

BUTTER.

Mr. Van Emburg's direction for making Fresh Butter.

The first object of the dairy woman is to keep every article used in the manufacture of Butter perfectly sweet and clean. This is to be effected by daily milking, and by the use of a strainer, and by the use of a clean milk-pail. It is to be observed that no foreign ingredients get into the milk. Take the milk from the cows over night; after straining, keep it perfectly cool, so that in the warmest weather it may not sour. On the morning following, add the morning milk to that of the preceding night, without any additional heat—after standing a while, as soon as the milk appears to begin to change, churn it. In summer this change generally takes place about ten o'clock; in colder weather it requires to be kept longer for this purpose, say in spring and autumn, the milk of the first mess may be kept till the day following, and then it requires to be heated to a warm temperature for churning. But in no case is the milk to be heated in the manner before described. Where the cows cannot daily come to the salt water, a quantity of blown or fine salt is to be added to the milk before churning. The precise time for churning is to be carefully watched, and at the first inclination of change (or sourness) let it be immediately churned in the usual mode. The churn should be furnished with a plug at the bottom, and when the butter is well come, the butter milk is to be drawn off by taking out the plug—cold water of about half the original quantity of milk, is to be poured into the churn, and the churning resumed, and continued until the butter is entirely separated from the milk, which may be best learnt from practice and observation. The butter is then to be taken out with a wooden ladle, & fine blown salt worked into it with a ladle—let it stand an hour, then worked over again in the same manner—this operation is to be repeated at the interval of an hour, two or three times, always with the use of the ladle, until the salt is thoroughly combined with the butter. It is then in a suitable case for moulding, or to be put down in stone pots or ash kegs.

The pots or kegs being well scalded, a strong pickle is then to be made of salt and salt petre, and being well strained, the pots or kegs are to be wet at the sides therewith and fine clean salt sprinkled on as much as will adhere to the sides of the pots or kegs, and the butter is to be packed down and completely filled up by pouring on the top the residue of the pickle. The salt upon the side of the vessel prevents the butter from adhering to it and permits the pickle freely to pass to the bottom. The butter milk thus made is of increased quantity and value from that of the ordinary mode, both for use in the family of the farmer, and the residue for feeding swine. **GILBERT VAN EMBURG.**
Burncoat Island, Oct. 1823.

From Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture
ON THE MANAGEMENT OF COWS.
By Russell Woodward, of Suffolk.
Having formerly kept a large number of cows, I observed many among them that died of their milk early in the fall, that they were unprofitable, and they should have to put them off; I accordingly found it expedient to find out the cause, if possible; and when I brought to mind the ways that some of my young cows had been kept and milked, I attributed the cause to the milking of them the first season they gave milk; and by many experiments since, I have found that young cows the first year they give milk, may be made with careful milking and good keeping, to give milk all most any length of time required, say from the first of May to the first of February following, and will give milk late always after careful milking. But if they are left to dry up of their milk early in the fall, they will be sure to dry up of their milk the succeeding year, if they have a calf near the same season of the year; and nothing but extraordinary keeping will prevent it, and that but for a short time. I have had them dried up of their milk in August and could not by any means make them give milk much past that time in any succeeding year. In 1822, I had two heifers, which had calves in April, and after getting them gentle, I set a boy to milking them for the season, (which is often done the first season, on account of their having small teats) he was careless, and dried them both off in August. Although I felt satisfied I should lose the greater part of the profit of them afterwards, yet I took it upon me the following year to milk them myself, and give them good feed but to no purpose—I could not make them give milk much past the time they dried before. I have two cows now that were milked the first year they had calves until near the time of their calving again, and have continued to give milk as late ever since, if we will milk them.

FLAX HUSBANDRY.
Having formed a pond or vat, of the size suited to the crop raised, let the flax be placed therein in bundles, with sufficient water to cover the whole three or four inches. On the flax lay some refuse boards, which are to be covered with sods, so as to exclude the sun and air. Should the weather prove warm, in four days it will be found retted, which is readily ascertained by drying a few stalks and trying them in the usual manner. Should it not prove sufficiently retted, it must be tried daily until it be so found which seldom exceeds the fifth day unless the water is extremely cold in which it is immersed. When it is in a proper state, remove the sods and boards and take your bundles to a new mound and spread them, and when perfectly dry, horse it and it is ready for breaking. In forming the pond or vat, care must be taken to prevent the escape of the water therefrom and to exclude the entrance of any, after the retting has commenced.

This mode has several advantages over any other: 1. Expedition. 2. No danger of being too dry. 3. It will yield 10 to 15 per cent more crop. 4. It will sell for one cent per pound more at market, and likewise the facilities in bleaching it will be considerably increased. N. E. Farmer.

TYROLOGENOUS ACID.
In an article which was published in the London Courier, published by the Connecticut Journal, this acid is called a new discovery, and described by the name of tyrologenes acid. It is a species of 200 parts of hydrogen multiplied by the celebrated natural philosopher Davy, who in his work on Chemistry calls it the Vinegar of Wood, and gives directions how to obtain it, with plates of the apparatus used. It has likewise been many years known in Great Britain, as an article of commerce. We never heard it called by any other name than "Pyroligneous Acid, or Vinegar of Wood." It is obtained by distilling oak-wood in large iron retorts, from which it comes in a liquid form, and although its effects are the same as turf or wood smoke when applied to animal substances, the name essence of smoke does not appear to be altogether appropriate. We should much doubt if the smoke arising from mineral coal when our fire, would answer the same purpose.

As to its virtues in curing beef or pork, these are too well known to be doubted.—Professor Meirke, in 1814, was the first who applied the vinegar of wood to this purpose, though its antiseptic qualities had long previously known. Since then, Mr. Stolz, Apothecary at Halle, has not only completely verified Professor Meirke's method, but by continued treatment with the same acid, has converted bodies into mummies. At a recent meeting of the Philosophical Society of Whitehaven, England, two specimens of meat cured with the Pyroligneous acid were exhibited by one of the members, which had been prepared on the 7th September, 1819. One had been hung up at home, and the other sent out to the West Indies, to try the effect of the climate on it, and brought back on the return of the ship to that port. They were tasted by all present, and declared to be perfectly sweet, fresh, and fit for use, after a lapse of 15 months. Besides its antiseptic use, this acid is employed instead of acetate of lead by the calico printers, to make their acetate of alumina, or iron liquor. Though not very pure, it answers sufficiently well for blacks, browns, drabs, &c. but for yellows and reds, it is not so good, owing to the oil and tartar which are in combination with it. In the manufacture of white lead for painting, it is also used instead of the common vinegar, and found to be a great saving.

The best method of preparing tyrologenes acid is the following—place a large cast iron cylinder or retort in a furnace, so that it may receive as much heat all round as possible. One end of this cylinder must be so constructed as to open and shut, to admit wood, and exclude the air. Oak, in shavings or in small pieces, is to be filled into the cylinder, which is to be filled as full as possible, without being wedged, and the door must be shut close to exclude the air; from the cylinder let a worm run through cold water to condense the acid; by this it is conveyed to a large cask placed on one end, where there is a pipe to carry it from that to two or three more. Thus it is completely secured from flying off in the vaporous state.

The fire is now to be raised to a great heat sufficiently powerful to convert the wood completely into charcoal. When the acid ceases to come over, the fire is to be taken out, and the mass of wood left to cool in the continued state, when it becomes perfect charcoal. In the first case, the tar chiefly contained with the acid it precipitates to the bottom, and is drawn off by a crane; it is afterwards boiled in an iron boiler to evaporate the acid before it is fit for use. If the acid is not strong enough, it is put into large square vats, about six inches deep, for the purpose of making a large surface, to evaporate a part of the water contained in the acid more speedily by a slow heat.—These vats are bedded in sand on the top of a brick stove, where a gentle heat is applied. The acid may be thus procured in a pretty strong state.

In its native state, tyrologenes acid is a liquid of the colour of white wine, possessing a strong acid and slightly astringent taste, combined with an empyreumatic smell. When allowed to remain in a state of rest for eight or ten days, tar of a black colour subsides, & the acid is then comparatively transparent. To purify it further, it undergoes the process of distillation, by which it is freed from a still greater portion of the tar, and is thus rendered still more transparent.—But though the process of distillation be repeated without end, it will never be entirely freed from its peculiar smell. An attempt was made a few years ago in this city to establish a manufactory of this article; but owing to the method of purifying it not being well understood, the project was abandoned. Although general directions are given in the Connecticut Courant, as to the method of using it in curing beef and hams, it is not said that the acid is made any where in the U. States or whener it can be procured in sufficient quantity to answer every demand. There is unquestionably a great saving of money and labour in using it, and as it has been frequently demonstrated to contain the same properties for the preservation of animal matters from putrefaction, as smoking them by wood, it cannot be doubted that a manufactory, established on proper principles, which are now perfectly understood, would be well encouraged in this country where so much smoked meat is consumed, and where a saving in the charge for labor is so great an object.

Since writing the above, we have received a letter from a correspondent requesting us to state the mode of using tyrologenes acid, and to inform him if it can be used without communicating to the meat any peculiar flavour, and where it can be procured in this city. In reply, we can state, from our own observation, that no other flavour is communicated by the application of this acid, than that which meat receives by the usual method of smoking.

SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.

A practice is very prevalent, in many towns, of neglecting too much the Mechanics of the place. Next to the farmers they are the most useful class of citizens, and yet a disposition is often felt to avoid employing them, if possible, and to withhold from them such encouragement as would enable them to be as useful as they might be, & as they ought to be. If a coat or other garment is to be made, if a pair of boots, or a saddle, or other article is to be procured, which a Mechanic in the place ought to make or furnish, it is no unusual thing to employ a mechanic at a distance, to perform the work.

This practice is productive of various evils, and tends from a place the money which should keep in circulation at home.

THE CANAL NAVIGATION.

The Albany Argus states, among other points of interest connected with interior navigation, that in one week only, 750 tons of merchandise passed westward through Ulster, and that more than 2000 tons had previously been transported through the same place during the season, to supply the wants of the interior. When we consider that this commerce is as yet but in its infancy, that the present supplies are chiefly from the country, which calls for these supplies, does not contain what limit shall impose to the anticipations of the future, when free access shall be opened to the immense extent of territory bordering on the great Lakes, and time shall have effected that improvement which must advance in proportion to the facility of communication, and the natural and improved advantages possessed by the whole region bordering on, or connected with, our canals? The mere practical man, who watches the gigantic strides of our country in the development of its resources, and who measures its future by its past progress, will well catch inspiration from the vision which opens to his view, and exclaim with the poet,

"Visions of fancy, spare my aching sight—
"Ye unborn ages, crowd not on my soul."

Two horses will tow a boat with thirty tons burden, from Albany to Rochester, a distance of 270 miles, in seven days.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Legislature of New Jersey has for the present declined assuming the construction of the proposed canal through the counties of Huntington, Morris, Sussex, &c. The Trenton Federalist says, the question relating to the Delaware and Raritan Canal will probably come up this week. We understand that the bill will be presented for the decision of the legislature.

1. Whether the state will undertake it solely on its own behalf.
2. Taking one half of the stock and deferring the other half to the United States; and
3. Passing an act leaving the shares to be subscribed for by the public at large, reserving a certain number to the state.

CANALS.

From the Philadelphia Register.
The great outcry which has been raised against the system of Canals in many parts of the United States, has been in a great measure, from the incompetency and disqualification of persons, who, through their ignorance and superstition have endeavoured to propagate such reports as would be injurious to the improvement of our country. It would be difficult if not impossible, to find an instance where navigable Canals have in any way whatever impoverished or been detrimental to any country through which they have been cut.

The Netherlands, and especially the United Provinces, are allowed to be the best cultivated portion of Europe. They are full of Canals as the human system is of veins and arteries. The rugged surface of Switzerland will scarcely admit of artificial navigation. England has a number of Canals, and Scotland has some likewise. The advantages which have been derived from them, have exceeded the most sanguine calculations made by its original authors of these projects. Large fortunes have, in the end, been the result of their labours, where the shares were, for many years, reckoned worth a little or nothing. Ever since the Parish in England is familiarly acquainted with details of this sort.

For instance, China is sixty times as populous as this country, for it contains between two hundred and fifty and three hundred millions of inhabitants. One half of its wealth and prosperity are derived from its numerous Canals.—They are in fact, the admiration of every one who travel in that country. The largest is said to extend upon a length of eighteen hundred miles; still it does not in any way injure the prosperity of Canton, nor has Canton ingulphed the wealth of Peking.

See Holland, that prodigy of industry and perseverance; look at England, that mistress of agriculture and manufactures; that metropolis of commerce; and China the garden of the world. Is there in one of these three countries, a province, or even a village, that has been ruined by the vicinity of a Canal? You might as well try to find out the Philosopher's Stone, or the perpetual motion.

It is useless to cite further instances where Canals have been of such eminent benefit; but let us appeal to the experience of intelligent and great nations; to the English, the Chinese, or the Dutch.—Why an Englishman would laugh in your face, if he were asked how many Boroughs in that country had been reduced to poverty by the neighbourhood of a Canal. Any one who has ever seen Dublin must be acquainted with the immeasurable convenience resulting to that Capital, from an artificial water carriage. If Dublin was deprived of canals, its two hundred thousand inhabitants would in the space of fourteen days be either dispersed or extirpated by famine.

Peter the First of Russia, was an enthusiast in this kind of improvement. In the end of the last century, he formed a plan of an inland navigation from Pertia to Petersburg; he was assisted by many men of eminent talents from different parts of the continent, to complete this noble work, but the design was frustrated in consequence of the death of Peter, and even during his life, it was checked by the ferocious usurpation of the Muscovites; for they regarded the project as a kind of sacrilege. The Governor of Astracan told one of the persons who was engaged in the work, that "God had made the rivers to run one way, and that it was insolence in man to think of turning them another way."

A Friend to Improvement.

SPANISH TREATIES.

From the National Journal of Nov. 19.
Fernandino, it seems, in his absolute character, has annulled all the acts to which his signature has been affixed, in his constitutional character of sovereign. Among these, the only one in which the U. States is concerned is the treaty by which the Florida was ceded to us, and under the stipulations of which, the claims of our citizens against the Spanish government, for a long list of spoliations and wrongs, are now in a course of liquidation. This will present a curious and interesting subject of enquiry to our approaching Congress. It is hardly probable they will agree to give back the territory of which they have had quiet possession so long; and if they determine to hold it in defiance of the annulling decree of the Spanish sovereign, it may become a question, whether they will hold themselves bound to pay for it a greatly increased price, or whether they will regard it as held by right of conquest; and send our citizens back upon Spain, to solicit anew the settlement of their claims. It is a novel question, and much may be said; and much, no doubt, will be said, on both sides.

LIBERAL FEELINGS.

At the late Sheriff's Dinner, in London, immediately after the adjournment of the Lord Mayor's Court, Mr. Canning and Mr. Huxford were present; and on their respective healths being drunk, both of them made speeches which were warmly cheered. This mingling of the Ministers with those who are avowedly in opposition to them, appears to give much satisfaction to the liberal minded politicians. It shows a disposition to conciliate, which is a disposition that pleases every one. Charles II. on his restoration, adopted this plan, and he met with much success. Though he was known to be profligate, yet he won upon the people, especially the middling classes, that even in this day he is liked by them, and his memory is respected.

One of the opposition editors remarks—this is a new spirit which is arising in England;—it is the spirit of conciliation; that of gentlemen; the spirit of Christianity. And it gives us great pleasure to observe that King George the Fourth's Ministers set so good an example. We wish that it may be followed, and that the mean, pally, virulent party spirit may die away, that has been for the last quarter of a century so fashionable in a country boasting of its courteousness, its philanthropy, its humanity, its freedom of speech, its toleration of religion, and its Christianity.

Accounts from Gibraltar of the 7th October, state that about thirty members of the late Spanish Cortes had arrived there from Cadix.

From the National Intelligencer.

Bill Barton, soon gets alarmed when roughly spoken to, and when in liquor, has a great deal of talk, and is very polite; his clothing consisted of a round jacket and trousers of tilled cloth, of a drab colour, very stockings, strong well nailed shoes, old hat, and tuckered shirt. He will no doubt make his way to Baltimore, particularly where he has relatives living; particularly among the coloured people, and during the winter season, is employed by Capt. Phillips in selling beef and pork. I will give twenty five dollars if taken in Anse-au-Loup county, and the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home to me, should be taken out of the county. **John J. Crummer.**
Pleasant Plains, north side of Severn river, Nov. 27, 1823.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 24th instant, a negro man, named **WILLIAM BARTON**, about 40 years of age, a d about 5 feet 9 inches high; he is large & strong made, quite black, has whiskers, and limps a little in his right leg; he has a scar on the bottom of his foot, near the ball of the great toe, is a scar; I believe the scar is on the right foot; William, or as he is more generally called,

CAUTION

The subscriber, hereby forewarns all persons from putting with dog's run, or otherwise trespassing, on the farms, lying in the Swamp, Anse-au-Loup county, as he is determined to prosecute offenders with the rigour of the law. **Robert Franklin.**
Nov. 27.

THE PETITION.

Father of goodness, love and light,
In mercy look on me,
Dissolve the clouds, which dim my sight,
Which clothe my way to thee.

In sin's rough path I've wandered,
And strave, but strove in vain,
To part me from the headless throne,
Resolved on endless pain.

Could tears and sighs my guilt efface,
And heal my wounded soul,
These few I'd breathe, those weep a
Till I could say was whole.

'Thou' sorrows new my paces shroud,
And threaten fell despair,
Still will I to thy promise cling,
The bruised reed to spare.

Save souls, in pity, then, draw near,
And let me be given
Religion's balm, which comforts here,
And fits the soul for HEAVEN.

COUNTERFEIT HALF DOLL.

The editors of the Philadelphia man's Journal, caution the public a base emission of American half piece dated 1809.

COURT OF APPEALS.

1823.
William Scott, vs.
Thomas Burch, adm'r D. B. N. O.
Burch
Appeal from Montgomery County

(Argued by **Magruder** and **Key**, appellee, and **Jost** for the appellant.)
Dossy, J. Delivered the opinion of the court.

In deciding on the bills of exchange two important questions presented to the consideration of the court. What right did **Kinty Gettings** acquire **Rachel** and her two children, **and Elias**, in virtue of the order of plank court of Washington county District of Columbia, directing the estate of **James H. Gittings** to be sold, when considered in connection with subsequent possession?

Edly, What was the legal effect of the order of the orphans court of twenty eighth November, 1819, by which **Kinty Gettings** is directed to deliver to the plaintiff the said three children, with their increase, on the terms mentioned? By the act of 1798, ch. 14, sec. 11, it is provided any security of an executor or administrator shall conceive himself in danger from the orphans court which granted administration, and the said court may on the party to give counter security approved by the court; and if the plaintiff on, shall not, within a fixed time, give such counter security, the court may order the property remain in the hands of such executor or administrator, to be held up to such sale, and the court may enforce the delivery process as therein after provided; inventory of the property delivered or security shall be returned without delay and the property contained in said inventory, shall be by the said security sold, but and delivered up, as the case require, under the immediate order of court, as if said security were executed by an administrator. The court are of the opinion that a security which the plaintiff obtained under an order of the orphans court, made pursuant to the provisions of law, acquired a right therefor to possession of the debt of the intestate, and for the purpose of distribution, execution of this trust is respectively to that he should have both the possession right of property in the effects; and right cannot exist in association with previous right of the administration order must necessarily operate as a merit or extinguishment of the right of the administrator from the effect of administration. If such is the effect of order, it cannot be contended with that upon the death of **Gettings**, the possession and property supervised by the orphans court, in terms makes no provision, and the law cannot imply favour of one who has been judicially avowed of all ownership by her default giving the necessary counter security, which manner the property can be in the hands of the executor or administrator of the security, it is unnecessary for the court to decide, as that question now sub-judice. The next enquiry is in the effect of the order of the orphans court of 29th November, 1817. By **Sub. ch. sec. 20** of the testamentary act it is declared that the orphans court, under pretext of incidental possession, constructive authority, exercise any dictum whatsoever, expressly given by the necessity of the law. And to the necessity of the law, or by implied authority, the powers of plank court, both in relation to the matter of its jurisdiction, and the facts proceeding, are declared with formal and precise minuteness. Does law thus invest the orphans court with jurisdiction and power of decreeing the goods in any event, or on terms, to be delivered over by the administrator quasi administrator. Upon an examination of its provisions such power can be found, and the exercise of such a power of revocation can be contemplated by the doctrine of constructive authority; but recourse to such a claim is emphatically condemned by express enactment of the statute 7th of George the Third, which the law for the only remedy which the law for and that is a special action on the recover damages in case she shall from the misconduct of her security, obtaining an allowance for the same by the court. But even supposing that plank court had jurisdiction to pass the order of the 29th November 1817, the plaintiff would have no right to the present action, inasmuch as the said order of itself so operate as to

WARDEN'S OFFICE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 27.
For the M^r. Cassin

LIBERAL FEELINGS.

At the late Sheriff's Dinner, in London, immediately after the adjournment of the Lord Mayor's Court, Mr. Canning and Mr. Huxford were present; and on their respective healths being drunk, both of them made speeches which were warmly cheered. This mingling of the Ministers with those who are avowedly in opposition to them, appears to give much satisfaction to the liberal minded politicians. It shows a disposition to conciliate, which is a disposition that pleases every one. Charles II. on his restoration, adopted this plan, and he met with much success. Though he was known to be profligate, yet he won upon the people, especially the middling classes, that even in this day he is liked by them, and his memory is respected.

Accounts from Gibraltar of the 7th October, state that about thirty members of the late Spanish Cortes had arrived there from Cadix.

From the National Intelligencer.

Bill Barton, soon gets alarmed when roughly spoken to, and when in liquor, has a great deal of talk, and is very polite; his clothing consisted of a round jacket and trousers of tilled cloth, of a drab colour, very stockings, strong well nailed shoes, old hat, and tuckered shirt. He will no doubt make his way to Baltimore, particularly where he has relatives living; particularly among the coloured people, and during the winter season, is employed by Capt. Phillips in selling beef and pork. I will give twenty five dollars if taken in Anse-au-Loup county, and the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home to me, should be taken out of the county. **John J. Crummer.**
Pleasant Plains, north side of Severn river, Nov. 27, 1823.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 24th instant, a negro man, named **WILLIAM BARTON**, about 40 years of age, a d about 5 feet 9 inches high; he is large & strong made, quite black, has whiskers, and limps a little in his right leg; he has a scar on the bottom of his foot, near the ball of the great toe, is a scar; I believe the scar is on the right foot; William, or as he is more generally called,

CAUTION

The subscriber, hereby forewarns all persons from putting with dog's run, or otherwise trespassing, on the farms, lying in the Swamp, Anse-au-Loup county, as he is determined to prosecute offenders with the rigour of the law. **Robert Franklin.**
Nov. 27.

THE PETITION.

Father of goodness, love and light,
In mercy look on me,
Dissolve the clouds, which dim my sight,
Which clothe my way to thee.

In sin's rough path I've wandered,
And strave, but strove in vain,
To part me from the headless throne,
Resolved on endless pain.

Could tears and sighs my guilt efface,
And heal my wounded soul,
These few I'd breathe, those weep a
Till I could say was whole.

'Thou' sorrows new my paces shroud,
And threaten fell despair,
Still will I to thy promise cling,
The bruised reed to spare.

Save souls, in pity, then, draw near,
And let me be given
Religion's balm, which comforts here,
And fits the soul for HEAVEN.