

Easton Star

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS, ADVERTISING, ETC.

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POET'S CORNER.

To charm the languid hours of solitude, He oft invites her to the Muse's lore.

[For the Star.]

THE ORPHAN BOY.

Alone and friendless, see him stand, Or stroll about the world's rough way. A wanderer in his native land.

Behold him struggling through life, The child of sorrow, grief, and fear; No gentle hand amidst the strife.

There's no kind welcome greets his ear, Nor voice whispering thro' the storm, To point him to some shelter near.

Bright summer comes, but ah, for him The flowers bloom no more. The feathered songsters sweetly sing,

LEAF FROM A HEART'S HISTORY. The following lines from the Iris and Odd Fellows' Mirror, were written by a young lady, on the eve of being united with one to whom she felt it impossible to give her heart.

Alone, alone, though thou art pledged to me, Still, still alone. My soul has met no kindred soul in thee.

Star of my spirit, ray divine from Heaven, Is this your lot? Gains of my spirit, how can ye be given

Away, away, nor visit me again, Fond dreams of youth! To me—and me, your radiant hue is vain,

Miscellaneous.

The Morality of "Cuteness."

A YANKEE IN DISTRESS. There is a valuable lesson, as well as much genuine humor, in the following communication, which we derive from a welcome contributor in the "land of steady habits."

A few days since a raw-looking genius, carrying a cheap hair trunk, made his appearance on board a sloop which plies between New York and a small port on the Connecticut coast, and inquired for the captain.

Meanwhile one of the passengers a wag of the first order, having been up into the city returned on board, and noticed the Yankee, at the heel of the bowsprit, seated on his hair trunk, and "going into" his bargain tooth and nail.

On a head, adorned with a luxuriant growth of coarse and sandy hair, followed to a ninety, was perched a hat much worn but in an excellent state of preservation,

This is horrible business, captain! What is a horrible business? asked the skipper. Haint you heard the news? All the papers are full of it!

The Yankee who had already devoured one and part of another, paused at the narration, as if suddenly paralyzed; then dropping the fragment which he held with the untouched prize into the water, his mouth filled with cracker-and-lobsters, his enor-

sloop's deck whistling Yankee doodle, his arms thrust into his pockets up to his elbows, one leg thrown forward, with his eyes cast upward scanning the rigging with the air of a connoisseur he seemed as much at home as though he was a veritable "ocean child."

"Captin, what'll you charge to take a feller to York city?" He was informed that the fare was one dollar and fifty cents.

"I'll take you to York, but you see, I'm scant on't for funds, and I must have a leetle somethin' left to feed me after I get there; can't get along without vittals?"

"No, sir, I can't take you for that price. The greenhorn squinted a long stream of tobacco juice upon the deck, resumed his tune of Yankee doodle, shouldered his hat trunk, and walked off. In about an hour he returned, and with a grin addressed the captain.

"New, look a here, captin, I'm in distress; I positively haint got but few dollars in the world; I must get in New York or I shall starve, I can't get nothin' to do here. Now, du captin, I've always hearn't tell that you sailors was generous chaps."

This appeal to the captain's professional pride had its effect; and he agreed to take the persevering medicant for fifty cents, provided he would supply himself with provisions, and render such assistance as he could in managing the vessel.

The passage was unusually long, being delayed by contrary winds nearly a week beyond the ordinary time of starting. On the second day the Yankee ran out of provisions; and the captain as an act of kindness furnished him from the vessel's stores.

About thirty-six hours before their arrival in the exuberance of his exultation at having outwitted the captain, he disclosed to a fellow passenger that he had "lots of cash," and he made quite a display of loose change. This soon came to the ears of the captain, who was so indignant at the imposition which had been practised upon him, that he was about to set the tricky customer ashore, to "shoot it to York."

"You're the best way he could; but on reflection he concluded that it would be a worse punishment to keep him on board, strip his rations and put him to hard work. From this time until their arrival, the Yankee's situation was no sinecure. Furnished with a cloth and a bucket of sand, he was set to scouring the anchor! Being innured to labor, that did not trouble him much; out to work on an empty stomach thirty-six hours, and endure the curses of the enraged captain, and the taunts and jeers of the passengers and crew, and all for the small matter of twenty-five cents, he thought was paying rather dear for the whistle!

Great was his joy, therefore, when they hauled into the slip at New York, and before the sloop's side had touched the dock he jumped ashore. Leaving the little hair trunk to be removed after he had satisfied his hunger, he hastened to the nearest place where food could be procured. This happened to be a huckster's stand at the head of the slip, where among other eatables, were displayed some fine-looking boiled lobsters. Our voracious looking genius had often heard lobsters spoken of as excellent food, though he had never tasted any, this seemed a good opportunity to satisfy his hunger, at the same time to enjoy a great luxury, so after bargaining a while, and beating the old woman down in her price some three or four cents, he bought three lobsters and as many Boston crackers, with which he returned to the sloop.

John Randolph dropped many gems from his mouth, but never a richer one than that. "Pay as you go," and you need not dodge sheriffs and constables.

"Pay as you go," and you can walk the streets with an erect back and a manly front, and you have no fear of those you meet. You can look at any man in the eye without flinching. You won't have to cross the highway to avoid a dun, or look intently into the shop windows to avoid seeing a creditor.

"Pay as you go," and you will meet smiling faces at home—happy, merry cheeked, smiling children—a contented wife—a cheerful heartiness.

John Randolph was right. It is the philosopher's stone.

SECURING A FORTUNE BY MARRYING THREE SISTERS.—A story is told by the N. Y. Globe of one of the newly elected Legislators from the river counties to the Ohio Legislature, which shows that he is good at holding on in a good cause. A few years ago he courted and married a young lady who had two sisters, possessing among them a large fortune. His wife died, and by some means her share of the property did not fall to him; but remained in possession of the two surviving sisters. He courted and married the second one, who, in the meantime had arrived at womanhood. By her he had one child; soon after she, too, died, and it was so arranged that the property remained in the other sister, and neither could come into possession of it until this offspring was of age. In the mean time the third sister came to maturity. What did our hero do but court and marry her. "He didn't do any thing else," and is now in possession of the whole fortune originally left to the three sisters!

Hereditary Disease.—A correspondent of the New Haven Herald relates the following somewhat remarkable facts as having occurred at Woodbury Connecticut.—One of the families of this village (Truman Judson by name) consisting of nine members, have all been sick with a malig-

nant form of typhus fever. Out of this number five have died—the father and mother, one son and two daughters. It has been remarkable that the sickness has been confined exclusively to this house, and altho' apparently of most malignant character, and for weeks there have been from 4 to 6 watchers day and night no other person in the town has taken the disease.

But the most peculiar fact is, that just twenty-one years ago this same sickness appeared in the family of the mother of this household, which family as this was composed of 9 members, and out of these nine the same number as now, five, were carried to their graves. As now, no other persons in the town took the fever. Physicians in some way instructive.

STARTING IN THE WORLD.—Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man adrift with money left him by his relatives, is like trying bladders under the arm of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom.

Teach him to swim and he will never need the bladder. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern men, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources the better.

A SINGULAR BALLOT.—The following ballot was voted by some wag in N. York at the late election: "For the amendment of the Constitution in relation to the removal of Judicial officers:

"For the removal of all officers and the appointment of new ones, from the body of the people, every six months;

"For the division of property every Saturday night—often if required;

"For making the dealing out of wine behind the counter a legal tender for the Banks, instead of specie—particularly for the Dutch;

"For the establishment of Stated Preaching, and the Bible in the Schools, at all places this side of Sandy Hill;

"If negroes shall be allowed to vote, I am for straightening their hair and whitewashing their faces."

THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS.—1. Refusing to take a newspaper.

2. Taking a newspaper and not paying for it.

3. Not Advertising.

4. Advertising and not paying for it.

5. Making a printing office a loafing place.

6. Reading manuscript in the hands of the compositor.

7. Sending an abusive and threatening letter to the editor.

For the first and second offence no abatement can be granted. The third offence can be remedied. The fourth is unpardonable. For the balance, dispensation can only be received by an especial bull from the grieved party.

Sharp Penetration.—"You don't love me, I know you don't," said a young married lady to her husband.

"I give you credit, my dear, for a keen penetration," was the consoling reply.

"My dear Julia," said one pretty girl to another, "can you make up your mind to marry that odious Mr. Snuff?"

"Why, my dear Mary," replied Julia, "I believe I could take him at a pinch."

"The Elm Tree is full grown in 150 years, but lives from 500 to 600 years.—The Oak is full grown in 200 years.—The ash in 100. An Oak in 3 years grows 2 feet 10 inches; the Elm 8 feet 3 inches; the Beech 1 foot 5 inches; the Poplar 6 feet, and the Willow 9 feet 2 inches.

A Simple rule.—To ascertain the length of the day and night at any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of night, and double the time of setting, which gives the length of the day.

The following toast, given at the Horticultural Fair in Boston, isn't bad by a jug full.

Woman.—The earliest gatherer of fruits by picking the first apple, she caused the first pair to fall.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.—From last week's omissions.

MESSAGE OF GOV. SLADE.

We have before us the Message of this functionary, and it is such a document as would have disgraced the most ignorant and blinded bigot of the dark ages. The New York News says:—One of those solemn judgments that pronounced judgment upon the Salem witches was an enlightened philosopher, compared with this epitome of Whiggery. One of his strongest recommendations is to enhance the punishment for the "crime" of usury, or lending money at its market value. He then falls upon "Texas savagely, and says Vermont must resist its consumption." After hinting that it was carried thro' Congress by corruption, he proceeds:

"Shall such an act, carried by such means, have the effect in this free country, of concluding and silencing opposition to an unconsummated measure? Let the spirit of free, intelligent and unsubdued Vermont answer."

He next fires up about the matter between Massachusetts and South Carolina, and thinks it very hard that the South will not let the fanatics of the North come and cut their throats. His ferocious excellency threatens nullification for this. He then "pitchces into" the free-trade notions of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.

"The mere statement of this doctrine is sufficient to show that it strikes a fatal blow at the principle of protection, because that rate of duty can obviously furnish no stable protection which is made to depend not on the degree of protection it will furnish, but on the amount of revenue it will yield—since it is well known that a rate of duty on a given article which will yield little or no protection, may be the very rate which will yield the most revenue. There is not a protected interest in the country that can stand a single year, under the application of such a principle as this."

But the great crime of the Secretary is as follows:—"Nor is this the only aspect of danger. The Secretary of the Treasury, whose purpose to destroy the protection afforded by the tariff of 1842 is not attempted to be concealed, is engaged in the unprecedented work of collecting, without the authority of Congress, and by replies to certain questions propounded to manufacturers and others, to be answered without oath or cross examination—information, to enable him to carry his destructive purpose into execution."

The whole message is disorganizing, incalculating resistance to the laws, infraction of the Constitution, oppression to individuals—a distillation of all the dogmas of the vilest despots of past ages.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES. Most of the public papers have expressed the opinion, that the increased activity in the dockyards of England, and the rapid enlargement of their navy by the construction of additional war steamers are in consequence of the position in which England and the United States stand in relation to the Oregon territory. But the New York Herald takes a different view of the matter. It says:—"We have heard from an official source that a magnificent plan of a convention is now maturing between the governments of France and England—a measure forced upon them in consequence of the annexation of Texas to this country. The rapid growth of this republic, and particularly its progress towards the South and West, Mexico and California, has awakened new feelings of alarm in the mind of eastern Europe. It is now credibly affirmed that some recent arrangements have been entered into by England, France and Spain, by which the two great naval powers will unite their forces for the purpose of sending an expedition to Cuba, and from that point make a descent upon Mexico, with the view of reducing that republic to the dominion of some European prince, in order to prevent any further progress of the United States in that direction.

Mexico is, at present, in a state particularly favorable for the successful accomplishment of such designs as those we have described. It is distracted and agitated by internal dissensions and feuds. The government is utterly imbecile and helpless. The absorption of Mexico by the United States—a power possessing all the elements of strength, stability and power—appears to be inevitable. This is apparent to the statesmen of Europe. And it is this view of the future that has stimulated that policy on the part of England and France, which begins to manifest itself in those warlike preparations to which we have just alluded. Indeed, in the famous speeches of Guizot, the French Minister, this is avowedly acknowledged. The object of the cabinets of France and England now appears to be to place on the throne of Mexico a French prince, and thus, by the establishment of a monarchy there under their control, to interpose an effectual barrier to the further progress of the United States in that direction.

This line of policy corresponds exactly with the views and sentiments put forth by the governments of France and England, and the newspaper presses of those countries in the confidence and interest of the dominant party. It is not at all likely that England would hazard her commerce with this country by an open war on account of a comparatively unproductive territory.

Yet still whilst allowing the Oregon question to slumber in abeyance, England might promise herself indemnification and satisfaction, by an expedition of the character just indicated—consisting of the combined fleets of England and France, meeting at Havana, and starting for the conquest of Mexico in order to reduce that republic to the controul of European influences. This is, we are told, absolutely the policy of France and England and is a practical carrying out of that intervention in our affairs recommended and enforced by Guizot."

[We give the views of the Herald without expressing any confidence in their correctness. It has become so extremely fashionable of late with the press to speculate upon foreign policy, that much allowance should be made for many of the opinions expressed. One thing, however, appears certain—that England is rapidly increasing her Navy and fortifying her harbors.—Star.]

Cuba's Citizen of a Republic. The Hon. John Q. Adams has addressed the following letter to C. Edwards Lester, the translator of this work. The book is a good one; but Mr. Adams's letter super-excellent. It will be read by old and young with deep interest. We copy it from the New Mirror.

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 11, 1845. Dear Sir:—Indisposition has delayed the answer which should have been immediately returned to your letter of the 23rd last month, which I received, together with the "Citizen of a Republic," by Ansaldo Ceba. For both, I offer you my cordial thanks; and particularly for the dedication of the book.

It is a remark, I believe of Burke, "That liberty inheres in some sensible object, and that every nation has formed to itself some favorite point, which by way of eminence, becomes the criterion of their happiness. That the great contests for freedom in England were, from the earliest times, chiefly upon the question of taxing. That most of the contests in the ancient commonwealths turned primarily on the right of the election of magistrates, or on the balance among the several orders of the state. The question of money was not, with them, so immediate."

And, pursuing the same idea, he shows that the question of our revolution was a contest of liberty, according to English ideas, and on English principles; and that the champions of liberty in England, for a succession of ages, had taken infinite pains to inculcate as a fundamental principle, that in all monarchies the people must, in effect themselves, mediate or immediately, possess the power of granting their own money, or no shadow of liberty could subsist. "The colonies' heads, drew from England as with their life-blood, these ideas and principles. Their love of liberty, as with the English, fixed and attached on this specific point of taxing—liberty might be safe, or might be endangered in twenty other particulars, without their being much pleased or alarmed; here they felt its pulse; and as they found that beat, they thought themselves sick or sound."

The cause of the American revolution, so far as it was a contest between Great Britain and her colonies, was thus a question of property—a limitation merely of the power of government to levy money upon the people by taxation; it was, in principle, John Hampden's question of ship-money. When the progress of the revolution changed the principle of the controversy to a war for independence, and the colonies were called to form constitutions of government, and a federative union for themselves, the question of taxation became but one of many other principles in the organization of government, involving the whole theory of human rights, and all the foundations of liberty staked upon the fabric of the social compact.

Perhaps the circumstances alluded to by Burke, that our controversy with Great Britain had originated in those ideas of liberty which our fathers had brought with them from England, and which were concentrated upon the simple point of taxation has attained an undue proportion of influence in our estimate of liberty down to the present times.

The Italian republics of the middle ages were founded also upon principles of liberty differently modified, and indissolubly connected with the right of taxation. Our statesmen, patriots, legislators, and people, are still confined, by the ties of language, in a great degree, to the literature of England. An Italian writer, of an age preceding that of the civil wars in England, in the 17th century, writing on the duties of a "Citizen of a Republic," with the history of Italy added to that of Greece and Rome before him, must have embraced a wider scope in the consideration of liberty and of human rights, than is to be found in the contracted sphere of the conflicting principle of freedom and of power in the English writers of the seventeenth century.

I shall therefore make it a point to read with attention the work of Ceba, and should the state of my health hereafter permit, will freely give you my opinion concerning it. Liberty is still in our country a vital question of politics, morals, and religion—a question upon which we have much to learn, and our posterity much to act. The days of my participation in it are passed, but the prayer for its progress and universal prevalence remains to the last moment of my life. I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your fellow-citizen and friend, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

TRUTH.—A parent may leave an estate to his son, but how soon may it be mortgaged! He may leave him money but how soon may it be squandered! Better leave him a sound constitution, habits of industry, an unblemished reputation, a good education, and an inward abhorrence of vice, in any shape or form; these cannot be wrested from him, & are better than thousands of gold and silver.

"A play upon words," as the boy said when he kicked the dictionary up and down the school room.