EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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AGRICULTURAL.

To the Editor of Bell's W. Messenger.

Corner of Half Moon St. Picadilly, London December, 30, 1837.

Sir—I beg to hand you a copy of a prospectus relative to a new manure, which I drew up in the course of last spring, by the request of the Earls of Leven and Melville, from the report of the Committee of the Academy of Agriculture at Paris, and from the certificates given to the inventor by thirtyeight large landed proprietors in France, testifying the value of his invention.

Lord Leven considered, and in which opinion I had the honor to concur, that the best mode of giving the benefit of the discovery to the British farmer would be, for a committee to be formed for the purpose of collecting a subscription sufficient to defray M. Jauffret's expenses to this country, for the purpose of his making experiments before some person appointed for the occasion.

That an agreement should be entered into with M. Jauffret, that should his invention answer the description given of it, that he should communicate the secret by which he effected the operation, for a sum of money previously agreed upon, and that experiment should be made with the manure under different circumstances, as to soil, &c to ascertain its relative value with regard to other manures, taking all things into consideration. I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

HUMPHREY GIBB.
Honorary Secretary of the Smithfield Club.

Prospectus of a process for obtaining cheap and valuable Manure, without the aid of Cattle, invented by M. Jauffret, of Aix.

A method has been discovered in France of making manure as it may be wanted, without cattle, in twelve days, and with great economy, as appears from a report made to the committee of the Academy of Agriculture at Paris, by M. Chatelain, its secretary, who, with M. Cailleau, president of that committee, M. de la Gerandiere, president of the Academy of Agriculture of Blois, & the Marquis de Saint Croix, were appointed to examine into the merits of M. Jauffret's invention.

These gentlemen report 'that by a cheap wash or lye, the ingredients of which are to be found in all places, and which every cultivator can make on his own land, all sorts of herbaceous and ligneous substances, such as heather, furze, brambles, and even the living dogstooth, can be put into a state of rapid fermentation, and not only these substances, but even earth itself, be its nature what it may, can be converted into a valuable manure.

'That the manure produced by this new system is quite as valuable as the best of horse litter; its effects are visible upon several successive crops, and it can be obtained with perfect facility at pleasure.

'That M. Jauffret supplied the committee with numerous undeniable proofs of experiments, ranging over a period of nine years, in five communes of the department of the Bouches du Rhone, in which trials were made upon an extensive scale, on different kinds of soil, and on various seeds, plants and trees. The success of those trials surpassed the most sanguine expectations, as has been attested, 1st, by the Academy of Aix, (annual public session 1835, at 38 and following pages of the report;) 2d, by the circular of the prefect of the Bouches du Rhone, 3d, by 38 certificates* from most respectable inhabitants and farmers of that department, founded upon repeated experiments made by themselves; and 4th, by the declaration of well informed proprietors of the department of Vaucluse, who for years have attentively watched the trials of the Jauffret manure.

'That in order to convince themselves more thoroughly on the subject, the committee wrote, unknown to M. Jauffret to some individuals who were most distinguished by their agricultural science, and who had given certificates to the inventor, and that their replies, which are annexed to the report, are of so satisfactory a nature, as to leave no doubt on the minds of the committee of the importance of the discovery.†

'The committee enter into the following details of the process:

'By means of a cutting machine, the cost of which is about 600 francs (15*l*,) and which, after a careful examination, appeared well adapted for the purpose, three men and a horse can prepare 180 quintals, or 7,200 kilograms (about seven tons English) of manure per day, and the machine is easily erected. Ten quintals of straw produced forty quintals of manure, this is effected either by the addition of the lye, or by the fermentation dilating the material operated on.

'The Jauffret process admits of greater economy as to labor, for the wooden cistern, and the ingredients of which the lye is made, may be carried to the field which is to be manured, and the compost prepared on the spot; and thus the carriage of the vegetable matter from the field to the yard, and back again from the yard to the field, is saved; the escape also of carbonic acid gas, one of the most valuable component parts of manure, which takes place during removal, is thus prevented. The inventor asserts, moreover, that he can vary the degree of fermentation, to suit the defects or qualities of different soils; and as he can raise the heat caused by the fermentation as high as 60 Reaumer (167 deg. Farenheit) his process has the additional advantage of destroying the germ of all noxious herbs, which might foul the land.

'That in considering this process, the committee were struck with the advantages that might arise from establishing manufactories, not only on large farms but near towns and villages, to which every cultivator might bring his refuse vegetable matter to be converted into manure. The cutting machine be worked either by horse, water, or steam power.

'The Jauffret process will be advantageous not only to large proprietors, (by whom an expense of 600 francs (15*l*) will scarcely be felt,) but it will be more important and useful to small farmers, who can cut their weeds by hand, and prepare a quantity as perfect as any made by the machine.‡ As to the conversion of earth into manure any one can make it without help of the machine invented by M. Jauffret, and the manure made [illegible] less valuable than the compost. Thus, those who have no cattle to feed may employ all their fodder for manure; others can render available weeds, briars, dogs tooth, thistles, &c.; and those who have neither straw, fodder, nor weeds, can convert earth into manure, so that no discovery was ever more capable of easy or general application. The Jauffret process tends to supply agriculturists with new and powerful means of increasing their wealth, especially in the case of poor land farmers, who usually find it difficult to obtain a sufficiency of manure.'

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†Mons. Gauthier de Vaucluse, who is about to publish a new Atlas of Agriculture, says, (in print at Marseilles 1832) 'M. Jauffret, an intelligent farmer and acquaintance of mine, possesses exclusively the valuable power of converting, in less than a week, all vegetable substances whether dry or not, into dung of good quality, without spreading them as litter, or even submitting them to the tread of cattle.—The change is effected, as if by enchantment, by means of lye, with which he sprinkles the straw, herbs, leaves, plants of all kinds, even woody stalks of a finger's thickness, previously dividing them to a certain extent by a very ingenious operation. Such is the action of the lye, that 48 hours after the matters are heaped, their fermentation becomes, as it were, volcanic; volumes of smoke announce the decomposition at a considerable distance; and a poor and spent soil may, without delay, receive, in the form of an excellent manure that which a week before could have done nothing to wards rescuing it from a state of exhaustion.'

Like all other interesting discoveries, this has been the subject of fierce attack; but experience has vindicated the inventor. Following the example of many landed proprietors, I determined upon making trial of this important manure, and I declare it equal to that of well fed horses. M. Jauffret asserts that he can at pleasure increase the dose, and even confer all properties required by the nature of the soil on which he uses it.

One single horse cart load of straw, or other dry material, produces more than two of good dung. The inventor charges 5 frances (2s. 6d.) for each cart load, probably to those who should effect the operation themselves, the expense would be diminished by one-half.

The advantages of such a process are incalculable.

‡Mons. Jauffret states, the machine necessary for a small farmer is only a barrel and a pail, and which can be carried with ease from one part of the farm to the other. It is set to work in the open air, wherever materials happen to be; thus the fields that are so distant as to be seldom manured, may by this manure be rendered highly productive. The mixture is made without fire, and every thing concur to render it economical.

*A printed copy of these certificates may be seen at Messrs. Thomas Gibbs and Co., Seedsmen and Nurserymen to the Hon. Board of Agriculture of England, and to the Board of Agriculture of Sweden, corner Half-Moon street, Picadilly, London.

[From the Farmer & Gardener of March 27th.]

We were invited a few days since to witness the weighing of three fine Durhams, a part of Mr. Geo. Beltzhoover's herd, and record their weights for the information of our readers,

The first was a large strawberry roan cow, 4 years old, a full bred Durham, called Hester; she weighed 1,500 lbs.; was purchased by Mr. Beltzhoover of Mr. Seaman of Long Island, N. York, and is an animal of fine form and excellent points.

The *second* was a full bred Durham heifer, one year old the day on which she was weighed; she is a mottled red and white, possessing in an eminent degree, all those points for which her race is so distinguished, and weighed 900 lbs.; her sire is Montezuma, her dam a full bred Durham cow, both imported by Rezin D. Shepherd, Esq.

The *third* was a heifer calf, white and red pied, 3 months 17 days old, one of the most beautiful animals we ever beheld; she weighed 450 lbs.—her sire is *Hamlet*, a full bred Durham owned by Mr. Beltzhoover, and raised by Mr. Seaman, of Long Island, N. Y., out of Favorite, a full bred Durham, also imported by Rezin D. Sheperd, Esq. For this heifer Mr. B. has refused $300.

There was a very large number of persons present at the weighing of these remarkable beasts, among whom there was but one feeling—that of admiration,—and we think that no one who may see them, will hesitate a moment in arriving at the opinion of their being a great acquisition to our country, as affording a most eligible cross for the improvement of our native breeds.

We think it a most happy circumstance for our enterprising townsman, Mr. Beltzhoover, that he has been enebled to avail himself of the services of Mr. John Hussey, who is one of the best *cow-herds* in the country, as is attested by the admirable keep of the herd intrusted to his charge. To competency and skill he adds a *passion* for *cattle*, which at once renders his labors a source of pleasure and delight, and gives a guarant that every thing which kindness and intelligence can effect will be done for them.

THE WHEAT BOUNTY IN MAINE.

It was anticipated by the papers of in that state the last year would have entitled the growers to the gross sum of $150,000 in bounties. It appears, however, from the subjoined statement, that they amounted only to $76,951 66 cents, and that the quantity of wheat raised on which the bounty was claimed, was 1,282,576 bushels. Though this be much less than was supposed, it affords a very strong argument in favour of the wisdom of the policy, which has thus suddenly developed the capacity of this young and thrifty state to raise its own breadstuffs. —*ib.*

Wheat in Maine.—It is stated in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce that the bounty of six cents a bushel granted by the legislature of Maine on wheat grown within that state last year amounted to $76,954 66—consequently there must have been raised 1,282,576 bushels; and it is probable some was raised on which no bounty was paid. The bounty was distributed in the following proportions to the different Counties:

County of York,	$1,521 29
Cumberland,	3,055 06
Lincoln,	3,209 93
Hancock,	1,784 23
Washington,	1,998 76
Kennebec,	14,407 16
Oxford,	10,416 38
Somerset,	17,490 93
Penobscot,	11.705 81
Waldo,	8,361 08
	$76 954 66

[The towns which receive the largest amount are China, which receives $967 42—Farmington, $962 22—Anson, $906 79.

Mulberry Trees.—It appears by letters from France, that the great and increasing demand for the *Moris Multicaulis*, from the United States, has produced a scarcity in France—the supply having been chiefly drawn hitherto, from that kingdom. The cultivation of the mulberry & the raising of the silkworm seem to be extending in the United States to a degree which promises to make silk one of the most important products of this country.—*Balt. Amer.*

THE ROHAN POTATO.

Several statements relative to the grand productiveness of the Rohan potato, a variety cultivated in France, were published in the papers some years ago. In 1836, John A. Thompson, Esq. of Catskill, who, it will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, has a quantity of them for sale, procured some of the seed from France; and from his experience in cultivating them the two past seasons, he says he is perfectly satisfied their great superiority for the table and their extraordinary productiveness.

It is said that in France they have weighed full 14 lbs. Judge Buel says he planted 12lbs. of these potatoes last spring. He divided the tubers into sets of two eyes, and planted one set in a hill four feet apart, in a piece of ground much shaded, and in rather a low condition. On the 28th of September they were dug, and found to weigh 525 lbs. and measured nine bushels. 'We have hardly been able yet to decide upon the quality of this potato, having barely tasted of one, yet we deem it equal to the English white, orange or the common peach blossom variety which are kinds commonly cultivated. Others, however, in whose opinion we place great confidence, do not hesitate to pronounce them superior for the table. They are undoubtedly the most productive variety of the potatoe we have ever met with.—*Genessee Farmer.*

In China, the natives increase the size of the leaves of the Mulberry, by lopping off the limbs. They frequently use the leaves of the *ash tree*, for feeding the silk worm.

SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN SILK.—Almost every experiment that has yet been made has proved the great advantage to be derived from the culture of silk in this country. It is now positively ascertained that the American silk is much superior to the India Silk. In England it will bring two and a half shillings a pound more than the best silks from other places: and in this country is greatly preferred by those engaged in manufacturing it, to the foreign raw material.

Asparagus, raised by Mr. Wm. Commack, on the heights of Georgetown, and measuring sixteen inches in length, and three and a half inches in circumference, has been left at the National Intelligencer office

A FATAL SILVER BULLET.

A TRUE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the summer and autumn of 1777 while Sir William Howe, with a fleet and part of the royal army were lying at N. York, Gen. Burgoyne with his army were advancing from Canada towards Albany.

The object and design of the enemy were to possess themselves of Lake Champlain, with the whole of the Hudson, and thereby cut off all intercourse and communication between the Eastern and Southern States. For the purpose of watching the motions and annoying the operations of the hostile armies, Gen. Washington had directed small bodies of troops to be stationed at Fish other places on the East side of the river, between New York and Albany, with strict orders to take up any one going up or down the river, either on land or water, and if detected of espoinage, or employed in communicating information between the British armies, to be punished according to the rules of war.

About the first of September, a pedestrian passing northwardly, was hailed and stopped by a sentinel of the guard stationed at Redhook, and commanded by Capt. John Mansfield, of Connecticut. The man was about 30 years of age, and clothed in the habit of a farmer. He was conducted to the guard house, Captain M. inquired of him his name, the place of his residence, as well as that to which he was going, his business there &c. He replied by giving a name, and stated that he belonged to a place below Redhook, and was a farmer—that he was now on his way to the next town above, with a view to purchase a pair of oxen from a farmer of his acquaintance living there. He was asked whether he had about him any letter or other communication from Lord Howe, or any other British officer of New York, addressed to Gen. Burgoyne or any officer in his army? To which he promptly answered in the negative. Capt. M. then told him that such were the orders of his superior officer, that it became his duty to search the person of every traveller under similar circumstances; to which he replied he had no objection to being searched. Capt M. then ordered two or three of the guard to take off his coat and examine his pockets, folds, and every other part critically. While this was doing, one of the guard observed the prisoner to pass his hand with a quick motion from his vest pocket to his mouth, and by the motion of his chin seemed to be swallowing something that "went down rather hard," as he afterwards expressed himself. The search, however, continued and was finished, without any discovery which would justify the farther detention of the prisoner. Capt. M. was then informed of the suspicious circumstances noticed by the guard.

What was now to be done? Strong suspicion had attached itself to the stranger, but no positive proof had yet appeared against him. An expedient soon suggested itself to the ready thoughts of our Yankie Captain. He observed to the prisoner, "we have detained you on your journey for some length of time, and subjected you to a pretty strict examination. I feel bound by the rules of civility to treat you to a bowl, of toddy before you proceed on, and if you will drink with us you shall be made welcome." The man was pleased with the invitation, and readily agreed to accept it. The Captain took upon himself the office of barkeeper, and soon prepared the toddy. To make it genuine and answer the purpose for which he wanted it, he stirred in a good and sufficient dose of emetic tartar. Our stranger being thirsty and somewhat fatigued by travelling, drank very freely of the beverage, while the Captain and others present barely tasted and passed it round.

A free conversation soon commenced between the stranger & his new acquaintances. He inquired of Capt. M. the number of men under his command, and and at the different military stations above Redhook, whether they were furnished with field pieces or any kind of cannon, what number of sentinels were placed on the watch at a time—how often and at what time of night they were relieved, &c. &c. About 12 or 15 minutes after the toddy went round and went down, our guest began to grow pale, and look; "something," said he, "is the matter with me—I feel very sick at the stomack all at once." He rose immediately from his seat and went out into the woodyard, where a quantity of chips were lying, and soon began to evacuate his stomach. He was carefully watched by Captain M. and several of the guard, and was seen by them to draw with his foot a parcel of chips over the matter emitted from his stomach, before he returned into the house, Capt. M. directed a search to be made among the chips, where was soon found a silver ball of the size of a small musket bullet, made by two pieces of very thinly plated silver bent round, and lightly soldered together. Inclosed in this fatal bullet was found a letter on a sheet of silk paper signed by Lord Howe; addressed to General Burgovne, giving information respecting the situation of the royal fleet and army at New York, and requesting advice from the General by the bearer, what progress he was making with the army under his command toward Albany; at which place he hoped soon to meet him. But the decyphering and reading the letter presented another puzzle to the Yankee Captain. It commenced in the words and figures following, viz:—"M6 d21 83r, b6 th2 b21r1rv y15 w3ll 124rn," &c. After a little examination and study, however, the difficulty was overcome. It was discovered that the arithmetical figures up to six inclusive were substituted for the vowels, thus. a1 e2. i3, o4, u5, y6. The key being now found immediately unlocked the whole contents of the silver bullet. The bearer, of course, was continued in custody, and a court martial speedily formed, by whom, on the clearest evidence of guilt, the unfortunate prisoner was convicted, sentenced and executed.

A REMINISCENCE.—The Journals of the Old Congress of the U. States furnish an instance of the manner in which *Dueling* cases used to be settled.

It appears that one Mr. Gunning Bedford felt himself aggrieved at something said in debate by Mr. Sergeant, the father, we believe of the present Mr. John Sergeant of Philadelphia. On the 12th June, 1777, Mr. Sergeant laid before Congress a challenge which he had received from Mr. Bedford. On the 13th a resolution was passed directing Mr. Bedford to be summoned before Congress to 'answer for his conduct.' On the 14th Mr. Bedford appeared and was permitted to speak in his own justification. The House then immediately passed a resolution that Mr. B. 'is expected to ask pardon of the house and of the member,' Mr. B. was again called in, and the resolution being read to him, 'he asked pardon of the house and of the member,' and thereupon was dismissed, and the matter ended. This was in the good old days of the good old fathers of the republic.—Such a case now would require a month to settle, and produce, perhaps, three or four duels!—[Alexandria Gazette.

[From the Balt. Gazette of March 24.]

GEORGE WILSON, THE FEMALE HORSE THIEF.

The female in men's clothing who was taken up for horse stealing a few weeks ago, was sentenced to two years imprisonment in our penitentiary, where she is now enduring the penalty of the crime. The only name that she will have is George Wilson.

This female is certainly a very extraordinary individual, and her personal adventures, if she could be induced to relate them, would doubtless from a volume of uncommon interest. But she is silent in almost every particular in relation to herself. A few things mentioned to her fellow prisoners have been repeated, and they only create a desire to know more of her character and history. At a very early age, say thirteen or fourteen, she assumed male attire, which she has worn with but one or two brief intermissions for nine or ten years, undiscovered. She entered very young as a sailor before the mast, and has crossed the ocean in that capacity eight or nine times. For stealing, she was some time since confined in the New York state prison for two years—fifteen months of which time was passed in solitary confinement.

While there she steadily refused to work, and every effort of punishment or persuasion failed to have the least effect upon her. The solitary confinement was resorted to for the purpose of breaking her determined spirit—but it was in vain. Lashings on the bare back, a regimen of bread and water for weeks at a time, and various other punishments were resorted to; but she remained immoveable in her determination not to work, and was only relieved, at times, from this severe treatment by direction of the physician, who frequently found nature yielding to severity, until the term of her imprisonment had expired.

In our state prison, she is equally incorrigible. No punishment which has yet been inflicted, or kind persuasion that has been offered can move her from her fixed resolution not to work while imprisoned. Under the severest punishment, she shows not the slightest sign of anger or emotion; and will strip to receive the lash with as much apparent unconcern as though she were going to bed, nor does she cringe under the stroke. Her determined perseverance in a source of much pain to the keeper, who cannot allow of any insubordination, and has therefore to inflict such punishments as the regulation of the institution demands in cases where prisoners refuse to work.

In statute she is somewhere about five feet eight inches, and as muscular as a paligist. Her face looks like the face of a man. It does not show any thing like a wicked spirit; but is settled, stern and thoughtful—never relaxing into a smile. She of course knows nothing of woman's work. She can handle a needle with no farther dexterity than will enable her to sew a button on her pantaloons. She openly avows her determination to steal whenever she cannot find suitable employment in which to obtain a living.—A year or two since she was in Baltimore, and being closely pursued by the minions of the law, changed her clothing for female attire, and remained for a few days on the Point, until she could safely venture out again.

Take her all in all, she is a singular and hardened creature utterly setting at naught all the regulations of law, and following the bent of her warped disposition, regardless of the smiles or frown of the whole world.—She is an English woman by birth, and has intimated her intention of having her life written out and published when she returns to her native country.

NEGRO BALL IN BOSTON.

Nothing else worthy of notice occurred during our passage, and in due time I found myself taking mine ease at an inn in Boston Town, as brother Jonathan has it. I could have fancied myself in an English town that I had never seen before, were it not for the black faces two or three days ramoning about, without any particular object in view, I inquired of my host if there was any thing going on in the neighbourhood likely to amuse an Englishman?

'Oh! yes; there's a Nigger's ball to-night but a few steps off, that will please an Englisher any how; you from the Old country, I calculate, just laugh at any thing I'll give you a line to old Shaffer, who is always cutting up sich shines.'

In the evening, off I went, and this is the history of the performance. The weather was excessively hot, this day in particular, and the Blacks wished to wind it up for it was bobolition day into the bargain, with a dance; so they went over in the morning to Roxburg, old Shaffer's place of abode, and asked him to let them have his hall in the evening for a ball.—Sligo, the ambassador from the ebonies, making a very pretty bow, and assuring him dat dis was a selec company of gemmen and ladies ob de fust society water, and if him please, want things done up werry nice. At first the old boy did not seem willing to accommodate them, but at length at a lot of them coming up, he yielded to their importunities upon the following terms:—

'Well, Sligo, I suppose you must have the Hall, but it must be upon one consideration.

'Ah well! what dat, Massa Shaffer?'

'Why, 'tis the fashion now in top society to have their hair powdered; and if you all agree to dance with your toppieces whitened, so as to be genteel, you may come, and I'll find powder, and hair dressers to boot.

'Oh, goshee! certainly Mass Shaffer! dat is de werry ting; we want to like de shine out of common chaps,

'Every thing shall be ready, come early, I'll suit all to a hair,' responded Shaffer.

Things thus settled, at the appointed time about a hundred blacks in high glee drove up with their gals, forked out in every color that was invented. The gemmen were taken into a room prepared for them where Shaffer had half a score of people, with lots of powdered lime, to do up their curly tops a la mode. The lime was put on considerably thick and rubbed in; and when their polls were all finished, and not till then, they went to work in the hall, and for about three hours cut the double-shuffle and pigeon wing about the slickest. It was tarnation immortal hot, and the company perspired uncommonly about the poll.—Their paws, instead of soaking in those of their partners, were now constantly employed in scracking aloft; and at the end of one of the dances the fiddler brawled out, 'Ah, Missy Phillissee, what dat lock of wool on de floor? By gosh, I guess all de blackbirds be going to shed der feathers. Then down went his fiddle, and old catgut began to pull away like one possessed. Off came his fleece in admired profusion. The dancing was at an end; all came to a halt in the feet, but giving double employment for the