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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BIOGRAPHY OF COM. HULL.

Commodore Isaac Hull was born in Derby, near New Haven, Connecticut in the year 1775.

His career on the ocean commenced when he was a mere boy. At the age of twelve years, he went on board a prize taken by his father from the British during the Revolution. His early adventures in the merchant service were of a very romantic character. Before he entered the Navy, he had made eighteen voyages to different parts of Europe and the West Indies. He entered the Navy as Lieutenant on the 9th of March, 1798

His first active service was in the war with the French Republic, during the administration of John Adams. It will be recollected that the operations of this war were confined chiefly to the extirpation of a species of vermin called French privateers from the West India seas, an exceedingly toilsome, but inglorious service. The most celebrated actions of the war are the two battles of Commodore Truxtun, in each of which he compelled a French frigate of superior force to strike. Hull, however, then first lieutenant of the frigate Constitution, under Commodore Talbot, was fortunate enough, in May, 1799, to obtain a separate command for a certain piece of service, which he achieved in a very brilliant style. Mr Cooper, in his Naval History, gives the following account of this affair:

"It was ascertained that a valuable French letter of marque was lying in Port Platte, a small harbor on the Spanish side of the Island of St. Domingo, & as she was a dangerous ship on account of her sailing. Commodore Talbot determined to attempt cutting her out. This vessel had been the British packet the Sandwich, and she only waited to complete a cargo of coffee, to make a run for France. The legality of the enterprise was more than questionable, but the French picaroons received so much favour in the Spanish colonies, that the American officers were less scrupulous than they might otherwise have been.

"As soon as it was determined to make the effort, Mr. Hull, the first lieutenant of the Constitution, went in, at night, with one of the frigate's cutters, and reconnoitred. Com. Talbot was compelled to defer the expedition, for want of a proper craft to avoid suspicion, when fortunately one was found by accident An American sloop called the Sally had been employed on the coast of the island, under circumstances that rendered her liable to detention, and she was brought out of one of the small French ports by a boat of the Frigate. This sloop had recently left Port Platte, with an intention, of soon returning there, and she, at once, afforded all the facilities that could be desired.

"Commodore Talbot accordingly threw a party of seamen and marines into the Sally, and giving the command to Mr. Hull, that officer was directed to proceed on the duty without further delay. The sloop was manned at sea, to escape detection, and she sailed at an hour that would enable her to reach Port Platte about noon of the succeeding day. In the course of the night, while running down for her port, under easy sail, a shot suddenly flew over the Sally, and, soon after, an English frigate ranged up alongside. Mr. Hull hove to, and when the boarding lieutenant got on the sloop's deck, where he found so large a party of men and officers in naval uniforms, he was both startled and surprised. He was told the object of the expedition, however, and expressed his disappointment, as his own ship was only waiting to let the Sandwich complete her cargo, in order to cut her out also!

"The Sally's movements were so well timed, as to permit her to arrive off the harbor's mouth at the proper hour. The Sandwich was lying with her broadside bearing on the approach, and there was a battery at no great distance to protect her. So soon as near enough to be seen, Mr. Hull sent most of his people below, and getting an anchor ready over the stern, to bring the sloop up with, he stood directly for the enemy's bows. So admirably was every thing arranged, that no suspicion was excited. The Sally ran the Sandwich aboard, the Constitution's people went into her, and carried her without the loss of a man. At the same moment Captain Carmick landed with the marines, entered the battery, and spiked the guns.

"Notwithstanding a great commotion on shore, the Americans now went to work to secure their prize. The Sandwich was stripped to a girt-line, and every thing was below. Before sunset she had royal yards across, her guns scaled, her new crew quartered, and soon after she weighed, beat out of the harbor, and joined the frigate.

"No enterprise of the sort was ever executed with greater steadiness or discipline. Mr. Hull gained great credit by the neatness with which he fulfilled his orders, and it was not possible for an officer to have been better sustained. The absence of loss, in all cases of surprise, in which the assailed have the means of resistance, being one of the strongest proofs not only of the gallantry and spirit, but of the coolness of the assailants.

"In the end, however, this capture, which was clearly illegal, cost the Constitution dear. Not only was the Sandwich given up, but all the prize money of the cruise went to pay damages."

In the Tripolitan war of 1801, Hull's services were more important. It is well known that General Eaton, by taking up the cause of the deposed Bashaw of Tripoli, Hamet Caramilli, and assisting him to capture Derne, came so near overturning the government, and humbling the barbarians to our own terms that he was only prevented from doing this by the precipitate treaty of Mr. Lear. It is not so well known that it was Hull who aided General Eaton in the most essential manner by furnishing funds, conveying him to Egypt, and finally by battering the town and fortifications, while Eaton and his allies were attacking it on the land side. The singularity of this affair—a body of Americans allied with Turks, attacking an African town by sea and land, and capturing it—the romance of the thing, must be our apology for copying the detailed account of Mr. Cooper.

"The Argus had returned to Malta for orders and stores, and on the 2d of April she reappeared off Bomba, with the Hornet, 10, Lieutenant Commodore Evans, in company. Cruising on this coast a few days, without obtaining any intelligence of General Eaton and the Bashaw Captain Hull steered to the westward and, a few leagues to the eastward of Derne, he fell in with the Nautilus, Lieutenant Commandant Dent. On communicating with this vessel, which was lying close in with the shore, Captain Hull ascertained that the expedition was on the coast, and that it waited only for the arms and supplies that had been brought to attack Derne, from which town it was but a league distant. A field piece was landed, together with some stores and muskets, and a few marines appear to have been put under the orders of Mr. O'Bannon, of the corps, when the vessel took their stations to aid in the attack.

"It was 2 P. M., on the 27th of April, 1805, that this assault, so novel for Americans to be engaged in, in the other hemisphere, was commenced. The Hornet, Lieutenant Commodore Evans, having run close in, and anchored, with springs on her cables, within pistol shot of a battery of eight guns, opened her fire.—The Nautilus lay a little to the eastward and the Argus still further in the same direction, the two latter firing on the town and battery. In about an hour, the enemy were driven from the work, when all the vessels directed their guns to the beach, clear the way for the advance of the party on shore. The enemy made an irregular but spirited defence, keeping up a heavy fire of musketry as the assailants advanced, from behind houses and walls. At half past three, however Lieutenant O'Bannon and Mr. Mann stormed the principal work, hauled down the Tripolitan ensign, and for the first time in the history of the country, hoisting that of the Republic on a fortress of the Old World. The enemy were driven out of this work with so much precipitation, that they left its guns loaded, and even primed. The cannon were immediately turned upon the town, and Hamet Caramalli having made a lodgment on the other side, so as to bring the enemy between two fires, the place submitted. At four o'clock, the boats of the vessel landed with ammunition for the guns, and to bring off the wounded, Derne being completely in possession of the assailants"

The next brilliant service of Captain Hull, was his famous escape from a British squadron in nearly a dead calm, one of the most famous exploits in the history of the American Navy. For the following account of this affair, and of the capture of the Guerriere, as well as the engraving which embellishes this article we are indebted to Professor Frost's "Book of the Navy."

"Leaving Chesapeake Bay on the 12th of July, 1812, in the Constitution of forty four guns he on the 17th fell close in with the British squadron, consisting of one ship of the line, four frigates, a brig and a schooner, the nearest frigate within gun-shot. It was a dead calm, and the only headway to be made was by towing. The enemy attached all his boats to two frigates, and by so doing gained on the Constitution so as to bring some of his bow guns to bear on her. In this situation they continued all day, the Constitution occasionally firing her stern chasers; and it was not until the next morning that a light breeze enabled her to escape from an enemy of so much superior force as to render a contest desperate. The whole chase lasted sixty hours, and during all the time the gallant crew remained at their stations without a murmer.—Nothing, we think, can evince a more decided superiority of activity & skill on the part of the Americans, than this extraordinary escape from two frigates, towed by the boats of a squadron of seven vessels. It is related on good authority, that the enemy himself expressed his admiration of the skill with which Captain Hull manœuvered his vessel and effected his escape. The public notice taken of the affair, and the praises bestowed on Captain Hull, induced him on his arrival at Boston, to insert the following card in the books of the Exchange Coffee House:

"Captain Hull, finding that his friends in Boston are correctly informed of his situation, when chased by the British squadron off New York, and that they are good enough to give him more credit for having escaped it than he ought to claim, takes this opportunity of requesting them to transfer their good wishes to Lieutenant Morris, and the other brave officers and crew under his command, for their very great exertions and prompt attention to his orders, while the enemy were in chase. Captain Hull has great pleasure in saying, that notwithstanding the length of the chase, and the officers and crew being deprived of sleep, and allowed but little refreshment during the time, not a murmur was heard to escape them."

"It was naturally to be expected that a man who had the honest pride to decline monopolizing that praise which he was conscious ought to be shared with others would when opportunity offered distinguish himself in the most honourable manner. Those who are themselves conscious of desert, are the last to claim that praise which belongs to others; and those who feel a capacity to acquire reputation, are ever the most liberal in according it to others It is only little, stinted minds that are anxious to claim that glory, which they only can gain by defrauding their associates; liberal hearts are not afraid even to resign what they can so easily acquire.

"Accordingly we find Captain Hull, on the 19th of the ensuing August, with the same vessel, the same officers and the same crew, falling in with a large frigate, which struck to him after a close action of thirty minutes. She proved to be His Majesty's ship the Guerriere, rated at thirty-eight guns, and carrying fifty; commanded by Captain Dacres, who some time before had politely endorsed, on the register of a merchant ship, an invitation to Captain Hull to give him a meeting of this kind.

"The following is Captain Hull's official account of the action:

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, *off Boston Light.*

August 30, 1812.

SIR—I have the honour to inform you that on the 19th instant, at 2, P. M. being in latitude 41° 41, and longitude 55° 48, with the Constitution under my command, a sail was discovered from the mast head, bearning E. by S. or E. S. E; but at such a distance we could not tell what she was. All sail was instantly made in chase, and soon found we came up with her. At 3, P. M., could plainly see that she was a ship on the starboard tack under easy sail, close on a wind—At half-past 3, P M, made her out to be a frigate—continued the chase until we were within about three miles, when I ordered the light sales taken in, the courses hauled up, and the ship cleared for action. At this time the chase had backed her main-topsail, waiting for us to come down. As soon as the Constitution was ready for action, I bore down with an intention to bring him to close action immediately; but, on our coming within gun-shot, she gave us a broad side, and filled away and wore, giving us a broadside on the other tack, but without affect her shot falling short. She continued waring and manœuvring for about three quarters of an hour, to get a raking position—but finding she could not, she bore up and run under her topsails and jib, with the wind on the quarter. I immediately made sail to bring the ship up with her, and at five minutes before 6, P M., being alongside, within half pistol shot, we commenced a heavy fire from all our guns, double-shotted with round and grape, and so well directed were they, and so well kept up, that in 16 minutes, her mizen mast went by the board, and his main-yard in the slings, and the hull, rigging, and sails, very much torn to pieces. The fire was kept up with equal warmth for 15 minutes longer, when his main-mast and fore-mast went taking with them every spar, excepting the bow-sprit; on seeing this, we ceased firing; so that in thirty minutes after, we got fairly alongside the enemy, she surrendered, and had not a spar standing, and her hull below and above water so shattered that a few more broadsides must have carried her down.

After informing that so fine a ship as the Guerriere, commanded by an able and experienced officer, had been totally dismasted, and otherwise cut to pieces, so as to make her not worth towing into port, in the short space of thirty minutes, you can have no doubt of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and ship's company I have the honor to command. It only remains, therefore for me to assure you, that they all fought with great bravery; and it gives me great pleasure to say that from the smallest boy in the ship, to the oldest seaman, not a look of fear was seen. They all went into action giving three cheers, and requesting to be laid close alongside the enemy.

Inclosed I have the honor to send you a list of the killed and wounded on board the Constitution, and a report of the damages she sustained—also a list of killed and wounded on board the enemy, with his quarter bill, &c.

I have the honor to be,
with very great respect, sir,
your obedient servant,
ISAAC HULL.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton, &c. &c.

"Here follows the return of killed and wounded in both ships. In the Constitution, seven killed and seven wounded; in the Guerriere, fifteen killed, sixty-two wounded including the Captain and several officers; twenty-four missing.

"The news of this victory was received in the United States with the greatest joy and exultation. All parties united in celebrating it, and the citizens and public authorities vied with each other in bestowing marks of approbation upon Captain Hull and his gallant officers and crew."

To appreciate the moral effect of this victory, it is necessary to revert to the existing state of public sentiment. Even the Government were so intimidated at the supposed supremacy of the British Navy, that they hardly dared risk our frigates on the Ocean. Commodore Hull has assured the writer of this article that on this occasion he actually sailed without orders, and with a full knowledge that want of complete success in his cruize would be followed by disgrace and dismission from the service.

Since the war of 1812, Commodore Hull has commanded in the Pacific and Mediterranean, and on the shore stations in the United States. After having been a Captain in the Navy thirty-seven years, he came to this city last autumn, and took up his residence, with a fair prospect of passing the decline of life in the dignified ease and retirement to which he was so amply entitled.

But he had scarcely taken up his abode among us, before he was seized with the sickness which terminated his honourable and useful life. He retained the full exercise of his mental faculties to the last and died with the composure becoming his character as a man, and his hopes as a Christian. He departed this life on Monday, the 13th inst. He had made his will, and purchased a lot at Laurel Hill Cemetery, a few days before his decease. Commodore Hull's attachment to his [illegible] our navy, [illegible] his own character and deportment. He always wore his uniform and probably by his own direction, his, corpse was laid out *in the full dress of a Commander*, and thus—

"He lay like a warrior taking his rest,"

and noble warrior he was—a glorious old Commodore—with a soul full of all noble aspirations for his country's honour—a splendid relic of a departed epoch of naval renown.

AGRICULTURAL.

Translated from the German of the New Gennessee Farmer.

ANIMAL OFFAL.

All animal remains, with the exception of their excrements, are composed under the above denomination Animal offal is a very powerful manure, a circumstance which is to be ascribed to its being composed of substances which, even in small quantities, advance vegetation in a very powerful manner. It contains, besides some other elementary substances, a great quantity of nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorous, and chlorine, of which it was stated previously, that even the smallest quantities perform an important part in the nourishment of plants. But it is especially the nitrogen which renders offal such superior manure. Moreover, animal offal contains these substances in such combinations, as are either by themselves very soluble in water, or, as by their decomposition, form substances which require an equally small quantity of water for their decomposition, which circumstances, however cause its action to be very transient. In all places where agriculture is in a state of perfection, animal offal is carefully collected and used as manure, whilst it is neglected in other countries where farming is carried on without intelligence; in such places it is not considered worth while to carry on the land small quantities of matter, because it is believed that the value of manure consists in its mass. Among the most valuable kinds of animal offal are the following.

Carcasses of dead Animals.

Carcasses consist of bones, flesh and fat, and other soft parts. The muscular fibres, vessels and nerves, the cellular tissues, albumen and serum, osmazone and mucous matter, are those substances of the flesh which contain abundance of nitrogen, sulphur and phosphorous, and chlorine, and possess a high value as a manure. Of much less importance is the fact, which, in its pure state, consists only of carbon hydroden and oxygen, and it would be still less worth if there were not the cellular tissue, in which the fat is contained, to which the manuring quality of the refuse of the tallow melter is to be ascribed. The flesh of animals dying a natural death, soon passes into a state of putrefaction, as it is not deficient in water, and it devellopes during the process a great quantity of ammonia, phosphuretted hydrogen, and some putrid gasses not yet sufficiently known; if, therefore, nothing of these substances is to be lost, it must be as soon as possible mixed with matters which are able to receive & chemically bind the gasses thus devellopes. In Belgium the flesh of dead animals, or such as have been killed on account of being diseased, is cut immediately into small pieces which are divided over the field, and soon covered by ploughing them in. Against this procedure, nothing can be said, provided the soil contains humic acid, by which the devellopes ammonia can be chemically fixed. Still it is better to cut the flesh of carcasses in small pieces, and put it, with moist soil, rich in humous, in mumus, into a hole where it may rot, by which means all the ammonia will be chemically fixed. The bones also, which do not require to be bared of flesh, may be equally placed in the hole, and afterwards taken out and used by themselves We generally find it stated that carcasses should be mixed up with quick lime, & thrown into a ditch, where they may decay; but this occasions a considerable loss of fertilizing materials, because the greatest portion of the nitrogen escapes. For if a portion of it combines with the oxygen of the atmospheric air, and forms nitric acid; which may enter into chemical combination with lime and ammonia, & so becomes nitrate of lime and ammonia, still the most of the nitrogen combines with hydrogen, and escapes under the form of ammonia. If nitrogen is not to be wasted, no lime should be added nor is it at all necessary, if the carcasses have been mixed with soil rich in humous. It is true, that lime prevents the formation of phosphuretted and sulphuretted hydrogen gasses, because by its presence phosphoric and sulphuric acid is generated out of the phosphoric and sulphur; but soil rich in humors will also (if not employed in two small a quantity) secure the putrid gasses just as well: and as this kind of soil is by no means destitute of gasses, sulphuric and phosphoric acid will in this case also be generated. The entrails of dead animals are to be treated in the same way as the flesh, if they are to yield the greatest advantage as manures. After they have been frequently worked up with humous soil, & [illegible] they [illegible] and mixed top dressing; but must always be employed in small quantities, or they will make vegetation push much too luxuriantly.

PLASTER.

Speaking of plaster, a correspondent of the British American Cultivator says:—"A great deal has been written by scientific men, intending to show the chemical agency of plaster, but without controverting any of those ingenious theories, there are certain practical facts which afford amusing criteria, and in which any one may in the proper season satisfy himself by going over a field in the morning or evening, which has been partly plastered and partly not; when vegetation is in full vigor, he may observe large dew drops in the grass or grain, where plaster has been sown, but the grass or grain on other parts of the field will be quite destitute of dew or moisture. This fact seems to be a convincing proof that affinity for moisture is one cause of its fertilizing power. I find that repeated dressings of plaster will have the affect of destroying the wood sorrel.—Oxalis acotosa."

LONGEVITY OF THE HORSE.

There are, at this time, in the possession of a person residing not many miles from Northampton, five horses, viz two mares and three geldings of the respective ages of 38, 21, 20, 20, and 17, the united ages of which, therefore, are 116, and the average of ages upwards of 23.—The oldest mare, that of 38, that has been in possession of the present owner and his family ever since the year 1813. She had two colt foals in the respective years of 1824 and 1825, so that she was twenty years old when she had her first foal. The youngest gelding is one of them. Two of the horses are worked regularly, the other three occasionally, and all are in the enjoyment of excellent health, being perfectly sound, wind, limb and eyesight, except the youngest.—Northampton Herald.

A Strange Discovery.—A young Medical student, of the name of Mecedelia, of Verona, in Italy, has been making some of the strangest experiments conceivable. They are no other than the *petrefaction of the human body*. A friend had informed us that the same discovery had been made six years previously, but that the artist died suddenly without leaving behind him any clue to the secret.—It is well known that the King of Naples has in his palace a table entirely composed of different parts of the human body petrified, and polished precisely as marble or any other kind of stone might be A remarkable circumstance is that all the natural colors of the skin, arteries, veins, muscles, bones, &c. and all the states of disease causing death are unalterably preserved.

TRIBUTE TO MERRIT.—The Boston Journal describes a silver vase of the most chaste and beautiful workmanship, and of a style altogether unique, which was recently presented to Capt. Robert H. Pearson of that city, for an act of humanity, in saving from a wreck, off Cape Clear, a British crew. The vase is highly ornamented, and bears the following inscription:

"Presented to Capt. Robert H. Pearson of the American barque Byron, by order of the Lords Commissioners of her Britannic Majesty's Admiralty, as a testimonial of his gallant conduct in rescuing the crew of the British schooner George of London, on the 9th of September, 1842."

The foollowing is a copy of the letter from the English Consul at Havre, which accompanied the vase:

BRITISH & HANOVERIAN CONSULATE, Havre, 20th October, 1842.

Dear Sir:—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Britanic Majesty's Admiralty to convey to you, your officers, and ship's crew, their lordship's satisfaction at your gallant and humane conduct in rescuing the crew of the British schooner "George," of London, Thomas Bowser, master, on the 9th of September last.

And I have great pleasure in presenting you (on the part of their lordships) the accompanying vase, as a testimony of their lordship's high estimation of your conduct on this occasion.

Such acts of humanity as yours must excite the admiration of all nations, and if the tribute of an humble individual can be acceptable, allow me to express my sense of them by the assurance of the high esteem with which I have the honor to subscribe myself, dear sir,

Yours most obedient,
Humble servant,
(Signed) GILBERT GORDON,
Consul
Capt. ROBERT H. PEARSON, of the American barque "Byron."

The following is Captain Pearson's reply to the above letter, which he received only a few days since:

BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—On my arrival at this port I had the honor to receive your letter of the 20th of October last, conveying the expression of approbation of the Lords Commissioners of Her Britannic Majesty's Admiralty, of the conduct of myself, the officers and crew of the barque "Byron," in the rescue of the crew of the British schooner "George," in September last.

The accompanying vase I accept with unfeigned thanks, as a valuble testimonial of their lordships' approval of my conduct and you will please express to them my thanks for the same, and the thanks of my officers and crew for their lordships' liberality to them.

Within three years I have, with my ship's company, been happily instrumental in rescuing from the wreck of three British vessels, thirty four fellow beings, and in the satisfaction flowing from these acts have found ample reward.

Permit me to thank you for the kind terms in which you are pleased to speak of my service, and to congratulate you on the honor of representing a Government so liberal and humane.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ROBERT H. PEARSON.
To GILBERT GORDON, Esq., Consul of Her Britanic Majesty, Havre.

A present of money was also made to the crew, consisting of $30 to the first officer, $20 to the second officer, & $10 to each of the crew.

Amongst the most extraordinary events which preceded the death of the late venerated Bishop Griswold, the following seems almost providential. At morning prayers in his family, on the morning of the day which he died, he selected and read the first chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Phillipians, in which, among other interesting passages, very remarkable under the circumstances, is the following: "According to my earnest expectation and my hope, that in nothing I shall be ashamed, but that with all boldness, as always, so now also, Christ shall be magnified in my body, whether it be by life or by death. For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain. But if I live in the flesh, this is the fruit of my labor; yet what I shall choose I wot not. For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart and be with Christ, which is far better. Nevertheless to abide in the flesh is more needful for you."
Boston Transcript.

A profitable Cow—One of the cows at the State Lunatic Hospital, has given this year, one thousand and thirteen gallons of milk. One other cow is calculated to have done as well, and a third has fallen but little short of the other two. The cows are of common breeds, purchased of farmers in this town. The milk of the one cow at four cents a quart, would be worth $162 08. The keeping costs about $75.—Worcester Spy.

Days of Worship.—The following days of the week are set apart for public worship in different nations. Sunday, or the Lord's Day, by Christians; Monday, by the Grecians; Tuesday, by the Persians, Wednesday, by the Assyrians; Thursday, by the Egyptians; Friday, by the Turks; Saturday, by the Jews.

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