

thing but the purest spring or clear running water should be used for that purpose—and the fkins should be rendered perfectly dry inside after being steeped, either by long dripping, or being rubbed by a smooth towel. Old butter should never be mixed with new—and the lining of the casks with inferior sorts, or Grease Butter, is a practice which cannot be too much reprobated.

12. The casks ought to be made of the best oak or ash, (the former to be preferred) and the largest size should not exceed 84lbs gross, and being the size used in Ireland, and most convenient and saleable in the London market. The casks should be tight and well hooped. Beech plane, ash, &c, should never be used, as that quality of wood is more apt to absorb the pickle, and, independent of the injury thereby occasioned to the butter, it will often lead to dispute about the tare.

To render these observations more complete, it might be thought necessary to point out the injurious, and even nefarious practices, which more or less prevail in the making of Butter throughout the country, but as a perseverance in such practices most ultimately have the effect of entirely destroying this profitable branch of agricultural industry, it is hoped the makers of Butter will see it to be their own interest to produce nothing but Butter of the best quality, and that these malpractices, which are perfectly known, will be discontinued. The dealers in the country have it in their power to put a check to them—and it is expected they will do so, by refusing to purchase from those who adopt any artificial means to hasten the making of the butter, or to increase the quantity, while the quality is thereby deteriorated.

FOR THE BRITISH AMERICAN.

THE ISLE OF THE SEA OR A TALE OF PAST TIMES.

On an Isle of the sea dwelt a few rude inhabitants, whose manners and customs were similar to the primitive ages. A hardy race, their wants few, labour in the culture of the earth, with their flocks and herds gave them all their simple habits required. The country was in a wild state of nature, covered with various sorts of wood, and save here and there a cultivated spot burst on the sight, a perfect wilderness, the bear and wild deer wandered at large; the shores abounded with fish and fowl; disease was almost unknown.

This rude people who began to take place of the red man of the woods, first snared the fish as a trade, and in a short time the tall bark appeared by their shores, attracted by the godly timber that towered aloft, and reared its branches to the skies. The sturdy youth were now taught to hew the majestic sons of the forest. Trade produced a new order of things, and this simple people, now for the first time began to taste the sweets of commerce, and while their pine remained they were a joyful band. In process of time the Isle began to diffuse its population, places became named, I say named, for many districts attained the appellation of Towns, ere they had centered half a dozen houses, and for

half a century they had but one village,—to have called it by any other name were a burlesque. After, however, a series of years, the metropolis began, though upon a lilliputian system, to assume an organized community. Here then might be seen the dignified personage of Viceroy, learned Judge, with big and terrific wig, Attorney, Gent. Lawyers, Council, et cetera, besides the different grades of society, all apeing an old system; the ridiculous was carried to perfection—here was affectation of affectation. From an intercourse with other countries their views became more comprehensive, and a notion of their own importance caused them to arrogate to themselves privileges peculiar to powerful places, hence, in a short time the elective franchise became more than theoretical in the formation of a parliament, and unheard of places, must now send two or more representatives: from this era might be dated an endless series of squabbles for privilege and prerogative.

Notwithstanding all this imitation, things were managed in a very bungling manner; for a long time the Viceroy and the small Aristocracy engrossed all the power and did as they liked with the simple people.

Had there been any shrewd observer of these institutes with sufficient honesty to have spoken out for the good of posterity, their nefarious tricks would have beggared description.

It is a singular circumstance that persons who monopolized large tracts of land, by which they were enabled to fleece the poor country people, were for the most part grossly ignorant, yet by a superior cunning in local matters aided by authority, became an overmatch for the rude inhabitants. For a long time the population had little to brag of in this privilege of a parliament. It often happened that the Viceroy only assembled them in subservience to his own views, and others would not let them meet at all if the least refractory. They would however have their elections at the stated periods, and on those occasions a great deal was said in their cups about liberty and all that, but poor folks in those gloomy times, they understood little of her attributes. It would be not unamusing perhaps to the reader were he to refer to some of these primitive acts, they are certainly curiosities of their kind. In this brief account of the Isle of the Sea, we must necessarily pass over a great many events, which if related would be very dry, and savor much of monotony, till the arrival of another Viceroy or tributary monarch, which appellation well suited this haughty man; it was said he was despotic, he might have been so, but time has pretty well shown that his despotism and inflexible demeanor was of far more essential service than his successor.—Let his character be what it might, hypocrisy certain-

ly did not enter into the composition, and I wish with all my heart that his successor had borrowed a little of this species of tyranny, and like him had suspended the rump parliament for seven years, and the Fourteen Thousand Pounds kept in the strong box, might by this time have become Twenty, instead of a few old worthless bonds, the only security for a bundle of flimsy bubbles, that represent nothing but premeditated poverty.

This tyrant by not conciliating his subjects lost their hearts; that he stretched his prerogative cannot be denied, he constantly prorogued the parliament, or rather altogether suspended it; he would not travel and eat herring and potatoes with the country people; he could not bend his haughty spirit to amalgamate with the "Hail fellow well met" system. He was so unnatural as to promote his poor relations to office; and last of all endeavored to collect certain rents, due to the old King his master; for all these things he became hated of the people, who became unanimously determined to rid themselves of him and his tyranny together. This was easily accomplished, for what cannot the many effect when their whole power is directed to one point, aided by an iron handed demagogue. Whenever the hydra-headed monster is powerfully operated on by one prevailing sentiment, it is in vain to think of checking the overwhelming tide, no barrier is able to arrest its irresistible impetuosity; it is in vain on such occasions to oppose its influence, by either reason or reflection, time alone can restore things to a just equilibrium. Were it otherwise the public of the Isle were sufficiently apprized of the intrigues of some of their liberators, who did not aid them in their defection for naught, they did not want the wildest ambition, if they could raise themselves to a distinguished eminence; this was well known if the temporary effervescence of public feeling at the time had allowed room for reflection. But thanks to the hand of time, as was shrewdly observed by a courtier in the capital, their power for a long time has become a mere moonshine. Whatever were the motives that thus influenced the great ones actions, or whatever was to be the ultimate as regarded the public good, their influence operating in unison with the general dissatisfaction, could but at the time succeed, and a new Viceroy or tributary monarch soon appeared on the Isle, with all his blushing honours thick upon him. It was hardly possible for any monarch to come to the throne under more favourable circumstances. From an incessant vitiation constantly kept up by the people, influenced by the leading men of the time, the tyrant, as he was termed, was no doubt goaded into acts that probably, under other circumstances would have been foreign to