

which process is to have a long tapering bung that when drawn in the different ends will fit most common bunnholes, with a large wire drove in the smallest end with a hook to the match, which for a hoghead should be sufficient to kill a hive of bees. If the cider stands a week or more after racking, previous to being put in the cellar, I rack it again, rinsing the cask, but not with gravel, and put it immediately in the cellar. The late made, I put in the cellar immediately after or before the first racking, agreeably to circumstances as to the weather. The cider I wish to keep till warm weather I rack in cool clear weather, the latter part of February or beginning of March. It is best to keep the cask full, and bunged as tight as possible.

If I wish to fine cider for exportation or bottling, I take of Russia ising glass about an ounce to a barrel, pound it as soft as possible, pick into fine shreds, put it into a clean earthen pot, pour on about half a pint of boiling water, and stir or beat it like beating eggs, with a stick split four parts at the end, and something put in to keep it apart; when it becomes thick add a pint of good sound cider, set the pot in a place the most safe and handy, but not too warm; as it grows stiff, add cider as before in small quantities, and repeat the stirring, the oftener the better; if fifty times a day; in two or three days, if it is well dissolved, rack off the cider which is for fining, add it to the ising glass prepared as above, stirring it well till fit for straining through a linen cloth, then mix the fining and cider together as well as possible, and set it in a proper place for drawing off, giving some vent for air for some days; if it is not sufficiently fine in ten days rack it off and repeat the fining as before, but it is best to rack it fine or not, in ten or twelve days, lest the sediment should rise, which I have known to be the case.

The foregoing operation should be performed previous to the apple trees being in bloom; but I have succeeded best in the winter, in steady cool weather, I have likewise had good success in putting the fining in the cider direct from the press, and set it in casks with one head out, taps put in and set in a cool place, properly fixed for drawing; and covered. When the fermentation subsides, and the scum begins to crack, take it off carefully with a skimmer, and draw it carefully from the sediment. If it is not sufficiently fine by the middle of the winter, proceed as before directed. As I gave the editor of the True American at Trenton, directions for improving cider spirits, by reducing it with water cider, I think it proper to mention, that the settlings of spirits so reduced being put into cider, in the proportion of from two to three gallons to a hoghead answered the purpose of fining full as well as the ising glass.

I make no doubt but many are as well or better acquainted with making and fining cider than myself; but as I have seen no method described, which I have found to be preferable on experience, have submitted the foregoing, which is at your service, or the public's, if it is deemed worth communicating, with proper correction.

JOSEPH COOPER.

JAMES MEASE, M. D.

*Anecdote of a Ventriloquist.*

Monsieur De Miravin, a young gentleman of Paris, possessed, in addition to a great deal of wit and vivacity, the amazing faculties of a ventriloquist. On his father's death, finding himself possessed of little more than the advantages of a polite education, he resolved to make this talent subservient to some purpose of utility. He, accordingly, by assuming a garb of piety and reserve, introduced himself into the family of a rich citizen, who had an only daughter, an heiress of an immense fortune. One day, as they were conversing on religious subjects, the citizens heard a voice solemnly whispering in his ear, "if thou dost not give thy daughter in marriage to this goodly young man, within three days thou shalt die." The old man started with horror, and, casting his eyes on Monsieur de Miravin, saw that his lips were unmoved, and that his countenance expressed nothing but amazement. The mother of the young lady, who was present, strongly recommended an immediate conclusion of the match, that her husband might escape his impending fate. He, more suspicious, adjourned to the church of *Notre Dame*, there, by prayer, to seek for comfort and information. He had not been many minutes on his knees, when he heard, from behind the altar, the word "obey," repeated thrice in the same solemn accent as the former warning. He returned home and the next day made Monsieur de Miravin his son-in-law, and one of the richest men in Paris.

EXTRACT.

TO FARMERS.

A pound of turnip seed sown, after harvest, upon an acre of light sandy, or gravelly land, that is poor or worn out by overploughing, and where manure is wanting (the crops of which being ploughed in, when grown high) will, in two months time, die away and rot, and enrich the land, so as to prove as good a manuring as twenty loads of dung, or more, upon an acre.

THE RETORT.

A Gentleman being lately married to a dumb lady, some married women of his acquaintance rallying him on the occasion, he replied, "It has ever been my opinion, Ladies, that one of the greatest sweets of matrimony is a quiet life—whether your husbands enjoy this supreme felicity I presume not to say."

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOEIS, THURSDAY, September 13, 1804.

WE are authorized to say, that Mr. BARUCH FOWLER will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.

Mr. Fowler is a friend to the General Court, the Seat of Government, the Farmers Bank of Maryland, Ellicott and company's turnpike road-law, and such laws as will constitute good and convenient roads, and is opposed to caucuses, and intrigue in government affairs, and, if elected, will support the five former, and oppose the two latter. He is a true American republican, and a friend to merit.

Extract of a letter received at Providence, from a master of a vessel belonging to that port, dated "CADIZ, July 18.

"There is at present a great coolness between the King and Mr. Pinckney; the former has refused the demands made by the U. States; and has also refused Mr. Pinckney his passports to leave the country. This has very much alarmed the merchants here, inasmuch that those who have American vessels consigned to them, are hurrying them away as fast as possible, lest something serious should take place."

YELLOW FEVER.

The editor of the New-York Evening Post, in his paper of the 5th inst. says, "he feels it his duty to state that he has this morning received information in such manner as to leave no doubt whatever in his mind of its correctness, that at this time the yellow-fever prevails in the city of Charleston, (S. C.) and at Savanna, (Geo.) and rages in the former with extreme violence."

Capt. Tyler, who arrived at Providence on Friday last from Antigua, informs, that 1500 troops had recently arrived at Barbadoes from England, as a reinforcement to the British army, which it was expected would be speedily employed in active operations, probably against Martinique.

NORTH-CAROLINA ELECTION.

The election for members of the house of representatives has been completed, and eleven republicans elected; viz. Messrs. Macon, Blackledge, Holland, Wynns, Stanford, Gillepie, Williams, Winston, Alston, T. Blount and D. McFarland.

The two last are new members. The four first named were elected without opposition.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New-York Gazette, September 4.

Mr. Thomas Walker, merchant of this city, came to town yesterday from Boston, at which place he arrived on Thursday evening, in the ship John Adams, Wood, after a passage of 44 days from Liverpool, and brings London papers to the 15th July.

The John Adams sailed from Liverpool the 17th of July, in company, ships Diana, for Baltimore, [arrived] and Liverpool Packet, for New-York.

Our London papers (to the 15th July) record no event of importance.

On the 23d of March, the Mamelukes, in Egypt, not only retrieved their former losses, but defeated the united Turks and Arnauts, killed 2000 of them, and forced the remainder to shut themselves up in Cairo, where they are blockaded by 12,000 Mamelukes, Bedouies and Fallahs—who are expected to become masters of it.

Count Cobentzel is said to be reappointed by the Austrian monarch, ambassador to the French court. An envoy extraordinary from the former power is expected soon to be sent to Paris, to congratulate Buonaparte on his assumption of the imperial dignity.

Admiral Thornborough was still cruising off the Texel. The ships in that harbour remained in their usual state.

A letter from Paris of the 24th, states, that an air of mystery prevades every public undertaking in that city. Gen. Moreau, it seems, is embarked from Perpignan for America, and this is only a few days after he had been permitted to furnish his apartments in the Temple, according to his own taste. A number of persons arrested in February last, as a measure of public safety, have only recovered their liberty on condition of fixing their residence at certain places, under the inspection of the police.

The senators, Lefevre and St. Suzanne, who both have served under Moreau, negotiated between him and Buonaparte, and caused the former, (who, since his condemnation, has shewn more character than he had done before) to accept of the offer to go to America, with the value of all his property, and an annuity of 100,000 livres. He declined the place of governor of the Isle of France, saying; he never would acknowledge Buonaparte as an Emperor, nor serve under him as such. Madam Moreau, on account of the tender age of her child, was desired to remain in France twelve months longer, but she accompanied her husband, and many think she will embark with him. Her mother remains yet in Paris, employed in disposing of their property.

It is said that Buonaparte intends to purchase Moreau's country seat, Gros-Bois, for his brother Louis. The tribune Moreau, and all the other members of Moreau's family, will settle in N. America. It is even said, that several generals, as Souham, Macdonald, Lecourb, and others, intend to join their friend Moreau, in the United States.

Boston, August 29. Captain Fuber, of the brig *Indefatigable*, arrived here yesterday, in fifteen days from St. John's, N. B. which place he left the twelfth of August, informed that admiral Gore, with a large squadron, arrived there from England, a few days previous to his departure.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

Died, yesterday morning, in the 69th year of his age, commodore James Nicholson, of this city.

September 6.

A few days since we mentioned the capture of Sandy-Hook, of an inward bound Spanish brig, from Lagaira. She turns out to be a French letter of Marque brig from Lagaira, mounting sixteen 6 pounders, and has a valuable cargo of coffee, hides and tallow. In standing in for the Hook, she bore down upon the English men of war, supposing them to be French; and thus became an easy prey to her enemy.

General Armstrong, Mr. Livingston's successor at the court of his imperial majesty the emperor of the French, took his departure yesterday morning for Nantes in the ship *Thomas*. As the vessel passed Governor's Island a salute was fired by the fort in compliment to the new ambassador.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.

A letter from captain Stewart, of the brig *Syren*, dated April 25, to his friend in this city, announces the capture by him of the brig *Transfer*, a Grecian vessel, from the Archipelago, laden with valuable merchandise, and nineteen Turkish soldiers, bound for Tripoli. The commodore had valued; equipped, and taken her into the service of the United States. The *Syren* was to proceed the next day to join the blockade of Tripoli.

The following letter gives an account of another capture by our vigilant and enterprising squadron:

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States schooner *Nautilus*, dated

"SYRACUSE, April 21.

"We send you a brig we captured off Tripoli standing in, under English colours, in violation of the declaration of blockade of that port. Being advised by commodore Preble, we sent her to America for adjudication. We had an engagement for an hour with eleven gun-boats, off Tripoli, within half gun-shot of the batteries. We drove them into port without any loss on our side."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the American squadron, dated "MADONA, prize to the *Syren*,"

"SYRACUSE, April 16, 1804.

"We have been cruising off Tripoli for some time past, in company with the *Nautilus*; we have detained a brig and a ship, which we caught coming out of Tripoli; in the latter I arrived here a few days ago but obliged to perform quarantine; we had on board three hundred sheep and sixty cows, and for three days out of five they had neither to eat or drink, and about twenty dying per day; the British consul and suite, from Tripoli, were on board."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux to his friend in Philadelphia.

"The brave and innocent general Moreau is going to America; no doubt he will go to Philadelphia to settle, though it is said he intends going to Lancaster preferring the German settlements from their steadiness of character. This worthy man is regretted by every one for his simplicity of manners; and being without ambition. If the empire stands, the emigration, when once possible, will be very great from all parts of France.

"Business rather dull. Pepper will meet a great sale from September to March."

WAR WITH SPAIN INEVITABLE.

The following communication is received by a merchant of Philadelphia, from a source upon which perfect reliance may be placed. *Pol. Register.*

"MADRID, July 16, 1804.

"The application of the American minister on the subject of the convention, has at length drawn from this court the following propositions, upon the acceptance of which only will this instrument be ratified.

1st. That time be allowed to give notice to the subjects of the convention, which has not yet been done, as they considered the business totally abandoned by the American government.

2d. That the article relating to prizes carried into Spanish ports by French cruisers, be totally expunged, and all claims upon the Spanish government upon that account be for ever relinquished.

3d. That the act of the United States, authorizing the president to establish one or more ports on the river Mobile, be immediately repealed.

"After a proper remonstrance by the American minister on the subject, he demanded his passports, and will actually depart from hence in the course of the ensuing week.

"It is expected too that all Americans will be obliged to leave this place in a few days.

"Nothing of course but war is spoken of. Nevertheless Mr. Yrujo is intrusted with full powers, and it may happen that what could not be obtained here will be granted at Washington.

"The people of this country affect to treat with contempt any opposition on the part of the United States, as they have, (from your side,) such information as leads them to believe that America is only a great merchant, who calculates upon the probable loss or gain by a war or peace, and will determine as to the balance of interest may preponderate, without regard to national honour.