

From the American Farmer. PRESERVED YEAST.

Every good housewife will thank us for the following method of making yeast—at least after they try it; for it is one of the most convenient articles used in family economy. We give the method as practised in the Editor's family, and assure our good housewives that it is superior to any other yeast, in every particular, and has the great advantage over all other kinds, of keeping perfectly good for months and years.

Take a good handful of fresh hops and boil them in one quart of water till they settle to the bottom of the kettle, strain the liquor after cooling, upon a pint of good wheat flour in a stone jar, and stir it well, breaking all the lumps, and making a thin batter. When the hand can be borne in it without pain, put in half a pint of common baker's yeast, or any other yeast that is fresh and good; except brewer's yeast which will not do, cover the jar and set it away to rise.—In eight or ten hours this will rise and become such as is used by the city bakers.—It should be allowed to rise as high in the jar as it will go, (for this purpose the jar should at first be only half full;) and begin to fall; then take good corn meal and stir into it, till it becomes quite stiff. This dough must now be rolled out on a table into a cake a quarter of an inch thick, cut into peices two or three inches square, and placed on boards in a dry airy room, and turned over once a day till the cakes become thoroughly dried, when they must be put away in a perfectly dry place—in a common linen bag is the best. When wanted for use, one of the cakes is to be taken for each loaf of a moderate size intended to be made, put into a bowl or other vessel, and a gill of warm water for each cake is to be poured on to it; as soon as it dissolves, which will be in half an hour or so, stir it up, and put it into the flour in the usual way of using yeast.

Now let us tell them how to make good wheat bread. Always measure your water and salt; that is a rule not to be omitted with impunity. A pint of water will make a moderate sized loaf. Say you want to make four loaves. In cold weather take a quart of water as warm as you can bear your hand in and make a stiff batter over night, say at bed time; put in the yeast, and let it stand to rise till morning, when it will have risen and begun to sink in the middle, if not, keep it warm till it does. This is called "setting sponge." In the morning, take another quart of warm water, put it into the "sponge" and make the dough, working it well till it becomes perfectly fine and silky. Let the dough rise till it becomes quite light. Now begin to heat your oven; mould the dough into loaves immediately, and let them stand till your oven is hot, when you will put them in and bake them one hour. In warm weather the water should be milk warm for the "sponge," and "chill" merely taken off for the dough. Bread made in this way will be as light as any baker's bread, and yet preserve all the sweetness of home made bread.

To make fine rusk, take some of the dough made as above for bread, after you have made your loaves; put in some butter and sugar, with such spices as you prefer; work it well, set it aside to rise; when very light mould the rusk, put them in pans, set them aside to rise again, and when light bake them. No better rusk than these were ever made by the bakers. Milk is not good for any kind of bread or rusk, for the little butter that is in it is more easily supplied by working butter itself into the dough, and then you have not the cheesy matter, which injures bread. A small lump of butter or sweet lard worked into the dough is a great improver of bread.

To make apple dumplings, take some of the well raised dough prepared for bread, work in some butter or lard; and put in the apples in the usual way. Dumplings made thus are as wholesome as bread, being very light, and free from clamminess, and of course easily digested; they are much better than when made in the common way. Pie crust made in the same way, but rolled very thin, is far better and more wholesome than the common kind.

Swallows.—There are four kinds of swallows, distinct in plumage and habits. The sand martin, who excavates his nest in a sand-bank; the twittering blue-bodied swallow, who builds in our chimneys; the house martin, who nestles under the gutter roof; and the long-winged active swifts, known by their dark plumage, and their circling, in calm evenings, at a great height. They all live upon insects. Bewick gives an amusing account of a swallow that had become quite attached to the children, by whom he was reared. They used to go out to the field together, the bird being permitted to fly wherever he wished; but he kept always circling above them wherever they went. When one of the children caught a fly, he called the swallow with a whistle, when it immediately descended, and perched on the hand of the child.

"Let not sleep," says Protagoras, fall upon thy eyes till thou hast thrice reviewed the transactions of the past day. Where have I turned aside from rectitude? What have I been doing? What have I left undone? Begin this from the first act, and proceed and in conclusion, at the ill which thou hast done be troubled, rejoice for the good."

Caution—Lands in Texas.—We deem it a duty to warn the unwary against purchasing fallacious and spurious scrip or pretended patents for land in Texas. By the act of the Mexican government, all speculation, all transfers, all gambling in lands there are utterly excluded. Grants are made to actual settlers, and to no other, who, after six years residence receive a perfect title, and not sooner. To men with families a larger tract is allowed than to single men; but none can hold such property without residence and citizenship.

A gentleman of the highest respectability, recently arrived from Texas, has related to us many cases of gross fraud and blind delusion. Sales of imaginary titles had been made by sharpers to gentlemen in various parts of the United States—in Tennessee, in New York, and elsewhere; and credulous men who fancied themselves worth 100,000 dollars, found, on arriving in Texas, that the lands were granted on certain conditions, but never sold. Plunged into despair, some of those dupes quitted that fine country in disgust, because they had been deceived in this!

Every editor and printer in the United States ought to denounce to the public such abominable deception. The hawkers of such patents might as well sell land in Nova Zembla or in the moon.

As to Texas itself, a tide of emigration sets rapidly into it; and a mode has been devised of evading the law against negro slavery, but only for one generation.

Louisiana Adv.

A very Desirable Machine.—A machine was exhibited to us, two or three weeks ago, for knitting stockings, &c. exceedingly well calculated, we think, for family use, and very desirable as affording employment at home, to females dependent upon it for subsistence and the support of their families, for its cost, including the patent right, will not exceed fifteen dollars; it is only about ten feet square, and of the weight of ten pounds; so that it is easily transferable from place to place, as may be required—and, no more power is needed for the crank than to move that of a common hand organ—and, except when a stitch is dropped, or one required to be added, a very small degree of attention or care is demanded. A girl 12 or 15 years old might give motion to, and attend three or more machines, if arranged for the purpose of being worked together, as they might easily be. Each machine will make from one to two pair of long men's stockings in a day, of woollen yarn—such as is usually worn in the winter season. The machine does not appear liable to get out of order, and but little instruction is necessary.

The machine that we saw in operation was fitted for knitting woollen stockings, such as are above mentioned—but machines may be made for fine work in cotton thread or silk.

We are glad to learn that a skillful mechanist, resident near Baltimore, has obtained the right of making a certain number of these knitting machines; and it may be expected that its quality and capacity will soon be fully tested. It is the invention of John M'Mullen, and Joseph Hollen, jr. of Birmingham, Huntingdon county Pennsylvania. The stitches are made just as if common knitting needles were used—except that the stocking requires to be afterwards joined at the seam.—[Niles' Register.

Anti-Gas Movement.—On Thursday evening last, as six butchers were driving a full-grown bull down Ranelagh street, the animal took fright at the sudden lighting of the gas in Mr. Cooper's shop window, and a gentleman unfastening his umbrella at the same moment, it made a rush at the gentleman, tore his umbrella with its horns, threw him down, and trampled upon him, inflicting, we believe, very serious injury. The animal then sprang through the window, and putting its fore feet on the counter in a most imposing attitude, gave a tremendous roar. The shop boy not liking the voice or appearance of his formidable customer, decamped with all possible speed, a piece of rudeness which the bull seemed to take in high dudgeon, for, turning round, he knocked down several canisters of tea, and then suddenly bolted out again, smashing the window frame in his retreat. He then ran furiously down the street, breaking every window where the gas was lighted, to the no small terror of the people in the neighborhood, whose shouts and screams added considerably to his alarm. The shutters of other shops were closed as if by magic. The bull continued cruising about in various directions for upwards of twenty minutes, then started at the top of his speed along the streets, and was we believe, finally secured at the Potteries, without much further mischief.—Liverpool Paper.

India Hostages.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, "that it is reported that the President had determined to liberate them. If the object be to awe the Indians, it would be better effected by taking the Chiefs through all our large cities and showing them our military resources and strength. To confine them through revenge, or through a dread of their prowess and influence, is hardly becoming a magnanimous nation. Europe will look upon the measure as a burlesque of the captivity and confinement of Napoleon."

THE SICKNESS AT MATANZAS.

A friend has permitted us to make the annexed extracts from a letter, dated at Matanzas 12th April, and written by a merchant who had just recovered from an attack of the Cholera:—"You can have no idea of the ravages the Cholera has made, and continues to make here; more than one half of the inhabitants have left, and still, with a population of only about 8,000 the interments for some days have reached 100 per day. Indeed, they died so fast that they do not pretend to make coffins, but as soon as the breath appears to be out of the body, they are thrown into a cart prepared for the purpose, with whatever they may have on, and hurried away to "Campo Santo;" and it has not infrequently happened that they have been hurried before dead. A few days since, as they were taking off a female, she raised her head and cried out for water.

"Where and when this will stop, God only knows. We flattered ourselves the day before yesterday that it was fast abating, (there being only 7 deaths reported) but to-day it has been, if possible more violent than ever; all our wealthy people have left, some for the States, and others for the interior—business is almost at a stand, nothing will sell, and produce very scarce, particularly molasses of which article you could not at this moment find 100 lbs. in the city, but in the country they permit it to run away. No Launches are allowed to go up the Canimar river, (where about one half or two-thirds of the produce comes from,) and it is with difficulty you can get a cartman to come to town.—It is raging full as bad in the country. I have heard of one plantation losing every negro—others half, third, quarter, &c."—Boston Gaz.

Manufactures and Agriculture.—There is engaged in the manufacture of Cotton and Wool 297,900 people, using a capital of 117,433,848 dollars, paying more than \$26,000,000, in wages, working up of raw materials nearly \$50,000,000, and annually producing fabrics worth at least \$87,000,000." Of Capital there is used in the making of Salt, \$7,000,000 Hats, 20,000,000 Shoes and Boots, 10,000,000 Manufacture of Leather, 19,000,000 Glass, 5,000,000 Cabinet Ware, 7,000,000 Carriages, 6,000,000 Iron and Steel, 20,000,000 Saddlery, 5,000,000 Jewelry and Plated Ware, 10,000,000 Not less than 232,000 people are amply at work with this 100,000,000 vested in all these different classes of production.

There are 20,000,000 of Sheep in the United States, worth \$49,000,000, fed on 6,500,000 acres of land, worth \$10 per acre, equal in amount to \$65,000,000. The culture of the land and care of the sheep gives employment to 194,000 men.

The whole number of persons engaged in the manufactures, and the families dependant on them, are supposed to amount to 2,872,000 people.—The whole capital not less than \$12,453,848 dollars.—They furnish in various articles a yearly mass of production of value equal to 160,969,527 dollars.

The home market created by the American System for agricultural products in food alone is estimated to amount to 27,000,000 dollars annually.

The agricultural capital employed to feed the manufacturers is estimated at 360,000,000 dollars. The persons employed in this agriculture, and the families dependant on them, are estimated at 3,500,000.—Extracted from the address of Hon. CHILTON ALLEN to his constituents.

The Scottish Thistle.—Different nations have usually adopted some emblem of distinction, which is engraved upon their coins or painted upon their ensigns; thus the eagle is the emblem of the United States, the lion of England, &c. The Scottish emblem is the thistle, and there is a curious story connected with its adoption: When the Danes invaded Scotland, it was deemed unwarlike to attack an enemy in the thick darkness of night, instead of this stratagem; and in order to prevent their tramp from being heard, they marched bare footed. They had thus neared the Scottish force unobserved, when a Dane unluckily stepped with his naked foot upon a superbly prickled thistle, and instinctively uttered a cry of pain, which discovered the assaults to the Scots, who ran to their arms and defeated the foe with terrible slaughter.—The thistle was immediately adopted as the emblem of Scotland.

Two Boston critics are quarrelling about Fanny Kemble's nose. One of them admires the expansion of her nostrils, and the mobility of the feature. He is probably Irving's gentleman with the flat nose, and like to see others "wreath the lithe proboscis." The other critic is downright sulky on the occasion—decies the whole nose in general, and the nostrils in particular. He "nose" her nose to be a defective nose, by every rule that can be applied to it. Charles Kemble don't care a pinch of snuff about the controversy; the counting of noses without distinction of party or color is a more agreeable employment, and the Tremont continues to be crammed even unto causing the ladies to faint.—Pennsylvanian.

United States Senate.—The following is the Senate board for the twenty-third Congress. The figures opposite the names mark the periods when the respective terms of the members will expire.

U. S. Telegraph. MAINE.....Poleg Sprague, 1835 Ether Shepley,† 1839 NEW HAMPSHIRE.....Samuel Bell, 1835 Isaac Hill, 1837 MASSACHUSETTS.....Nathaniel Silsbee, 1835 Daniel Webster,* 1839 RHODE ISLAND.....Nehemiah Wright, 1835 Asher Robbins,* 1839 CONNECTICUT.....G. Tomlinson, 1837 N. Smith,* 1839 VERMONT.....Samuel Prentiss, 1837 Z. Swift,† 1839 NEW YORK.....S. Wright,† (a) 1837 N. P. Tallmadge,† 1839 NEW JERSEY.....T. Frelinghuysen, 1835 S. L. Southard,† 1839 PENNSYLVANIA.....William Wilkins, 1837 One vacancy DELAWARE.....John M. Clayton, 1837 Arnold Naudain,* 1839 MARYLAND.....Ezek. F. Chambers, 1837 J. Kent,* 1839 VIRGINIA.....Wm. C. Rivers,† (b) 1835 John Tyler,* 1839 NORTH CAROLINA.....Redford Brown, 1835 Wiley P. Mangum,† 1837 SOUTH CAROLINA.....Jno. C. Calhoun,† (c) 1835 Stephen D. Miller,† 1837 GEORGIA.....George M. Troup, 1835 John Forsyth,† 1837 KENTUCKY.....George M. Bibb, 1835 Henry Clay, 1837 TENNESSEE.....Hugh L. White, 1837 One vacancy OHIO.....Thomas Ewing, 1837 T. Morris, 1839 LOUISIANA.....G. A. Waggaman, 1837 J. S. Johnson, 1835 INDIANA.....W. Hendricks, 1837 J. Tipton,* 1839 MISSISSIPPI.....G. Pickens, 1835 J. Black,† 1839 ILLINOIS.....J. M. Robinson, 1837 E. K. Kane, 1835 ALABAMA.....W. R. King, 1835 G. Moore, 1837 MISSOURI.....A. Buchanan, 1837 T. H. Benton,* 1839

*Re-elected. †New members. (a) In place of Mr. Marcy, resigned. (b) In place of Mr. Tanawell, resigned. (c) In place of Gen. Hayne, resigned.

Mechanical ingenuity is certainly an attribute of the American man. We have just seen a beautiful exemplification of it in a pin-making machine, invented by Dr. John I. Howe, of this city, who sails with it in a day or two for England, there to procure a patent for it. The model machine is small, beautifully made, and worked by hand. We saw it in operation, and from two sorts of wire with which it was fed—one stout for the pin, and the other fine, which is twisted into the head—we saw pins complete poured fourth at the rate of 40, and with a capability of producing 60, in a minute. The pins are perfect in every thing but the coloring, which, as in all cases of pin-making, is imparted by a chemical wash afterwards.

The machines now used for pin-making, only make the pin, the head being afterwards put on by hand, to each separately. Here the head is more firmly, uniformly, and smoothly, made and fastened on by the machine. We cannot doubt that this all but reasoning machine will well reward its ingenious inventor.—N. Y. American.

A public dinner has lately been given to that distinguished individual, Major John Downing, on his return to Downingsville from the Seat of Government, where he had been to assist in "putting matters and things to rights." In the course of his speech, returning thanks, he assumes to himself the whole credit of having extinguished the flames of Nullification, and gives the following explanation of the compromise—a measure which was originally suggested by him to Messrs. Clay and Calhoun: "A truce was sounded by equire Calhoun, and a nine years' armistice agreed to by and between the keeper of the nullies and the keeper of the tariff, by which it is agreed that the tariff is to go at large, having one inch of his tail cut off every year for eight years, and then the whole to be clipped close to the rump, provided they can hold him to perform the operation. Thus you see, fellow citizens, how all difficulties are settled to the satisfaction of every body, and the tariff is now as tame and harmless as a pussy cat—even before one inch of his tail is curtailed."

More Liberality in Boston.—The Boston Gazette of the 29th of April, contains the following:—"We learn that J. P. Cushing, Esq. has given five thousand dollars to the Institution for the Education of the blind; and it is intimated that P. C. Brooks, Esq. and John Parker, Esq. two of our most wealthy citizens, intend to give five thousand dollars each to swell the funds of that excellent establishment. We have heard the names of others who have promised to contribute liberally on this occasion.

The Arkansas Gazette says:—"We learn, by a gentleman who left Fort Gibson about a week ago, that the United States Commissioners expected to conclude a treaty with the Osages, on the day after he left, for all their country west of Arkansas, and for their removal towards the Rocky Mountains, some 200 miles north west of Fort Gibson. The country which they will leave is a very desirable one, and it is probable will be offered to the Cherokees of Georgia, on condition of their ceding their country in that State to the United States."

WITHOUT UNION WE HAVE NO SECURITY FOR OUR LIBERTY.—This was the language of Washington in his farewell address—his dying admonition to his children. It ought to be read and cherished by every American citizen as the last and most valuable bequest from the Father of his Country. It ought to be read in our families, in our schools and imprinted on the memory of the rising generation, as an important truth, coming from the wisest and best man our country ever produced—from our great and good Washington.

Had this been the case, had the principles inculcated by him whose memory we all profess to honor and to cherish, been the rule of our practice as well as the theme of our orators, our country would not have been distracted with the treasonable heresies, that we must have Liberty first and then Union—that we must dissolve the Union to have Liberty. Who, that will view the subject dispassionately, does not at once see that this would produce the most violent of all quarrels, that the country would be shaken to its centre, and that instead of Liberty, we should have first Anarchy, and then Despotism? To make Liberty valuable and lasting, we must have an indissoluble Union. Without this we shall become an easy prey to every aspiring despot.

Full River Monitor. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.—We are not a little surprised at the falling off of the exports of Sugar from New Orleans within the last two or three years. The New Orleans Price Current of the 20th gives the following Exports— From Oct. 1, to April 20, 21,403 hhds., 1,952,600 lbs. Same time last year, 26,830 hhds., 1,995,660 lbs. Same year before, 36,511 hhds., 1,962,600 lbs. Thus it appears that the quantity exported is about 5,000 hhds. less than last year, and 1,500 less than the year previous. The surplus taken up the river, and through the lake to Mobile, is not taken into account, unless the increased consumption and the export up the river will account for this deficiency.—Jour. of Com.

Protracted Meeting.—The Pastors of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Churches of this place, have united in holding a protracted meeting. It is to be held through this week in the Presbyterian Church, and will be continued in the Baptist Church during the next, and in the Methodist Church on the week following.—Most sincerely do we hope an abundant harvest will crown the labors of those engaged in this good work.—Camden Journal.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Mallory, a young man in the employment of John McLean, Esq. of this place, died on Wednesday morning last, with scarce a moment's warning, in apparently very robust health. On examination after death, a large tumor was found growing from his back bone, to which his physician attributes his death.

Columbia (S. C.) Times, 3d inst. At the last term of the Superior Court for this County, Negro Edward, belonging to Mr. West, of Virginia, but for some years a runaway and recently acting in the capacity of steward on board the Brig Fisher, was convicted of concealing on board said Brig, with intent to take beyond the limits of the State, a girl belonging to Nathan Green, and sentenced to be hung on the 31st of May. An exception was taken by the prisoner's counsel to a point of law in the judge's charge, on which an appeal was granted.—People's Press.

A SINGULAR FAMILY. It is stated in the Montreal Vindicator, that there are now living in the same house in Upper Canada, the same grandfather, one father, one great grand uncle, two grand auncles, two uncles, two nephews, one grand nephew, two brothers-in-law, two daughters, one mother, one grand aunt, one sister-in-law, two grand nieces, and one widow, one widow, one bachelor, and one young woman; and yet this family consists of only four persons.

Sir Archy.—This famous horse has cleared for his proprietor, (independent of his achievements on the turf) \$70,000.—He is still living, but in the extremity of old age, (in his 30th or 31st year.) His vigor is extinct. He has not shed his hair for several years, and it has grown to the length of two or three inches. A gentleman who has lately seen him, says that of all animals he is the worst looking, and would be the last taken for the most celebrated horse of the age. His owner treats him with all possible kindness, as it would be unpardonable indeed if he did not.—Provencher without stint, at rack and manger, and a soft and delicate bed, proclaims the Proprietor's gratitude. The door is left open to allow his egress and ingress at pleasure, but it is observed that Archy only comes out to drink, and having done so, immediately returns to his stable. Except those of the finny tribe, it is conjectured that Sir Archy's posterity outnumbers that of any living animal.

Richmond Whig. To cure Founders.—Col. B. Chambers of Paris, Ky. pounds and dissolves in water a lump of alum the size of a walnut. With this liquid the horse is drenched, when he is thrown into a profuse perspiration, and immediately relieved.