cordelier who died in 1502, having pointed some keen remarks in his sermons at Louis XI. the irritated monarch threatened that he would throw him into the river. Undaunted by the threat, he sarcastically replied; "the King may do as he chooses, but tell him that I shall sooner get to paradise by water, than he will arrive by all his post-horses." The bold answer intimidated Louis; and Maillard continued as courageous and as satirical as ever in his pulpit.

ANAGRAMMATIC DEATH.—Of all the extravagances occasioned by the anagrammatic fever, when at its height, none probably exceeds what is recorded of an eccentric Frenchman in the 17th century, named Andre Pujom. He read in his own name the anagram "pendu a Riom"—hanged at Riom (the seat of criminal justice in the province of Auvergne.) He felt impelled to to fulfil his destiny, committed a capital offence in Auvergne, and was actually hanged in the place to which the ominous anagram pointed.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer.

WORK FOR MARCH.

In the parlance of pugilists, it is said, that the "first blow is half the battle," and if this old *saw* holds good in the *philosophy* of the ring, it may be affirmed with equal truth, that, in all the operations of agriculture, whether in planting or farming *to begin right at the right time*, greatly tend to improve the chances of success, as well as to lessen the labors of the field. It is, therefore, not inopportune in the commencement of spring to remind our brethren, that it is all important they should go to their work with strong arms, willing hearts, and resolute determinations to deserve the smiles of providence. A consciousness that one has done all that in his power lied to ensure prosperous results even amidst defeat and disappointment, nerves him with that resignation which never fails to win admiration for the present while it gives him an assurance for a brighter future; for who more than he who meets adverse fate with equanimity, has a right to look prospectively ahead for better fortune? None. If it be asked, how we are to begin right? the answer is at hand. Always be ahead of your work. Never delay that which should be done to-day until to morrow. Never plough your grounds unless they be in good condition, and be sure never to let an opportunity when they are so to pass unimproved. Get your several crops in at the proper periods. Be sure to have your grounds well ploughed rolled, and harrowed, until they be reduced to the finest state of tilth of which they may be susceptible. Plow deep.—Sow and plant good seed. Keep your hoe & plough-crops clean from the period of their up-coming until they are laid by. Be not ambitious to spread your cultivation over untold acres, but rather let it be your pride to manure well what you cultivate. Make the accumulation of manure the main branch of your system, and when accumulated, protect it from the effects of deterioration from exposure to the sun and rains. Keep on hand at all times an ample supply of the best tools and implements of husbandry, and be sure that they are always in good order and never exposed to injury from the weather. He that follows these plain common sense rules to the letter and in the spirit will nine times out of ten succeed unless indeed the elements conspire against him and destroy the best directed exertions. And under this belief we will proceed to point out a few of the many things which should now be looked to

ON THE FARM.

Sowing of Grass Seeds.—As we are among those who deem that no system of husbandry can be perfect that does not keep a due portion of the farm in grass, we will remind our readers that every field in wheat or rye should be sown with clover, although it may not be intended to let it remain in grass for pasture or for hay. Therefore, though in many regions of our country it may be late to sow clover seed, yet if there be any who may not have gotten in his seed, let him do so forthwith and if the ground is sufficiently dry to admit of the operation, it would be well to harrow and roll in this seed.—Let no one entertain any fears of injuring the crop of wheat or rye, for if the ground be in a sound condition he will do a positive benefit to either crop.

Clover Fields.—All fields in Clover should have a bushel of Plaster, per acre, sown thereon as soon as practicable, a moist day to be selected for the operation. By attending to this hint ten times the value of the plaster will be added to the product of hay, while the soil itself will be clothed with an absorbent that will continue through the season to draw from the atmosphere whatever there may be floating in it that is calculated to enrich the soil or furnish pabulum to the plants; for, of a truth, it is thus that plaster acts, or so small a quantity as does, could not produce the astonishing results which are so gratifyingly witnessed by the observing farmer, and which contribute so largely to the sustenance and comfort of his stock, objects which we are sure are dear to the pride and hearts of every good man.

Old Fields,—In most of the old States there are numerous old fields which from improvident culture, years gone by, have been exhausted of their fertility, and turned out *not* to grass, but to the bleaching influence of summer suns. In the approach to many homesteads, these unsightly fields greet the eye but to sadden reflection and mar those joys which otherwise would await the meeting of friends. Such sights too tend to depreciate the value of farms, be the other portions ever so rich in all that gives fertility to soils and nutriment to growing crops. Now these we do think may be brought back to something like a condition of profitable state of fertility at comparative little expense. Let such fields be fenced in, if they be not so already.—Let the cattle be kept off of them; have them well harrowed and cross harrow, then availing yourself of moist weather, spread on each acre a bushel of plaster let them remain undisturbed until it shall be time to sow buckwheat; when that period arrives plough up your fields, harrow & roll well then sow a half bushel of buckwheat per acre, harrow it in and roll, and then finish by sowing thereon another bushel of plaster per acre when the buckwheat first comes into blossom plough it in deeply, attaching a chain to your plough, or precede it with a roller. Then harrow your ground and let it remain a week, when if it be clayey ground you should sow it in wheat harrowing in the seed thoroughly & following the harrow with a roller—if the soil be sandy or light sandy loam, sow in rye using the harrow and roller as before advised. This done you may wait until your convenience may best suit, when you should sow five or ten bushels of lime and as much ashes on each acre. Thus treated your old fields will yield you a fair crop of grain the first season, and if you treat them the succeeding year in the same way as the former you may make up your mind that you will have no occasion to turn them out for some years to come & not then provided you stock them down, as you should your other fields with clover, in the regular course of a wisely contrived rotation of crops. We have recommended buckwheat as the green crop to be turned under as a fertilizer, and we have done so, because it is one of those crops which may be grown with the addition of a little plaster on most soils, and which, from the constitution of its leaves, draws much of its nourishment from the atmosphere, and will, therefore return to the earth much more than it may have abstracted from it.

Quantity of Grass Seed per acre.—Many of the failures which arise from the setting of fields in grass, we are certain, arise from the parsimoniousness which directed the judgment of those who caused them to be thus sown. We have, therefore, ever been the advocate for casting on the earth an ample quantity of seed. Of *Clover* seed when sown alone we never would sow less than 16 lbs. to the acre. If *Clover* seed be sown with *Orchard Grass*, we should sow 12 lbs. of Clover and a bushel of orchard grass. Speaking of orchard grass, we will sieze the occasion to remark, that wherever the *pasturage* of Cattle or the *soiling* of cattle may be intended we would never sow the clover alone—first, because the admixture of the two grasses together prevents the cattle from becoming affected with *hoven*, secondly because it makes a better hay, and *thirdly*, because it makes a much more lasting pasture than does clover alone, and may be said to be a measurably earlier grass, while it grows much later in the fall, and as hay, when mixed with clover from its greater substance is better for ruminating animals than clover hay alone. Of *Timothy* seed, a peck and a half per acre should be sown. Of *Herd's grass* or *Red Top*, a bushel to the acre is the proper quantity. If *Orchard* grass seed be sown alone, two bushels per acre is about the right quantity. Of *Lucerne*, 20 lbs. per acre is about the right quantity.—In the selection of *Lucerne* seed, care must be taken to get it fresh, as seed more than a year old is very shy in coming up. *Lucerne* seed by the bye, should always be soaked in warm water for a few hours before being sown, and as taken out of the soak and drained it should be rolled in plaster, or ashes. *Orchard* grass seed should also be sprinkled with water on a barnfloor, turned over repeatedly so as to moisten the whole mass, and left a few hours, before it be sown.

Hauling out Manure.—As this is a work of much labor & one which requires much time, we would advise all to seize the first occasion to haul it to the field where it may be wanted, and in order to prevent the loss of the fertilizing gases, I would recommend that plaster of paris in the quantity of 1 bushel to every 20 loads of the manure be mixed with it before removal. If the quantity of manure which you may have accumulated through the past season is not sufficient to go over your hoe and plough-crops, go to your woods, scrape up the leaves and wood-mould, mix these with your other manure, and thereby enable yourself to manure every foot of ground that you may intend for corn, as it is useless to worry your hands and beasts with cultivating corn on poor and unmanured lands.

Oats.—So soon as the frost is out of it, and the ground which you intend for oats is dry enough to bear ploughing, put all your force to work to break it up—harrow and roll it, then let it remain for a week so as to let the ground settle before you sow your oats as they thrive best when the soil is compact. Whether you plough or harrow them in, take especial care to see that the roller be freely used, in order that the earth may be thoroughly pressed around the seed, and germination thus ensured. It would be well too, to sow a bushel of plaster and one of ashes over every acre of them—the first will provide food from the air for the growing plants, while the latter will dissolve the sand and thus form the silicate of potash, which enables the stem to resist the pressure of wind and weather.

We have one other remark to make, and we will have done with oats for the present—every grower of oats should recollect that the earlier they are sown the greater certainty is there that they will head well and yield abundantly.

Barley.—This grain, judging from the small quantity, comparatively speaking grown in our country, and the few number of states wherein it is grown at all, is not, in our opinion sufficiently appreciated. It is on many accounts a much more certain crop than rye, yields on an average fully one-third more bushels per acre, while it always finds a ready market at remunerating prices. Independently of its steady & increasing demand for malting purposes, as horse feed when chopped, it would be found more nutricious, and, therefore, a better grain to work upon. Its straw is equal if not better to be cut up and mixed for horse feed. The *soil* best adapted to its growth is a deep mellow loam, tolerably dry, which should be well prepared by deep ploughing, thorough harrowing and rolling.

The *quantity of seed* per acre is 2 bushels—the time of sowing, as soon as the ground can be put in good tilth. In view of the uncertainty of the rye crop, and its failure for many years it has been a matter of surprise to us, that farmers had not long since, to a certain extent, substituted the culture of Barley for that of Rye. We are very certain that, had they consulted their interest they would have done so. But whether the Barley crop be substituted in toto for that of Rye, we should think that, in the fact of the necessity for diversifying crops, all would find it to be promotive of their advantage to adopt the former as part of their system.

Lime and Liming.—As the great utility of the use of lime as an improver of the soil is universally admitted, it should be the duty, as it is the interest of every one to give his fields a dressing. If he be not able to apply a full dose, let him give a small one; however small the number of bushels he may put upon an acre, it will ultimately *tell.* If he cannot procure a *hundred* bushels per acre, let him buy *fifty*, and if that is beyond his pecuniary means, *twenty-five* will answer for all present purposes, as we doubt much whether more than three or four bushels are annually extracted by the growing crops. When we speak of *lime* we use the term in its general sense, which also includes marl.

Milch Cows.—As during this and the ensuing month, many of these animals will be bringing forth, they should receive increased attention. In addition to their dry food they should receive daily messes of slops of a nutritious character; they should be warmly housed, well bedded and cleaned with the card.

Working Horses.—These animals should as they are about to enter upon a period of severe labor, receive additional allowances of grain feed. Their beds should be plentifully supplied, and the curry comb and whisp of straw be freely used.

Stock of all kinds should receive increased allowances of fodder.

Sheep.—As the Ewes will be coming in soon, let them receive daily, in addition to their hay, fodder, or straw, a gill of meal or oats, or the equivalent in roots. They should also be carefully salted at least twice a week—and at all times in a trough under cover, there should be a supply of tar and salt, to which they can have access.

Early Potatoes.—In years gone by, St. Patrick's day, the 17th of this month, was the usual time at which early potatoes were put in the ground; but as the seasons have, like men, undergone a vast change in this country, that period may possibly be too early, yet, although it may be too soon for planting, it is not for preparing the ground, therefore, the sooner the better the ground be broken up, as an additional ploughing to all root crops operates advantageously. In selecting the seed for planting none but sound roots should be taken. The sets should be cut at least a week before being planted, and as cut should be dried in lime, and if the *theory* which we publish in this month's number be correct, it would be well, as a preventive against the rot, to soak the potatoes before cutting them, in a solution of salt and blue vitriol—for the proportions see the Report under the proper head. In addition to the soaking, and drying in lime, we would recommend, when the potatoes first come up that a mixture of one part salt and two parts lime be sprinkled over each row, so that, should the ground be infested with the *mushrooms* described they may also receive their quietus. If the disease be caused by fungus, we can see no reason why the *soaking* and drying in lime should not prove equally efficacious in preventing the recurrence of the disease, as it is in relieving the wheat crop from the smut.

Tobacco Beds.—These sure foundations of the planter's income must be well mended to.

Orchards.—Let the trees in the Orchard be carefully examined for dead limbs.—These should be carefully cut off into the sound wood; the wound smoothly faced with a drawing knife—this done let a plaster of the following mixture be applied over the wound—Take equal parts of fresh cow dung, clay and slacked lime, to be mixed together into the consistence of mortar: face the plaster with a covering of thick paper to turn rain. The dead limbs being cut off and the wounds dressed, take a hard brush,—the clamp of a scrubbing brush will do,—and rub down the entire body of the tree, then with a paint or white wash brush, apply the following mixture to the body of each tree as far as you can reach, extending down to the roots. Mix together 5 gallons of soft soap, 1 lb. of sulphur, and a gallon of salt. When perfectly incorporated together, it will be fit to be applied.

If the Orchard has not been recently manured and in culture, a gentle dressing of compost made of 5 parts forest mould, 2 parts rotten dung, and one part lime, would greatly improve the quality of the fruit, by being ploughed in shallow—or if it should not be convenient to plough it in, harrowing will answer; but whether the plough or harrow be used, care must be taken not to injure the roots of the trees.

Fences.—Examine every fence on your place, and repair every panel which may require it.

Poultry Houses.—Subject your hen and other poultry houses to a thorough cleansing, taking care that the nests be whitewashed inside and out, as also the entire house of each kind. Make fresh nests with clean straw and sprinkle lime or ashes in them.

Barns, out Houses and Fences around the House.—Let each and all of these be thoroughly repaired and receive a coat of good white wash.

Subsoil Ploughing.—Have you a five acre lot near the house that you intend for corn this season? Yes. Then I am glad to hear it. Why so? Because I wish you to give subsoil ploughing a fair trial. Subsoil the one half of it, and plough the other half in the ordinary way, manure each part alike, plant the whole in corn & cultivate each part alike, and we will bet you a moss rose that the part subsoiled will yield one third more corn than the other. We feel particularly anxious that several gentlemen in each neighborhood, should try the experiment in order that the virtues of subsoiling should be put to the severest test, and its utility or inutility be placed beyond all cavil and all doubt.

EXCELLENT MORAL HINTS.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1846.

Messrs. Editors:—At a Medical Lecture, a few days since, one of our good professors, who by the way is a temperance man, threw out some very excellent moral hints, while lecturing to a class of more than four hundred students. Some of them were in substance as follows:—

"Every physician ought to be a missionary: and no student ought to engage in the practice of our high and responsible profession, who is not willing to become a missionary."

"No one should enter the profession for the sake of gain—for the paltry object of filthy lucre. He should have a higher, nobler object, in view—viz: to do good: to administer relief and comfort to his neighbor, who may be in distress, both physically and morally."

"Young gentlemen, some of you will become eminent, and distinguished, and useful: I don't know which of you it may be. But, remember what I say, your success will depend as much upon the cultivation of your moral, as of your intellectual powers."

John A. Lowell, Esq., has made a donation of $1000 to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

WAR EXPENSES.—The Hon, Albert Gallatin has addressed to the editors of the National Intelligencer, a long appendix to the letters heretofore published, in which he dwells particularly upon the expenses of war, & the mode of raising the money which will be required. He gives an able review of the financial and other difficulties of the last war, which, we think, should be sufficient to deter our rulers from heedlessly precipitating the nation into another war. We have heretofore advocated the policy of levying taxes in advance of the declaration, if we must have war, so as to be able to defend ourselves at the onset of the conflict On this subject Mr. Gallatin says—"it would be extremely difficult to induce Congress to lay internal taxes or duties before war was declared, or certain. In order to provide means for having an additional regular force ready to act as soon as actual war takes place, a loan and Treasury notes must be resorted to. But it is deemed absolutely necessary that the internal taxes should be imposed simultaneously with the declaration of war and that provision should be made for their immediate collection."

There is no man in the Union better qualified than Mr. Gallatin, to form a correct estimate of receipts and expenditures during war. He believes that "no great error is to be apprehendended in estimating the revenue from customs after the first year of the war at about one-half of its present amount; and the whole revenue from that source, from the sale of lands, and all the branches of the existing income, at fourteen millions of dollars; leaving to be provided for, sixty to sixty-five millions, besides interest on loans, which, for a war of three years, may be estimated at about six millions of dollars on an average."

We give the following extracts from the Appendix, as they contain matters of the greatest importance at the present moment. They should be examined with the most careful and serious attention by every taxpayer.

"However, energetic and efficient Congress and the Executive may be, the resources and strength of the nation can be but gradually brought forth. The expenses will, therefore be less during the first year, after which the whole amount will be required, and will be annually wanted. In reference, therefore, to the second year of the war—

Assuming the total war expenses at	$65,000,000
All the other expenses at	12,000,000
In all	77,000,000
From which deduct for existing revenue,	14,000,000
To be provided for by taxes and loans,	$63,000,000

On the principle that the amount of annual taxes should be at least equal to the expenses of the peace establishment and the interest on the war loans—

Annual peace expenses at	$27,000,000
And for interest on the loans of first and second years, viz. first year 25 millions, and second year 45 millions, at 7 per cent.	5,000,000
Together,	32,000,000
From which deduct existing revenue,	14,000,000
Leaves to be provided for by new taxes at least	18,000,000
And by loans,	45,000,000
	$63,000,000

The estimate of $5,000,000 for the interest of the loans the second year after the war is founded on the supposition that the direct & other internal taxes or duties laid for the first year, together with the existing revenue, and twenty-five millions borrowed by loans or Treasury notes, will be sufficient to defray the expense incurred prior to and during the first year of the war. The deficiency in the regular force for that year must be supplied by large draughts of militia, which will be as expensive at least as the regular soldiers whose places they will supply.

But it appears very doubtful whether such a large sum as forty-five millions can be raised annually by loans and Treasury notes.

Mr. Gallatin then proceeds to shew the impracticability of keeping treasury notes in circulation at par, and the necessity of providing further revenue to make up the depreciation. There can be no doubt that government would find it exceedingly difficult to obtain the means necessary to prosecute the war, without relying chiefly upon taxation; the people may, therefore calculate in case of war, upon being required to pay annually in taxes from twenty five to thirty millions of dollars.

We regret that our limits will not permit us to publish the whole of the able communication from Mr. Gallatin; we cannot, however, refrain from quoting the following paragraphs on the consequences of war to all classes of the community.

"It is true, that the first great loss, caused by a war, will fall immediately on those interested in the maritime commerce of the United States, either as owners, insurers, or in any way employed in it. Considering the imminent danger to which is exposed the immense amount of American property afloat on every sea, and the certain annihilation during the war of the fisheries,

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