

covered over with mucus or bissi, and it has no longer the flavor of cream, but of a very fat cheese." This is a process for making what, in this country, (England,) is called a *cream cheese*. Hence, cream should be well covered and exposed as little as possible to the air. The cause of butter becoming rancid, is its uniting with the oxygen of the atmosphere. Cream also unites with oxygen, which thus thickens it; and when the butter is separated from the cream, the oxygen adheres to the former. Hence, new cream always makes the best butter; and hence rancid butter, when melted and passed several times through charcoal, which has a superior attraction for oxygen, will become as sweet and as good as ever.

The most effectual way to keep butter fresh for a length of time, is to prepare it in the usual way, and encompass it with a thick coat, say two or three inches, of powdered charcoal; in this way, if well prepared at first, that is, freed from every drop of water, it may undoubtedly be kept good for many years.

I will conclude my remarks with an extract from Cutbush's Artist's Manual, a very valuable work, which should be in the possession of every farmer. "There is but very little salt used in the best ebbing butter: but it is a fact that a certain proportion of acid, either natural or artificial, must be used in the cream, in order to ensure a successful churning. Some keep a small quantity of the old cream for that purpose; some use a little rennet, and others a few tea spoons full of lemon juice. Cleanliness in the dairy is at all times an essential requisite." A spoonful of good vinegar to every gallon of cream, will probably be found to answer a very good purpose in hastening the separation of the butter.

ALEXALIAS.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 24.

By the Hercules, Capt. Cobb, which arrived late last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received English papers to the 16th September. The harvest in Great Britain had been much injured by a succession of heavy rains, and a great advance had taken place in the price of flour. The owners of the ship, we understand, received the intelligence yesterday morning, and immediately despatched expresses in every direction. During the day large quantities of flour were purchased for shipment. Thirty-five shillings had been offered in Liverpool, for a cargo of Philadelphia flour, and refused.

It is affirmed, by several editors of Continental Journals, that the Emperor Alexander has positively made his last arrangements for an immediate attack on the Turks, and that he is only waiting for the assent of the other great powers of the Holy Alliance, to whom, as well as to Great Britain, he has specially communicated the nature of his plans and the principles of his policy.

The Paris Moniteur, the official French Journal, says, it is affirmed that the Emperor Alexander, faithful to the principle which forms the basis of the Holy Alliance, will take no decisive step without the previous consent of his high allies; and, on this account, couriers had been sent off to the European courts.

The Moniteur contains an article from Frankfort, dated the 5th instant, stating that the Russians had passed the Pruth; but their presence on the Turkish territory would be no interruption in the existing amicable relations between the Continental Powers. "A Declaration," adds this article, "is shortly expected on the part of the Russian Cabinet, declaring that the operations of the Russian army in Turkey have the same object in view, as the occupation of Naples, by the Austrian army."

The London Courier of the 14th of September says, "with respect to the probabilities of war at the present moment, we have from the first seen no sufficient grounds to justify a strong belief that it would take place."

The Russian Ambassador had left Constantinople, and arrived in safety at Odessa, on the evening of August 13th.

It was reported in London on 'Change, that the Turkish government had offered a free pardon to all the Greeks that would return to their allegiance, within three months from the date of the proclamation.

The plague had made its appearance at Algiers and Morocco. Barcelona remained nearly in its former state.

A naval action took place between the Greek and Turkish fleets on the 25th of July, in the channel between Samos and Chios, which lasted three days, and terminated in the destruction of the latter, consisting of 17 ship of war, and 32 transports, with 13,000 troops on board.

In the Morea, the Greeks had been reduced to submission.

A desperate battle had been fought, in which the insurgents had been defeated with a loss of 3,000 men. Tripalizza had been reduced by the army of Ypsilanti.

The people of Madrid were in daily expectation of disastrous events in that capital. Those who had any thing to lose were leaving the city. Gen. Morillo was said to be at the head of a counter revolutionary project. He had been put on his trial. The Minister of War had been dismissed, to satisfy the club, *Fontana d'Or*; and all his colleagues had threatened to give in their resignation in consequence.

The King of England was on his passage from Ireland, having been detained by contrary winds.

The widow of General Moreau died in Bordeaux in August last.

The Duke of Wellington had returned to England. A report was published in the London paper, that a son of Marshal Ney had challenged the Duke, which, in a note from the Duke, under his own signature, is contradicted, in which he says, "the whole statement is false."

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

We have received this morning the Paris papers of Sunday last. They speak with great confidence of the fact, that the Emperor Alexander will not take any steps, with respect to Turkey, but in concert with all his allies, and England is particularly mentioned, though she is not a formal member of the Holy Alliance.

The following is the answer which, it is said, the Reis Effendi have despatched direct to St. Petersburg.

"1. That all the measures which have been put in force by order of the Porte, in the various provinces of Turkey, have been directed against rebels, without any intention of attacking the Christian Religion.

"2. That the execution of the Greek Patriarch, far from being an assassination of the Chief of the Greek Church, can only be regarded as the just punishment of a traitor. With respect to the outrage offered to his remains, it can only be the subject of accusation against the fanatical populace. It gave great regret to the Porte.

"3. That, doubtless, a just distinction ought to have been made between the guilty and the innocent, in the sanguinary executions which have taken place; but in civil commotions, it happens too often that guilty excesses cannot be prevented.

"4. That the Porte engages to re-construct the churches and chapels which have been destroyed or despoiled; and to make reparation, as far as it shall be in its power, for the disorders which, to its deep regret, have taken place.

"5. That, finally, the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, would be immediately evacuated by the Ottoman forces, and the former order of things re-established, when the rebels shall have been expelled thence, and peace and tranquillity restored."

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The accounts from Smyrna state that an engagement between the Turkish and Greek fleet was daily expected. Some Turkish troops were embarking at Scalanova, but were prevented by the Greek fleet appearing off that place. The last accounts mention that both squadrons were in sight of each other off Stanchio, and neither appeared inclined to commence the engagement. The Greek fleet is represented to be from 100 to 110 sail—the Turkish squadron not so numerous, but reinforcements were daily expected from Algiers.

PARIS, SEPT. 9.

Prince Demetrius Comnene, who, according to the Journal of Lyons, resided in Piedmont, and was there offered the Crown of the Greek Empire by a solemn deputation, died on Saturday in Paris. He was a Major General, and a Knight of St. Louis.

Letters have been received from Odessa, dated the 15th of August, which confirm the news of the arrival of the Baron Strogonoff at Odessa, and that of the departure of three Turkish couriers, which were despatched to the chief of the army in Bessarabia, to the Admiral of the fleet at Sebastopol, and to his Majesty the Emperor at St. Petersburg.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"You are no doubt aware that the object of Lord Wellington's visit to Paris was for the express purpose of urging the French government to join us in a league, offensive and defensive, for promptly opposing the projects of Alexander. You are aware of his having had conferences with most of the foreign ministers at Paris; his interviews with the King are said to have been of the most interesting description. My informant asserts that we have offered to restore the old limits of France to the Rhine, Savoy, the Isle of France, and one or two of the West India colonies, on condition that an army should be put in motion towards Austria, while our naval and military forces should co-operate in the Baltic and Mediterranean. Louis is said to have entered into the project, and referred Lord Wellington to the Minister of War. The latter was equally as well disposed; but he proved, by official documents and private information, that there

would be no possibility of forming an army to act with effect in such a scheme, while, if put together as constituted by Napoleon, the present dynasty must be sacrificed as a matter of course. The Duke's conference with Pozzi di Borgo had for its object a remonstrance against any addition of territory, or, indeed, a declaration of war on the part of Russia, with a threat, that if Alexander's views were followed up, a general war in Europe must be the consequence. Having failed in our efforts here, it is supposed we shall look to Spain, and those other means of erecting a party in our favor, to which we have so often resorted on former occasions.

With respect to the actual state of things between Russia and the Porte, no one here believes peace can be preserved, or that the autocrat will forego the golden opportunity. Nothing can be more popular than the projected war among all classes in Russia; and the best informed persons here say that Alexander is urged on every side to commence hostilities. Nothing, therefore, but unconditional submission on the side of the Turks will lead to a pacification. In this latter case, will the cabinets of London and Paris acquiesce in the new arrangements?"

ODESSA, AUG. 14.

No person here has any doubt that hostilities will speedily commence; it is even thought that the couriers, which have been despatched to the fleet and head-quarters, were bearers of the necessary instructions. A formal declaration by our august sovereign is now looked for.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

City, one o'clock.—The funds have fallen nearly a half per cent. The decline is ascribed to the very unfavorable weather. The jobbers are speculating on the probability of the ports opening for the admission of foreign corn, and that large sums will be required, which will affect the Exchange; also, that the gold coin must, in some measure, leave the country. The contradictory accounts respecting Turkey and Russia, have likewise an unfavorable effect upon the funds.

We will venture to assert, that no danger of a war menaces the Porte. The speculations and conjectures of the Paris papers, contained in private letters, as they are termed, from Vienna, Frankfort, etc. are entitled to very little confidence. The disturbed state of the Greek provinces is sufficient to justify, as a matter of mere precaution, the concentration of a considerable force along the frontiers of Russia and Austria; though we do not mean to say that nothing more than mere precaution was from the first contemplated.

An article of intelligence from Frankfort, dated the 5th Sept. asserts that the Russians have actually passed the Pruth, and that the declared purpose of the invasion is to restore the tranquillity of the Turkish dominions, by bringing the Greeks back to their duty, and compelling the Turks to secure to them the safety of persons and property. The Athenians are said to have sent a deputation to Odessa, for the purpose of conveying to the Emperor Alexander the expression of their hopes, that he will extend to them his favor and protection.

IMPORTANT!—FLOUR!

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 24.

We yesterday quoted Flour as current at six dollars per bbl. To day it is impossible to fix any price on that article. During the night past, no less than six expresses arrived in this city from New-York; the ostensible object of which appeared to be the purchase of Flour.—There was such a rush in the market for this article at an early hour, as alarmed the Factors, and we understood but few sales were made.

The New-York market was drained yesterday by a passenger, who left the ship Hercules, capt. Law, from Liverpool, 60 miles from the land; and was in New-York nearly the whole of the day incog.

BEWARE OF QUACKS!

NORFOLK, OCT. 24.

Died, in Suffolk, on Saturday morning last, Mr. John F. Madan, tailor, of that town. The death of this citizen furnishes a solemn admonition to the credulous part of the community of the fatal effects of trusting their lives in the hands of quacks and impostors in the healing art; and should it have the effect which it ought in counselling them against the delusion, then we may venture to say, without intending any improper allusion to the deceased, that poor Madan has not died in vain. On the evening preceding his decease, Mr. Madan complained of a headache, which was ascribed to a very probable, and by no means uncommon cause. There happened to be at his house, at the same time, a man who had lately gone to Suffolk from this place, calling himself Doctor O'Hara, who officiously undertook to prescribe for Mr. Madan's head-ache, and administered so large a dose of the tincture of opium to the unfortunate man, that before morning he was a corpse! So insidious was the deleterious dose in its operation, that no alarm was excited on the account of it, and the family were not aware that there was any danger in the case, until Mrs. Madan herself, on awaking in the morning, found, to her inexpressible grief and horror, her husband

lying cold and lifeless by her side! The fellow, to whose ignorance and presumption this melancholy event was immediately ascribed, was taken into custody and underwent an examination before Doctor Borland and Mills Riddick, Esq., two of the Magistrates of the place, who held him to bail until a Coroner's Inquest should decide on the cause of Madan's death. The Inquest was to be held on Sunday, at a period subsequent to the date of our information.

OCTOBER 11, 1821.

George Fogleman vs. Anthony Noblet. Action in Baltimore County Court for Seduction.

This was an action by Fogleman vs. Noblet for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. It is, we believe, the first case of this nature which has ever occurred in Baltimore county court.

The defendant kept a shop for the sale of ready made clothes—these were mostly manufactured by poor women. Here the plaintiff's wife repaired among the rest for the purpose of obtaining work—of course, she became in this way acquainted with Noblet. This intimacy with her increased from day to day, till at last it ended in her seduction and final ruin. The seduction was proved by the most credible testimony. The defendant was a married man with a family of children—and the plaintiff was the father of four children. The moment he discovered the infidelity of his wife, he banished her from his house, and his family was broken up.

The jury, after hearing all the testimony, listening to the arguments of counsel, and sitting nearly the whole of the day, retired to their rooms, and soon returned with a verdict "for the plaintiff of two thousand five hundred dollars damages."

NEW-YORK, OCT. 22.

Distressing accident.—On the 8th inst. Judge Foster, of M'Kean county, (Penn.) was shot, accidentally, by his son. The following circumstances relating to the melancholy event, are copied from the Bellefont Patriot:

"The son had left home for the purpose of hunting wolves; after he had been gone some time, the father went out for the same purpose. As is common among hunters, one of them set up a howling, after the manner of a wolf, and was answered by the other. They continued howling in this manner until they approached each other within a very short distance. The father had hid himself behind a log, placing brush upon his back to disguise himself, so that when the wolf, as he supposed, came near enough to shoot, it would not be frightened away. Having raised himself a little for that purpose, the son, observing the motion, fired, taking the object fired at to be a wolf. The ball entered the right side of the neck, and passed out at the left hip. The son, on finding what had happened, took off his coat and vest, placed them under his father's head, and started home for the purpose of getting aid; but his senses had fled before he reached his father's residence; he became deranged, and was found in that situation; not knowing, or having power, at that time, to relate the dreadful and heart-rending tale."

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 10.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a fatal accident befel two men, who were employed in cleaning the inlet to the public sewer in Sixth street, below Arch. The one who was below, being overpowered by the foul air, the other, who was at the windlass, exclaimed that he had fallen down in a fit, and descended to his relief. The cries of the second for assistance caused a man, Robert Walter, who, though engaged in the same business, was present then only as a spectator, to descend to rescue them, and several of the bystanders assisted to remove the stone from the mouth of the inlet. The two men were so fast clenched that considerable exertion was necessary to separate them. Walter, however, happily effected it, without injury to himself, and, with the assistance of the others, brought them up. In a few minutes afterwards, they both expired, though every effort was made to recover them. Their names were Myers and Dougherty. Both left families to deplore their untimely end.

A horse took fright yesterday afternoon, in Eighth street, near Filbert, and threw his rider, who was killed.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 26.

Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.—The annual exhibition of the New-York Institution, for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb children, took place yesterday, at Dr. Mason's Church, in Murray street. At an early hour, the church was completely thronged; such a collection of people, of the first distinction in society, has seldom been witnessed in our city. Mr. Haines opened the proceedings of the Institution, by an address, on its nature, prospects, and the strong claims that it prefers on public patronage. The examination of about sixty pupils then commenced. They passed through all the various stages of the system adopted for their education, with ease, grace, and precision. Specimens of writing were exhibited—the Lord's Prayer was repeated by signs—questions and answers in writing took place, and several

exercises in the different parts of speech were exhibited. Great adroitness in figures was shown in several instances; but no part of the exhibition created more lively emotions than the repetitions of several amusing fables and stories, in the manner practised in the school. The whole exhibition was calculated to inspire feelings of confidence in the institution, and to call forth the deepest sympathies of an enlightened and humane community.—Merc. Adv.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 1821.

The people of Georgia have decided against a Convention for altering the constitution of that state, by a majority of 13,489; "a result as unexpected," says the Georgian, "as it must be regretted by all who have the welfare and respectability of the state of Georgia at heart." Now, all that the friends of a Convention in this state ask, is, that the question shall be fairly submitted to the people, and if they decide in the negative, it will put the matter at rest at once; their decision will not be opposed. If the people prefer the present system to a better, so let it be. They are sovereign, the arbiters of their own destiny: if they choose to be free, they will be free; if slaves, then let them be slaves. But until it is ascertained what is the wish of the people, the West will not relax in their exertions to obtain a Convention: the East may rely upon this. The will of the people must be known; and when known, obeyed.

We are glad to learn that measures are in progress in Mecklenburg, to obtain the sense of the people in that highly respectable county, on the important question which at present divides the state. Delegates, we understand, have been chosen in each militia company in the county, to meet at Charlotte, for the purpose of making known the public sentiment, and of organizing a committee, one of whose duties it shall be, to hold correspondence with committees in other counties, on the subject of a Convention and the interests of the West. It is earnestly to be hoped, that all the western counties will follow the example of Mecklenburg. The importance, the necessity, of doing something, is obvious to every one: we have talked long enough. As a preliminary step, the plan hit upon by Mecklenburg seems to be the most feasible one; but to render it complete, a General Committee should be organized, composed of persons delegated by the counties, to the chairman of which the several county committees might make their reports. This committee would be the centre, at which intelligence from every point would meet. The will of the people would thus be indubitably ascertained, and a system might be devised, by which the whole strength of the West could be embodied and directed to the attainment of the one great object—the call of a CONVENTION.

RELIGIOUS PAPER.

D. HEARTT, editor of the Hillsborough Recorder, proposes publishing in Hillsborough, N. C. a Religious Paper, to be entitled, *The North-Carolina Evangelical Intelligencer*,—"in which will be given the most important information respecting the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader—occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles, tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness."

It will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper, and will be furnished to subscribers at three dollars per annum, paid in advance, or four dollars, at the end of the year. The editor is promised the assistance of several able divines in conducting the paper; and a liberal patronage will doubtless render it a valuable acquisition to the moral and religious community.

The first number will issue on the first Saturday in January next, if the encouragement be sufficient to warrant it.