EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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From the Farmer & Gardner.

RICE DELICACIES.—So little seems to be known about the various methods of cooking Rice, that we have concluded to present our readers with the following receipts. By the by, why is it that the Mills do not prepare *Rice flour?*

To make Loaf Rice Bread.—Boil a pint of rice soft, and add a pint of leven, then three quarters of the flour, put it to rise in a tin or earthen vessel, until it has risen sufficiently, divide it into three parts, then bake it as other bread, and you will have three large loaves.

To make Journey or Johnny Cake.—To three spoonfuls of soft boiled rice, add a small tea-cup of water or milk, then add six spoonfuls of the flour, which will make a large Journey Cake, or six waffles.

To make Rice Cakes.—Take a pint of soft boiled rice, a half pint of milk or water, to which add twelve spoonfuls of the flour—divide it into small cakes, and bake them in a brick oven.

To make Wafers.—Take a pint of warm water, a tea-spoonful of salt, add a pint of the flour, and it will give you two dozen wafers.

To make Rice Ruffs—To a pint of the flour add a tea-spoonful of salt, a pint of boiling water—beat up four eggs, stir them well together, put from two to three spoonfuls of fat in a pan, make it boiling hot, and drop a spoonful of the mixture into the fat, as you do in making common fritters.

To make a Pudding.—Take a quart of milk, add a pint of the flour, boil them to a pap, beat up six eggs, to which add six spoonfuls of Havana sugar and a spoonful of butter, which when well beaten together, add them to the milk and flour—grease the pan it is to be made in grate nutmeg over the mixture and bake it.

Another.—Boil one pint of milk, mix two table spoonfuls of rice flour [illegible] a little cold milk stir it in while the milk is boiling, afterwards add a small piece of butter, five eggs, one nutmeg, one glass of wine, the juice and peel of one lemon and sugar to your taste.

Rice Flour Sponge Cake.—Make like other Sponge Cake, except that you use three quarters of a pound of rice flour, thirteen eggs, leaving out four whites, and add a little salt.

Rice Flour Blanc-Mange.—Boil one quart of milk, season it to your taste with sugar, rose or peach water. Take four table-spoons heaping full of rice flour, mix it very smooth with cold milk, add this to the other milk while boiling, stirring it well. Let all boil together about ten minutes, stirring occasionally, then pour it into moulds and put it by to cool. This is a very favorite article for invalids.

Rice Cake.—Mix ten ounces of ground rice, three ounces of flour, eight oz. of powdered sugar; then sift those articles by degrees into 8 yolks and 6 whites of eggs, and the grated peel of one lemon. Mix the whole well together in a tin stewpan over a very slow fire with a whisk, then put it immediately into the oven in the same pan, and bake forty minutes.

Plain Rice Pudding—Wash and pick some rice; throw among it some alspice finely powdered, but not much; tie the rice in a cloth, and leave plenty of room for it to swell. Boil it in a quantity of water for an hour or two, when done, eat it with butter and sugar, or milk. Put in a lemon peel if you choose.

Rice Pudding with fruit.—Swell the rice with a very little milk over the fire, then mix fruit of any kind with it, currants, gooseberries scalded, pared and quartered apples, raisins or black currants, with one egg in the rice to bind it. Boil well and serve with butter and sugar. If apples are used, it is better to enclose them in the rice, as with paste. This makes a very delicious pudding.

Dutch Rice Pudding.—Soak four ounces of rice in warm water half an hour, drain the water from it, and throw it into a stew pan, with half a pint of milk, a stick of cinnamon, and simmer it till tender. When cold, add four whole eggs well beaten, two oz. of butter, melted in a tea-cupful of cream, 3 oz. of sugar, a quarter of a nutmeg, and some lemon peel. Put a light puff paste into a mould or dish, and bake it in a quick oven.

A Rich Rice Pudding.—Boil half a pound of rice in water with a little salt, till quite tender, drain it dry. Mix it with the yolks and whites of four eggs, a quarter of a pint of cream with two ounces of butter melted into it, four ounces of beef suet or marrow, finely spread, three quarters of a pound of currants, two spoonsful of brandy, one of peach water or nutmeg and lemon peel, when well mixed, put a paste round the edge, and fill the dish; slices of candied orange, lemon, or citron, if approved. Bake in a moderate oven.

Savory Rice.—Wash and pick some rice, stew it very gently in a small quantity of veal, or rich mutton broth, with an onion, a blade of mace, pepper and salt, when swelled, but not boiled to mash dry it on the shallow end of a seive before the fire, and either serve it dry, or put it in the middle of a dish, and pour the gravy round, having heated it.

Besides the above, it is a good food for children; and it may also be used for the thickening of soups, custards, pies, &c.

BREAKING COLTS.

The habits of a horse, whether good or bad, are frequently the result of the first efforts to subject him to the service of man. On these mainly depend his future usefulness. It cannot be denied but there are a variety of tempers among these noble animals which may require diversified means to effect their subjection; yet in no case should gentleness be disregarded. The practice, too generally prevalent, of letting colts arrive at almost their full vigor before an attempt is made to accustom them to the *bit* or *saddle*, is believed to be erroneous. By the *saddle*, we do not mean that the colt should be made to bear heavy burdens before he has arrived at a suitable age; but by an early use of it, he will become so habituated to its use, as to receive at a proper time, the addition of weight without remonstrance or fretfulness. If the colt has acquired considerable age before an attempt is made to curb his waywardness, nothing should be neglected to render the attempt successful and decisive. If the colt is to be broke to the saddle, care should be used in securing it firmly upon him, because carelessness in this, may lead to bruised limbs, besides being a positive injury to the temper of the horse. To prevent the colt from rearing, and falling backwards as is frequently the case, a rope should encircle his body near the forelegs—another, passing over his neck, and between his legs, should be firmly tied to the one enclosing his body, which will effectually prevent his rearing. For further suggestions on this point, we subjoin the following from *Deanes's* New England Farmer.

"The way of breaking a young horse that is mostly used in this country, is highly absurd, hurtful and dangerous.—He is mounted and ridden before he has been used to the bridle or to bearing weight on his back. If he will not go forward he is most unmercifully beaten, by which his spirits are broken, and his strength impaired. If he rears up, he is pulled backwards, with the risk of hurting both horse and man. If he runs and starts, as he probably will under such management, he flings the rider, perhaps is frightened, gains his liberty, and is encouraged to do just so the next opportunity; and the unfortunate rider blesses himself, as he has reason to do if he escapes without broken limbs. Or if the horse should chance to go kindly, the rider continues the exercise till the horse is fatigued, discouraged and injured.

"Instead of this mad management, the way practised in the older countries should be adopted. Let a horse first of all be tamed with the bridle by leading him again and again; in the first place after, or by the side of another horse; and after he walks well, bring him to trot after his leader. In the next place, put on the saddle, and lead him in that time after time. Then lay a small weight on the saddle, and if he be apt to start, fasten it that it may not be flung off, increasing the weight from time to time, till he learns to carry what is equal to a man's weight. Lastly, let a man gently mount him, while another holds him by the bridle, and fix himself firmly in the saddle. The place of riding is recommended to be a ploughed field. Let him thus be ridden with a horse going before him, till he learns the use of the bit, and will stop, or go forward at the pleasure of the rider, and without the application of much force. Being exercised in this manner a few times, and treated with all possible gentleness, there will be no more occasion for leading him. He will go well of himself; and be thoroughly broken, without so much as giving him one blow, and without danger or fatigue to the horse or his rider. And, what is much to be regarded, the horse's spirits will be preserved, though he be sufficiently tamed. In teaching a horse to draw, gentleness must be used. He should be tried first in company with other horses, whether in carting or ploughing; and the draught should not be so heavy as to fret him or put him to great exertion till he has learned to draw steadily. After this he may be put to a pleasure carriage, but coupled with another rather than alone, and to a sleigh rather than a chaise."—*Ib.*

From Niles' Register.

In the last Register we made a few remarks on the *importation* of paupers and vagabonds and scoundrels from Europe, into the United States—which instead of being only "the refuge of the oppressed of all nations, has become or is becoming, an 'asylum' of the worst classes of foreign society—to many of whom our poor houses are palaces, and even our penitentiaries a *home*'—but others, many others, dash into bold enterprises, and have no limit to the desires of their corrupted hearts: and let the question be carefully reviewed by whom it may, the truth has become manifest—that strong means must be taken to reduce the transfer of such wretched or wicked bipeds to our shores. We propose to take up this subject seriously at some future day. Let those who have "sucked the orange" not tax us with the keeping of its skin let those who breed rogues keep them for their own uses!—to hang them, or to populate New Holland, as they may think most expedient.

The police justice of Albany says: "Shall Europe be permitted to cast upon our shores the contents of her prisons and her poor houses?" The remark is called forth by the number of vagrants brought before him, many of whom state that their passages were paid by the parish to get rid of them. One who had just been brought before him says, "that in June last, the parish officers paid the passages of himself and about forty others of the same parish, from Chatam to the city of Boston, in America, on board the ship Royalist, capt. Parker, and that they landed at Boston in the month of July last. That the parish officers gave him thirty shillings sterling, in money, in addition to paying his passage. That he is now entirely destitute of the means of living, and is unable to labor, and prays for relief.'

A small tax is laid in some places to indemnify the cost of such impositions upon us. It is totally inadequate—and should be raised to 10 or even 50 dollars per head, *until the account is fairly balanced.* We would that the innocent should not suffer for the guilty—but so it is that they must, in all human affairs. What has the common soldier, killed or maimed on the field, to do with the question for which he is made a "fighting machine?"—but, though the *man* may be pitied the destruction of the *instrument* is commended.

The land is infested by hordes of foreign wretches, pickpockets, theives, robbers, forgers, &c. &c. Only the other day, a young Englishman, arrived at New York, was so deeply versed in the mysteries of his trade, as to forge, and receive payment, for several checks on the office of the bank of the United States, in the large sum of $11,400—but, at last, he was caught, and the whole amount recovered, 250 dollars excepted. As there will be a "count" on each forgery, the hope is held out that he may be put away for many, many more years in the state prison—useful to prevent depredations, though, as we fear, useless as to the reformation of offenders.

Every city in the Union is infested by gangs of depredators—they may be oftentimes found in steamboats, or wherever there are large gatherings of the people—and we almost every day see some notice of their adroit proceedings.

A plan, perhaps, might be adopted, by which just discriminations could be made between persons of honest and fair characters at home, and regular paupers, beggars and knaves. Poverty is no crime, and ought not to deprive any man of a good report from those who know him. A form of verification, with regard to these, might, perhaps, be efficiently contrived to favor poor emigrants, through American agencies established in foreign places to grant certain certificates on small fees being paid, whereby the heavy duty suggested on their arrival here might be much abated.

Conversion of Salt Water into Fresh.—On Monday week we witnessed a completely successful and a very important experiment, made by Mr. Wells the patentee, in the conversion of salt sea water into a perfectly fresh and pure liquid, fit for every purpose of domestic use and economy. A barge was moored in the Thames near Westminsterbridge, and a number of naval officers and scientific gentlemen were invited to inspect the process. The sea-water was brought from off Ramsgate, and fully impregnated with the same principle; some of it was in very impure and dirty condition. The apparatus invented by Mr. Wells consisted of a cast-iron cooking machine, a cube on a comparatively small scale, especially when we looked to the extraordinary utility of its operation. It seemed about four feet in height and the same in width; and contained ovens, roasting fire, pots, pans, kettles, &c. &c. &c. sufficient to dress a dinner for seventy or eighty men.

The consumption of fuel is very small about two bushels we are told, in 24 hours, and yet, by the internal application of the heated air, by means of spiral and circular tubes surrounding the various parts of the machine, roasting, boiling and baking, were carried on with the utmost regularity and precision. Here alone would be a valuable addition to the conveniences and comforts of life, whether ashore or afloat, and, even without the far greater improvement yet remaining to be described, would entitle Mr. Well's invention to high encomium and general adoption. Whilst the cooking is proceeding, the sea water is gradually supplied from a cask or tank, as may be most ready, and passing into the interior of the machine, is there submitted to distillation. In its distilled state it then flows into a pipe of cast iron, or of copper tinned, which pipe is led over the bow of the vessel and along the cut water into the sea; and thence along the bottom of the ship till it returns into the hold with a common stop cock to draw of the water.

The grand improvement in this, is the making the element in which the vessel floats the condenser of the altered liquid; which runs off at the rate of about a quart a minute, perfectly fit for drinking, for washing, and for every other purpose for which fresh water is employed We tasted it both before and after undergoing the process, and we used soap in washing our hands with it; and we can truly declare, that in the first instance it was sweet and palatable, and in the second soft and pleasing. The patentee, however, proceeds to filter it through charcoal, in order to restore the carbon which is lost in the distilling; and you have the pure and sparkling element, equal in every respect to spring water. We have thus minutely stated what we saw and tested; and we do so with very great satisfaction, since it is hardly possible to imagine any economic discovery of such vast importance to the navy and to the nation. All the watering of ships rendered unnecessary, and the ocean itself converted into one abundant and everlasting fountain of supply, forms, indeed, an epoch in the history of navigation.

We need hear no more of the sufferings of brave and hardy sailors, from the want of this essential article of human subsistance. The room required in merchantmen for the stowage of water for the voyage, may now be filled with goods of any kind. In fine it would be difficult to estimate the value of this admirable invention, which, there can be no doubt, will be speedily and universally adopted, and will, we also trust, amply reward the inventor of a benefit to his country and fellow creatures, the worth of which can hardly be excelled in the annals of useful humanity. The sea-water around a ship is incessantly converted into excellent fresh water fit for every purpose; and the ocean itself is made the chief agent in this metamorphosis. It is a great and wonderful achievement.—*Literary Gazette.*

Projected escape of Bonaparte.—It is not generally known that a vessel was undertaken to be built at Battersea, by the renowned Johnson, the smuggler, for the purpose of liberating Bonaparte from the island of St. Helena. She was about ninety feet long, and of the burthen of one hundred tons. It was built of half plank; the grain of two such plank was placed in a horizontal position. These planks were so well caulked and cemented together, that the thickness of the sides of the vessel did not exceed that of an ordinary washing tub. The masts were so contrived that they could be lowered to a level with the deck, and the whole vessel might be sunk in shoal water with the crew on board, without danger. Ample means were provided for supplying the vessel with fresh air. The plan was to sail up at night within a short distance of St. Helena, and sink the vessel until the next or subsequent night, when Bonaparte would be enabled to make his escape to the beach, at which time the vessel was to be raised, Bonaparte to get on board, and sail away in the dark. It happened, however, that Bonaparte died before the vessel was finished; and it is a quite curious coincidence that the vessel was to be coppered the very day the news of his death arrived.

Johnson was to receive £40,000 as soon as the vessel got into blue water, exclusive of the reward to be given in case the enterprise succeeded. This Johnson had previously offered his services to the Admiralty, and affirmed that he could blow up any ship without doing any hurt. Accordingly, a trial was given him in the Thames, accompanied by a boatswain of his Majesty's ships, who had been married only a week before, in a boat of a similar construction to the one before described, to a barge moored in the middle of the stream. They sunk their boat, made fast the torpedo to the bottom of the barge, and lighted the match. Johnson then perceived that his vessel remained fast, having got (as the sailors express it) athwart hawse of the barge. Upon which he pulled out his watch, and having looked at it attentively, told the boatswain that he had only two minutes to live. Upon this the boatswain began to make lamentations: "Oh my poor Nancy!" said he, "What will she say?" "Avast blubering," said Johnson, "Doff your jacket; and be ready to stuff into the hawse hole while I cut the cable." Upon saying this, Johnson seized the axe, and cut the cable. The boatswain stuffed his jacket into the hole and they got clear of the torpedo, which blew up the barge.

By a letter recently received from Fort Gibson, we regret to learn the death of Mr. BEYRICH, the Botanist.—This gentlemen, so well known to many of our citizens as one who possessed great scientific attainments, arrived in this city from Bremen in April, 1833. He was sent to this country as an exploring botanist, by a society of gentlemen in Berlin, Prussia, to make a collection of our native plants, and of the seeds and fruits of our forest trees, particularly the oaks. For this purpose he had already travelled over a large part of Europe, and many of the South American provinces. On his arrival in this city, he embarked immediately for Charleston, S. C., and after travelling over that and some of the contiguous states, making very large collections of specimens and acquiring much information with regard to his subject, he returned to the north. He arrived here in the autumn of 1833, having consumed the summer in his southern exploration.—Until last spring he was engaged in visiting the different localities in this State, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and in remitting to his employers a part of his extensive collections. Early last spring he departed for the "far west," with the intention of crossing the Rocky Mountains, and of continuing his researches over those regions which have never yet been carefully examined. He appears to have turned back from this dangerous expedition, inasmuch as he died at the above-named military post, after having gone beyond it a considerable distance. He was a native of the Hartz Mountains in Germany, and was educated in the University of Gottingen. Although a perpetual traveller, his constitution was infirm, and a chronic form of asthma with which he was afflicted, perhaps induced him to abandon the idea of facing the inclement weather of the Rocky Mountains. Like all persons whose lives have been exclusively devoted to the study of the Natural Sciences, he possessed a character of childlike simplicity. His powers of endurance were very great, enhanced, perhaps, by that kind of philosophy which one acquires by extensive travel. He spoke the German, French, Spanish and English languages well, and was profoundly versed in Geology. We will always bear in remembrance his affable and pleasing manners, as also his readiness to communicate any of the vast amount of knowledge of which he was master. When at sea the thermometer and microscope were always in his hand, making comparative observations upon the temperature of the Ocean water and the Gulph stream, and examining the small animals and plants which a wave often dashed upon the deck. These instruments, with his note book, his flint and steel, and his pouch of cigars, of which he used a great many, were his perpetual travelling companions. With him lies buried among us and one too, whom all respected.—*Balt. Gazette.*

A GENEROUS ACT.

A gentleman at New Orleans, not remarkable for his liberality, had a tenant who had occupied a building of his for some years. During the recent pressure the tenant called upon his landlord, and said that he was unable then to pay his rent for the preceding month, and reminded him that he had punctually paid him his rent ($24 per month) for seven years. The landlord was inexorable, and told him he must move, and gave him fifteen days to find a house. Before fifteen days expired the tenant called and paid his rent—the landlord handed him a piece of paper, saying "there is your receipt."—Upon the expiration of the fifteen days the tenant again called, and informed the landlord that he had obtained a house, and was moving. The landlord replied, "you are a fool, sir! you are a fool! go look at your receipt; you will find that it is in full for twelve months." The tenant had not examined it, went home in great surprise, and when he found it to his still greater astonishment, it was a bill of sale of the whole property, worth at least fourteen thousand dollars!

Natchez Courier.

The following account of an extraordinary phenomenon, witnessed at Palermo, and which has excited some interest, appears in the Journal des Deux Siciles:—"Guiseppe Gonzana, a child scarcely three years old, has attained the height of four palms and a third Sicilian measure, or about four feet and a half French measure. His limbs are well formed, he is extraordinary strong and vigorous, and he is a man in every sense of the word. The savans who have seen him, say that their examinations have led to discoveries of great importance in pathology; and Dr. Diego Sogroppo, one of the most distinguished physicians of Palermo, says, that if Guiseppe's growth should not be arrested by accident or illness, he will be one of the most astonishing giants ever seen.

Le Cabinet de Lecture.

NURSERIES.—No class of men (except printers) deserve better encouragement than those who invest their capital and employ their time, in furnishing to agriculturalists every kind of fruit that the climate will ripen. Horticulture has been shamefully neglected until within a few years. A garden was hardly tolerated on a farm, & fruit, except the spontaneous crabs of a common orchard, were not to be tasted without great price. As the season for safe transplanting, is approaching or already come, we recommend our friends to follow the counsel of old Dumbiedikes—"Be aye sticking in a tree, Jock; they'll be aye growing while ye're sleeping.' – *Boston Courier.*

A Large Wire—A correspondent of the Southern Patriot states that a wire three eighths of an inch in diameter, and 550 feet in length, has been placed across the North Santee River, S. C. for the purpose of conducting the Ferry Boat; it is secured on one side to a stout Post and on the other to a windlass by a chain 50 feet long. The advantage of the wire is, the first cost is less than one half that of a rope, and will probably outlast several, as it has been in operation one year and exhibits no marks of wear; no rope has ever lasted more than one year.

There is announced in some of the lists of intended publications in England, a treatise on *Aitiology*, which shall define the nature and limits of certainty and probability. Bishop Berkly, Hume, Priestly and Gregory are all to be outdone, and the hoary honours of many years are to be brushed off of them, like dust and cobwebs. We suppose that the book will conclude with the usual sentiment with which all failing authors bid farewell to their readers, viz: that where the questions remain undetermined, we must infer that it cannot be decided in the present condition of mankind. There is a physical fact which we think it would be well for this author to study, and which shews how much faster sometimes our head travels than our heels. "During the continual revolution of the globe, the parts nearer the circumference move faster than those at the centre, and always in proportion to the distance from each point."—*Balt. Gaz.*

A COSTLY COAT.—The London Correspondent of the New York Observer says he has ascertained that the coat which is a part of the Court dress of Prince Esterhazy, an Austrian, in London, cost £100,000 or $444,000, and he estimates that the other parts of the same dress cost as much as the coat. It is said that every time he wears the coat, it costs him about $1000 to make good the jewels which are brushed and shaken off in company. His whole person sparkles with jewels.

Kamschatkan Civility—D'Israeli tells us that these worthy subjects of "the autocrat" kneel before their guest when they wish to be particularly polite, cut a large slice from a sea calf, cram it entire into their friends mouth, furiously cutting off what hangs about his lips swallow it themselves, as the greatest possible mark of attention they can show him.

IF, AND HIS PROGENY.

If every body would just mind his own business, there would be more business done.

If you want to get rich, work hard and spend little.

If the mistress would scold less she would have less reason for scolding.

If we conversed less about men, and more about things, we would have better friends, and more sense.

CORRESPONDENCE OF MAJOR DOWNING.

WASHINGTON, 18th Oct. 1834.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

I find from the returns of New Jersey like them of Maine, that there was a leetle too much 'post office *tape, blanks and twine,*' for the whigs—but that wont last for ever, and the ony way is to hang on & do the best you can, and as my old friend, capt. Zebulon Goodanow used to say in the old war, when he was batlin agin the enemy and was obliged to retreat for a spell, 'well says he I did'nt lick em this time, but I did give him a most mortal wheltin.'

Talking about the old war reminds me to say a word or two about the pension business. There is a plagy many *rats* at that two, and there is no tellin yet how many may be rooted out.

Last winter the senate got looking into the business, and, as they thought that wherever there was any money to be had there the rats were at work, niblin, it was best to look into this pension matter. They had jist rooted up a most everlastin raft of rats in the post office and they thought best to set the terriers to work smelin into the pension office, and see if there warn't some rats there too, but the trouble was how to get at it, they looked over the pension list, and one on em said, 'Well, if general Washington had such an army of rale warriors, as we have here, bat'n the number that was kill'd in battle (for they did fight like all natur in the old war) and the number that must have died since of old age, its a wonder he did'nt lick the Brittish in less than six weeks after they landed here.' So they concluded there must be some rats at work somewhere and the ony way was to go to work and order all the names of the pensioners printed, so that folks all about the country should see in one glance how many pensioners were livin, and how many rats was gettin the pensions of dead pensioners. (I haint got time now to look and see how the vote stood in the senate on this resolution, but my friends Gales and Seaton, who keep a strict account of these matters can tell.)

Well as soon as this resolution wast

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