THE EASTON GAZETTE.

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"OH, SING ME THAT SWEET AIR AGAIN."

BY ANNA WILMOT.

Thus sued the youth, in accents low,
"Oh, sing me that sweet air again!"
The maiden touched the quivering strings,
And warbled forth love's thrilling strain.

"Oh, sing me that sweet air again!"
The lay once more the maiden sung;
While on her words, in music given,
The kneeling lover fondly hung.

"Oh, sing that air again," he said;
"For ever I could bend to hear;
For ever drink the melody
Now falling on my charmed ear."

"Enough!" Thus spoke a stern voice.
Quick sprung the lover to his feet:
No gentle maiden's tender eyes
Are those his startled glances meet.

"Away!"—a hand impatient waved—
"Away! When deeds of valor prove
Thy heart with manhood's pulses strong,
Here kneel again, and sue for love."

* * * * * * *

"Oh, sing me that sweet air again!"
'Twas thus the kneeling lover sued,
Years had passed by; and now his hands
Were with his brother's blood imbued.

More worthy he of woman's love,
For deeds of daring he had done:
Green laurels decked his sterner brow,
Amid the din of battle won.

Thank God! the world is better now;
And maiden's heart may gently yield,
E'en though her lover have not proved
His manhood on the battle-field.

AN ALABAMA JUSTICE.

When the Creek Indians inhabited Alabama, there were several magistrates appointed who had extensive jurisdiction.—Their power, and the extent of territory over which it spread, made these magistrates in power, equal to a territorial governor. One of these magistrates was a well known "character," who resided in "Turkey Town," an Indian village on the Coosa river. He had a "marshal" who was known in his tribe as "Moneycries."—The Magistrate was remarkable for his contempt of legal opinions and judicial forms. "Equity" was his hobby; and when his notions of right and justice came in contact with "law" the latter was forced to give way. He thought the customs of the Indians more 'equitable' in many cases than the laws of Congress, and he never failed in such cases to set aside the latter.—'Moneycries' co-operated heartily with 'the court'—and by their combined efforts they managed to deal out justice with certainty, but sometimes with real Indian severity.

The following scene once occurred in 'court.'

Magistrate—This court is held to try a case in which 'Little Chubby,' a Creek Indian, is defendant, and Tom Dale, a grocery keeper, is plaintiff. Dale claims $20 from Little Chubby, and Chubby says he paid it in beaver skins. "Gentlemen," continued the magistrate, addressing the bystanders, "Injins ain't likely to lie when they owe white men; but white men will lie when they trade with the Injins.—This is the experience of my court. Proceed, gentlemen, with the case."

The attorney for Tom Dale proceeded to make out his case. Dale swore that his debt was 'just, true, and unpaid.' He then introduced a witness to prove that Little Chubby had caught only ten beavers in the last month—and that he had sold them to deponent. The Indian had no witness, and the case was fully made out.

The Attorney remarked, addressing 'the court,' "May it please your honor, I claim a judgment for my client. There is no defence except the averment of Chubby, and this the court can't regard."

"Gentlemen," said the magistrate, "I ain't satisfied, and I ain't going to allow the Injin to be swindled." He then addressed Moneycries:

"Mr. Marshal, hand me that book. *I'll take a swar in this case myself.*" And suiting the action to the word, he kissed the book, and addressing Moneycries, remarked—"Mr. Marshal, I constitute you this court, and will take a swar in this case. May it please the court," said he, "There's cheaten around this board, and I intend to expose it to the court. I'd rather take an Injin's word than a whiskey seller's oath, any time. But this court can't decide in favor of an Injin without a swar in his behalf; and that swar I am now, Mr. Marshal, going to take."

He then proceeded to state that Little Chubby had come to his house, and he offered to buy from him ten beaver skins.—Chubby declined selling them, as he had promised them to Mr. Dale, to pay a debt of twenty dollars due him. He saw Chubby go into Dale's and leave the skins, and when he came out Chubby told him he had paid his debt. When he had concluded, he resumed his seat.

"Dale's Attorney protested against his *'taking a swar in the case,'* but he was interrupted by the magistrate, who informed him that this was his mode of dispensing equity.

Lawyer—May it please the court, I will take an appeal in this case.

Magistrate—The Court is satisfied that the evidence is in favor of Little Chubby, and no appeal will be allowed.

Attorney—May it please the court, I consider this proceeding a ——— farce.

Magistrate—The court considers this a case of contempt, and will fine Mr. M——d $20 for swearing in court.

Attorney—Your court may go to perdition, if your honor pleases.

Magistrate—Mr. Marshal will take Mr. M——d into custody till he pays $20, and unless he pays it, the marshal will summon a posse of Injins, and tie him up, and thereupon inflict upon him twenty stripes, according to Injin custom, and then inform him that it will improve his health to get out of the reach of my court in twenty-four hours.

Attorney—May it please the court, I will give my note for the fine, if the court will agree to it.

Magistrate—The court won't be hard, provided the character of the court is hereafter respected.

This, Mr. Editor, is a slightly colored sketch of the history of the administration of justice in the Creek country, in Alabama.

WAGON ARTILLERY.

About 1824, an expedition of the U. S. troops composed of a detachment of the 6th Foot left Fort Leavenworth, then a mere cantonment, for the far west. On the route they were completely infested by a large body of wild Indians who charged up to the very lines, shaking their long copper lances in the very face of the Foot, and menacing them, in case one should break the line, with certain destruction.—Charge after charge was made, until the veteran officer in command—the present Gen. Riley—gave the command—Fire! The fighting Sixth threw in its leaden ball and the chivalry of the prairie swept from before them like a summer cloud.

The command of Maj. Riley had with them a 6 lb. gun, which they had been on the point of abandoning half a dozen times, but which now came into play. Elevating it to an angle of 45 degrees, and filling it almost to the *tompion* with language, the Major waited his opportunity. The Indians, after the fire of the Sixth, had retreated to the top of a bold prairie teton, or mound, and made all imaginable derisive gestures at the Americans. A group of several hundred had gathered on the very pinacle of the hill, when Maj. R. gave the order to fire the solitary gun.—The shot and langrage fell on the limestone of the hill, each fragment of the rock proving fatal as a shot, and more than 20 of the red skins falling dead and wounded.

Away went the party of Indians; and after a rapid retreat, went into the *departimiento* o Texas, which did not belong to Uncle Sam, exhibiting the greatest alarm.

Maj. Riley returned home, and after the lapse of some time, visited St. Louis, where he met a gentleman named Coffee, a son of the famous defender of Mobile, in 1815.

"Hallo, Riley!"

"Hallo, yourself!"

"What did you do to the Camanches?"

"Whipped them."

"You did more than that."

"What?"

"I will tell you. They came to my post last fall, and said: "We have been beaten. The Manitou is angry. We do not care for rifles, for we have them.—We do not care for the *hern gun* [musket and bayonet] but the man in the prairie *shot a wagon at us!*"

This was the first time the Camanches had ever seen artillery, and poor Ben Moore used to say when the Indians came it was only necessary to wheel your wagons into a battery, and they would never wait for you to fire at them.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN VIRGINIA. A letter in the Richmond Times states that a few days ago, while several men were engaged in blasting out limestone near Buchanan, Botetourt county, they discovered a cave with an entrance of some six or eight feet in height, and upwards of one hundred long, with two apartments. In the first they found some earthen ware and a large stone cross on the cross there was some carving, but was so much defaced by the hand of time that it was scarcely discernable. A number of citizens, with a lantern, subsequently entered the second apartment, where they found a skeleton seated on a huge iron-chest, with its back resting against the wall. On opening this chest they found it to contain *gold coin*, perfectly smooth on one side and a cross with some characters on it on the other. The gold in the chest by weight is worth seven hundred and eighty-three dollars.

MORMON IMMORALITY.

We have already alluded to the report of the United States officers, who fled from Utah Territory, and who charge the Mormons there with the grossest immorality. We now learn that the President has determined as soon as the Spring opens, to supersede Gov. Brigham Young, and to establish a military post at the Salt Lake City. The Judges, moreover, will go back, with instructions to enforce the common law against a plurality of wives.

This is the right course. Whatever the peculiar religious opinions of the Mormons may be, we have no right to interfere with their exercise so long as no law of the United States is violated; but when that occurs, then the federal government is bound to interfere. Nor is interference, under such circumstances, persecution. No one can doubt that, if a religious sect were to arise, which should, like the old Pagans, seek to propitiate the Deity by human sacrifices, it would not be persecution to prevent the execution of such horrid rites.—So, the Mormons, in allowing a plurality of wives, violate the decorum, the law, and the moral sense of the land, and it is but right to correct their licentiousness.

In other words, no man, nor set of men, should be permitted, under the pretence of religion, to commit acts which are crimes by the law of the land. Now, so long as Utah is a territory, its laws are those of the United States. The common law of England is the basis of that law, and by the common law polygamy is an indictable offence. Governor Brigham Young can, and, we trust, will be tried for bigamy, if, as the United States officers assert, he has been scandalizing this nineteenth century by a plurality of wives. Not until Utah becomes a State, can it alter this maxim of the old common law. It is very certain that Congress will never allow Utah to become a State, if a law allowing polygamy is to supplant there the old common law doctrine, that a man shall have but one wife.

We have heard, from various travellers, so much of the industry, kindness, peaceful habits, and other virtues of the Utah settlers, that we trust some satisfactory explanation may yet be made of these apparent immoralities. Yet, if the charge of polygamy should prove true, the law of the United States must be enforced, at whatever cost. So say decency, morality and justice.—*Sat. Gazette.*

A NEW RELIGIOUS SECT OF POLYGAMISTS.—We had some startling accounts of the progress of polygamy among the Mormons of Utah, but their practices seem to be propriety itself, compared to those which prevail among a society, which calls itself "Perfectionists," and claims to be religious and christian. The peculiarity of the system of the Perfectionists, is that all laws, both human and divine, that are designed to regulate the marriage relation, are set aside and denounced, while the unrestrained indulgence of the human passions, is practised, not merely as the means to present enjoyment, but as *means of grace or help to holiness*. The founder of the Society is a graduate of a New England College, a student in two theological seminaries, and now the editor of a paper, published in New York, to sustain and advocate his doctrines.

The centre of this sect is in the town of Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., where about 150 men, women and children live together in one house, with no distinction of property, family or authority. Each one does what seems good in his own eyes.—The Bible is their nominal constitution, and how curiously they must follow its teachings, is evident from the fact, that they disavow all separate or individual rights in "property, wives or children." Literally, 'they have all these things common.' But the sect is by no means confined to Oneida and Madison counties. In New York and Brooklyn, and in Newark, N. J., and in many other places, there are groups of practical members.

The New York Observer, in a notice of the propogandists, says:

In Utah among the Mormons, the distinction of husband and wife is rigidly maintained, and non-intervention insisted upon even at the peril of life. But in the Oneida Association, and in the boarding houses established on similar principles in this vicinity, these distinctions are utterly abolished, and the freest licentiousness practised as the highest developments of holiness. We have been furnished with a large number of certificates signed by the females of this community, stating that at first they were fearful they were not doing right, but the longer they have practised on the system here pursued, the holier they are sure they grow. On the principle we suppose that where there is no law there is no transgression, they have abrogated all authority but inclination, and they never sin, because they never do any thing but what they like.

A WIFE KILLING HER HUSBAND'S ASSAILANT.—A few days ago a man named McKimmich went to the House of John R. Sisk, a neighbor, near Marietta, Ohio, and, telling him he intended to kill him, snapped a pistol at his breast three times; and finding it would not go off, he threw him down and commenced beating him over the head with it. Sisk and his wife both cried murder, and finally Mrs. Sisk seized a chair and struck McKimmich over the head, fracturing his skull so badly that he died in a few minutes. The coroner's jury immediately acquitted her.

BOMBARDMENT OF JOHANNA.—The following letter from the captain of the barque *Dolphin*, of Warren, R. I., published in the Warren Star, of Saturday, gives some particulars of the bombardment of Johanna, of which we have already had a brief telegraphic account:

JOHANNA, Aug. 8, 1851.

Dear Sir—I take the liberty to write you the particulars of the bombardment of the Fort at Johanna. On the 6th of August, the U. S. sloop-of-war Dale, Commander Pearson, arrived here, and immediately demanded redress of the King, for the unjust imprisonment of Capt. Moores of the barque Maria, of New Bedford, who was imprisoned here in August 1850.—Capt. Pearson, after making all enquiries of both the English squadron on this station and the masters of American ships in the harbor, and also the English residents here, being convinced of the flagrant injustice done to Capt. Moores and others at this Island, immediately demanded of the King $20,000, and required an immediate answer. After waiting all night and receiving no answer, he despatched another letter, informing the King that if he did not give him an answer at or before 12 o'clock, he should commence hostilities. The King replied to the last note, offering $500 in cash and $500 worth of bullocks and trinkets. Capt. P. refused this, and got his ship under weigh and moored off the town, 100 yards from the beach, with his broadside to the town. The King then sent off and offered to pay $5000, if he could get it in any way—would give trinkets, cattle and cotton cloth to make up the amount. Captain Pearson then gave the King 24 hours more to consider of it, at the same time telling him not to make any warlike demonstration in the meantime, if he did, he should consider it a breach of faith, and should commence immediate hostilities. He also notified the King that if he did not come to some definite terms to send the women and children out of the place, by noon, the next day, as he should then commence firing upon them.

At daylight, the 6th, there were a large number of troops paraded on the shore, and they sent word to Captain Pearson that he might do what he could—they would not pay anything. At 9 o'clock, A. M., the Dale commenced firing shot at the Fort. After five shots they set a white flag Captain P. immediately ceased firing, and sent Lieut. Fairfax with a flag of truce to inquire what the white flag was set for, and if they were ready to treat with him. They answered that they wished the firing to cease, and said they could not meet the demand. They were told to haul down the flag of truce, but they refused to do so. Capt. P. on learning their answer sent another message to them, informing them that if they did not haul down the flag he should commence firing again with it up. After waiting a proper length of time, Capt. P. again commenced firing at the Fort, and Blockhouse at the corner of the town, but strictly avoiding to fire into the town.—After 19 shots and shells they set a signal on the beach, and Lieut. Parker was sent with a flag of truce. At this time the King offered to pay $1000 down, give a bond for $5000, and surrender the town; said he was sorry that he had done wrong, and faithfully promised not to do so in future. He would give up his houses, his slaves, his cattle, but that he could not give but $1000 in money and 30 head of cattle. Capt Pearson wishing to avoid bloodshed, accepted his offer on condition that the King should make a treaty with the American Government, placing Americans on an equal footing with the most favored nations.

At 5, A. M., on the 7th, Captain Pearson hauled his ship from the town and everything has gone on quietly since, so far. This chastisement, I beg leave to say, was required in order that Americans might be treated with common honesty. It would be a great benefit to the interests of the whaling fleet in the Indian Ocean to have a ship of war to protect us. The King makes nothing of imprisoning us, when he thinks proper, without law or gospel; and we can only appeal to our government, which has, I am proud to say, promptly and effectually redressed the outrage upon Captain Moores.

You can make such use of this communication as you think proper. The statements are true. I was an eye witness to the whole proceedings. Yours, &c.,

CHARLES R. CUTLER,
Master bark Dolphin.

NEW GOLD DOLLARS AND GOLD HALF-DOLLARS.—"Observer," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, says:

"I have just seen the new gold dollar piece sent down from the Philadelphia mint to the Hon. Geo. S. Houston, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The coin consists of a flat ring, on which there is a superscription, but no head, as the place for putting a head is cut out. The only objection to this kind of coin is the detrition to which it seems to me it must be very liable. On the other hand, the coin may be carried on a string—a most convenient and safe way of carrying money. Half-dollar gold pieces, not yet called for by any law, have been sent down, and look very pretty. These half-dollar gold pieces would be more convenient still than the dollar pieces, and may be carried in the same way."

NUTRITION IN VARIOUS GRAINS.

BY PROF. NORTON.

WHEAT is one of the most important of our crops. The grain contains from fifty to seventy per cent. of starch, from ten to twenty per cent. of gluten, and from three to five per cent. of fatty matter. The proportion of gluten is said to be the largest in the grain of quite warm countries.

It is a singular fact, that in all the seed of wheat and other grains, the principal part of the oil lies near or in the skin, as also does a large portion of the gluten. The bran owes to this much of its nutritive and fattening qualities. Thus in refining our flour to the utmost possible extent, we diminish somewhat its value for food. The phosphates of the ash also lie to a great degree in the skin. The best fine flour contains above seventy pounds of starch to each hundred. The residue of one hundred pounds consists of ten or twelve pounds of gluten, six to eight pounds of sugar and gum, and ten to fourteen pounds of water and a little oil.

Rye flour more nearly resembles wheaten flour in its composition than any other; it has, however, more of certain gummy and sugary substances, which make it tenacious, and also impart a sweetish taste. In baking all grains and roots which have much starch in them, a certain change takes place in their chemical composition. By baking, flour becomes more nutritious, and more easily digestible, because more soluble.

Barley contains rather less starch than wheat, also less sugar and gum. There is little gluten, but a substance somewhat like it, and containing about the same amount of nitrogen.

Oatmeal is little used as food in this country, but it is equal, if not superior in its nutritious qualities, to flour from any of the other grains; superior, I have no doubt, to most of the fine wheaten flour of the northern latitudes. It contains from ten to eighteen per cent. of a body having a bout the same amount of nitrogen as gluten. Besides this, there is a considerable quantity of sugar and gum, and from five to six per cent. of oil or fatty matter, which may be obtained in form of a clear, fragrant liquid. Oatmeal, then, has not only abundance of substance containing nitrogen, but is also quite fattening. It is, in short, an excellent food for working animals, and, as has been abundantly proved in Scotland, for working men also.

Buckwheat is less nutritious than the other grains which we have noticed. Its flour has from six to ten per cent. of nitrogenous compounds, about fifty per cent. of starch, and from five to eight of sugar and gum. In speaking of buckwheat or of oats, we of course mean without husks

Rice was formerly supposed to contain little nitrogen; but recent examinations have shown that there is a considerable portion, some six or eight per cent. of a substance like gluten. The percentage of fatty matter and of sugar is quite small, but that of starch much larger than any grain yet mentioned, being between eighty and ninety per cent., usually about eighty-two.

Indian corn contains about sixty per cent. of starch, nearly the same as oats.—The proportion of oil and gum is large, about ten per cent; this explains the fatening properties of Indian meal, so well known to practical men. There is, besides these, a good portion of sugar. The nitrogenous substances are also considerable in quantity, some twelve to sixteen per cent.

Sweet corn differs from all other varieties, containing only about eighteen per cent. of starch. The amount of sugar is, of course, very large, and the nitrogenous substance amounts to the very large portion of twenty per cent; of gum to thirteen or fourteen; and of oil, to about eleven.—This, from the above results, is one of the most nourishing crops grown. If it can be made to yield as much per acre as the harder varieties, it is well worth a trial on a large scale.

SMOKING OUT A JURY.—On Tusday evening a jury in the case of Boone, the colored boy tried for arson, was locked up at the public house of Mr. John Hinsley, on North Calvert street. About 5 o'clock on that evening, a chimney of the house caught fire and bursted, and some of the soot falling down another flue, set the floor of the bar-room on fire during the night This was discovered about five o'clock on Wednesday morning, and then such a stampede among the jurors is hard to imagine as resulted. Such a tumbling out of bed, hauling on clothes wrong side out, and boots on the wrong foot, has rarely been seen. They were a jury on "arson" but would not try "fire," and accordingly went to work and after cutting away some four feet of the floor extinguished the flames before a great deal of damage was done.—*Balt. Clipper.*

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—It is announced that the Government has given notice to that of Great Britain, of a desire to terminate the existing Postal treaty between them. This treaty provides that it may be terminated at one year's notice by either party. The arrangement has been unequal and prejudicial to the United States, in more than one respect. Whether the British Government will accede to the terms of reciprocal arrangements, such as will be proposed by this Government, is not known, but it would be unquestionably for the benefit of both parties.

Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 3, 1852.

SENATE.

The bill to confirm the appointment by the Governor of counsel in relation to the McDonough Will, was taken up.

The amendment reported by the committee, that the compensation to said counsel be such only as may be allowed by the Legislature after the performance of the service, was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Sothoron, the Secretary was directed to procure 500 additional copies of the report of R. J. Brent, of the trial of Hanaway for treason.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Hanson presented a memorial of Judge Brewer associate Judge of the 3d judicial district, in relation to his services as acting Chancellor of Maryland; and Mr. Sparks, a petition of sundry citizens of Talbot county, for a law for the better regulation of free negroes in said county.

The Senate bill to provide for repairing and furnishing the Land Office, was passed.

The resolution requesting our Senators and representatives in Congress to use their exertions to make free that part of the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road within the District of Columbia, was passed.

A message was received from the Senate, agreeing to appoint a joint committee to visit the government house; and report the sum necessary for furniture and repairs, and appointing Messrs. Keene, Ely and Sellman on the part of the Senate. Adj'd.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 4.

SENATE.

Mr. Sothoron reported without amendment, the House resolution, directing the Librarian to furnish the Land Office with certain laws, and it was passed.

The House bill to change the name of Charles Carroll Tucker, of Baltimore, to Charles Tucker Carroll, was passed. Also the bill to confirm the action of the Governor in regard to the appointment of counsel in the case of the will of John McDonogh. Also, the bill to change the name of John Truman Stoddert Bowie, of Prince George's county, to John Truman Stoddert. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Stewart submitted an order appointing Jacob Miller, a State Director in the Bank of Baltimore. Mr. Dent moved to strike out the name of Jacob Miller and insert James H. Luckett. Rejected and the order adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bateman, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to elect, at 2 o'clock, Bank Directors on the part of the State, making nominations, and appointing Messrs. Bateman and Dent tellers on the part of the House.

The consideration of the bill to prescribe the oaths and bonds of the Comptroller and Treasurer, was resumed. Mr. Coale withdrew his motion to recommit it with instructions.

Amendments were proposed by Messrs. Roberts, Coale, Lankford, Baker, of Baltimore, and discussed by Messrs Kilgour, Coale, Brodwater, Crout, Wyse, and others, when a message was received from the Senate, agreeing to the proposition to elect Bank Directors on the part of the State, and naming Messrs. Keene and Ely tellers on their part. The hour of two o'clock having arrived, the said election was proceeded with, as follows:

Whole number of votes 72, of which for the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, H. H. Cole had 44 votes, and Isaac M. Denson had 48 votes. For the Branch of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, at Easton, Richard B. Carmichael, of Queen Anne's county, had 46 votes, James Ll. Martin, of Talbot county, had 45 votes; and William A. Tatem, of Caroline county, had 44 votes, and were severally duly elected. There were 18 blanks. Adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 5.

SENATE.

The bill reported by Mr. Willis to repeal part of an act in relation to the appointment of Trustees of the poor for Caroline county, so as to require said appointment to be made annually, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Keene, said bill was reconsidered.

A message "on executive business" was received from the Governor, and the Senate went into executive session. It is understood that this message contains the appointments made during the recess. Whilst in executive session the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On motion of Mr. Daniels, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses on the public property at the seat of government, and appointing on the part of the House, Messrs. Daniels, Daill, Hughes, Jenkins and Sparks.

On motion of Mr. Wyse, a message was sent to the Senate proposing a joint committee to examine the Treasury Building, and report if there is sufficient accommodation therein for the Comptroller and Treasurer, and Messrs. Wyse and Tall were appointed on the part of the House.

The order of the day was then announced, being the bill to fix the bonds and oaths of Comptroller and Treasurer, and the amendments proposed thereto.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Roberts, Kilgour, Broadwater, Wyse, Crout, Coale, and others, and some of the proposed amendments were adopted and others rejected, when the bill was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

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