

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, August 20.

We are authorized to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. STODDERT, Esquire, of Charles county, is a Candidate to represent the District of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties, in the Congress of the United States.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Dare, Samuel Turner, Joseph W. Reynolds, John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Griffin, Thomas Pitt, Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer, Henry Tilghman, William Knight, Thomas B. Hynson.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Jabez Caldwell, Thomas Frazier, Nicholas G. Oldsborough, Arthur Holt.

COMMUNICATED.

BALTIMORE.

The Democratic City of Baltimore it seems, is again in a state of turbulence and commotion. Much dissatisfaction has been produced by the proceedings of the Mayor and City Council, who are charged with wasting the revenue of the city in wild, visionary, and expensive projects. It is not for us to interfere in the local concerns of Baltimore, but we cannot but admire the hardihood of its democratic editors, who, at the very period when their own papers are filled with the most serious and apparently well founded charges against the democratic City Council of Baltimore, of profusely squandering the public money, and of being incompetent to the management of the local concerns of the city, that these very charges should be alleged, in the same papers, against the Federal party, as it respects the revenue of the State. In Baltimore the democratic party has the entire and uncontrolled dominion of the city, and surely if they are incompetent to the management of its local concerns, or have been guilty of a wasteful and injudicious expenditure of its funds, it cannot be expected that they would be better qualified to manage the more important concerns of the state, or that they would be more judicious and economical in the expenditure of its revenue. The investigation which has lately taken place into the proceedings of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, affords to the people of Maryland an opportunity of judging what would be the conduct of the democrats were they to obtain the ascendancy in the State. From this investigation it appears, that the public debt of Baltimore is estimated at \$487,614 66—to redeem which, if it were necessary, in the course of the present year, the investigation goes on to say, it would be necessary to tax the city to the amount of fifteen per cent. Now, if the democratic Legislature of Baltimore, in the plenitude of its power, have managed to burden their constituents with a debt of nearly half a million of dollars, which can only be redeemed by the imposition of grinding and oppressive taxes, to what a ruinous condition, might we not anticipate the State Treasury would have been reduced, had it been subjected to the control of democracy! How different has been the result under the auspices of Federalism—notwithstanding the immense expenses of the War, such has been the judicious conduct of the Federalists, so rigid has been their economy, and so vigilant their attention to the interests of the State, that its annual revenue is even now nearly adequate to its annual expenditures; and when the General Government shall have paid the State's claim of \$300,000 which may be daily expected, the revenue of the State will be amply sufficient for all its legitimate expenditure. All this has been effected, let it be remembered, without the imposition of a single Tax: while at the same time the people of Baltimore, under the dominion of Democratic Rulers, are groaning under the burthen of oppressive taxes, and are daily threatened with an increase of them. And yet our democratic editors have the hardihood to charge the Federalists with a want of economy, and with mismanagement of the public funds.

The Annual Election is at hand, and the whole pack of democratic editors, from one end of Maryland to the other, have opened in full cry to hunt down Federalists.—These genitry usually have some hobby with which they attempt to run down their opponents. A cone time the Church Bill served their turn—at another the lie about Federalists depriving the poor of the Right of Suffrage—at a later day the Corporation Act—and the present year the situation of the State Treasury forms the burd-n of the song. The statement now going the round in relation to this subject is grossly incorrect, and this the persons who are giving currency to it well know to be the fact: But was the Treasury even as poor as these men represent it to be, they ought not to say one word on the subject.—For if it is exhausted, democrats, not federalists are to blame. This is a plain matter of fact. The money was expended in defending the state. Who then made the war that rendered this expenditure necessary. Certainly it was not the act of federalists, for they did all in their power to prevent the declaration of war. Reader it is necessary to tell you that it was the act of Mr. Madison, with the aid of the democratic majority in both houses of Congress. Surely then if the militia was to be furnished with arms and paid for defending the state, this expenditure of the state funds is fairly and honestly chargeable to the authors of the war—to the democratic party.

Fr d. Town Herald.

Consistency is a pretty thing.

In Massachusetts the federal executive has been most liberally abused by the democrats, for not ordering out the militia.—In Maryland the federalists are abused by the same political party for ordering out the militia and paying them.—For paying them seems to be the most objectionable part of the matter with these very economical gentlemen.—According to their logic the 8 or 10 dollars a month paid the poor militia man for his services is squandering the public treasure.—What say you to this treemem of Maryland—or this is a question for you to decide.

[Ibid.]

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

CONNECTICUT.

The "Hartford Convention," authorized by the Toleration party in Connecticut, is to assemble at the old Convention room, on the last Wednesday of this month, for the purpose of framing a new constitution of civil government. Connecticut, it is well known, has kept the even tenor of her way, and jogged on in her steady habits, ever since she became a member of the Confederacy, under the old charter, granted by King Charles—a charter framed by the people themselves, & decidedly more democratic than the constitution of any State in the Union. This charter, containing the fundamental principles of the government, has hitherto answered the purpose very well, and while administered by federalists, the people were contented, prosperous and happy. But a revolution came—the republicans, under the name of Tolerationists, gained the ascendancy after a struggle of thirty years—and now, nothing would do but they must have a new constitution. The truth was the new republican rulers were no sooner seated snugly in power, than they found that this old relic of monarchy—this odious, aristocratical, tyrannical charter, was too democratic!—Yes, reader, too democratic even for democrats themselves.—Nothing, then, as we said before, would answer, but they must have a constitution—one, as they fondly hoped, which would enable the new rulers to hold a tighter rein, and secure to them the places in perpetuity! The people were thereupon commanded forthwith to elect delegates to prepare the new fabric of government.—But alas! how short is the sight of man! How uncertain and futile are human calculations! But yesterday, as it were, the heart

of every democratic office-holder & expectant in Connecticut, was beating high with exultation. Joy and gladness reigned with the party throughout the state, and the eyes of every Tolerationist sparkled like the icy gems of a January morning. To day, all their prospects, their dreams of power and wealth are blasted. The cup of felicity, which they already held to their lips in expectancy, was suddenly dashed in pieces! Contrary to their most sanguine expectations, the sovereign people, having recovered from the temporary frenzy and delirium of a contested election, returned to their "first love," & embraced their steady habits. Instead of electing the wild and visionary demagogues—the political empiricks and mushrooms who sought to demolish the most perfect political edifice in existence, they went soberly to work, & made choice of some of the wisest, most experienced and learned sages and statesmen to be found in the union. The Tolerationists were appalled & confounded. Reason, they found, had resumed her empire; and they well knew that before such a phalanx of enlightened and patriotic statesmen as will compose the federal part of the convention, the dogmas and cruelties of speculative smatterers would shrink into nonentity." Such is the present situation of affairs in Connecticut; and we have every reason to believe, that science, religion and patriotism, will ride the storm triumphant.

At all events, and strange as it may appear, the result of the election for delegates to the convention was no sooner known, than the Toleration men themselves began seriously to doubt upon the subject. They all at once began to think that they had reposed very comfortably for a century or two past, and are now making it a matter of speculation whether in fact a new constitution is either expedient or necessary—unless they exclusively can make it.

The Catskill Recorder states, that the gospel of St. Mark has been translated into the Mohawk language by the late celebrated Indian chief Brandt; and the gospel of John by Captain Norton, of Upper Canada, and the American bible society have ordered an edition of 1000 copies of each to be published and distributed among the Six Nations.

HAIL STORM.

Savannah, Aug. 6.

A novel scene as remarkable as it was cooling. Yesterday afternoon we experienced for a few hours a pleasing terrible storm of wind, rain and hail, accompanied with violent thunder and lightning, which soon cooled down, Fahrenheit at least 5 degrees, which added much to the satisfaction and convenience of our citizens; several panes of glass we know have materially suffered from the velocity of the hail stones. We believe no lives were lost, although several trees were blown or knocked down during the storm. Several stones picked up from the ground were as large as a good sized walnut. If the storm extended far into the country, we apprehend there has considerable damage been done to the cotton crop; the corn is so far advanced, that there is little danger of its being materially injured.

Lexington, Ken. July 29.

STORM.

A tremendous rain storm accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and deep toned peals of thunder, which made the welkin ring and the earth tremble, burst suddenly upon us on Saturday last, about 4 o'clock P. M. In the course of twenty or 30 minutes the streets were completely deluged with water; in some of them an unbroken sheet, rapidly descending to its level and home in the neighbouring streams, was presented to the eye, for a considerable time after the storm had subsided. The lightning was stronger & more brilliant than we ever beheld it; the loud thunder which shook every building to its foundation, and reverberated from afar was terribly sublime. The grandeur of the scene it is not easy to describe, but the sensations it excited will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. The electric fluid was seen to play and sparkle and blaze on the Franklin rods. Several houses unprotected by these conductors, were struck and much injured; in one of them, three persons, brothers, the eldest about 15 years of age, the sons of a Mr. Loney, were killed,

in another lady was severely shocked; several persons in different houses were slightly shocked. The passengers in the Versailles mail stage were wonderfully preserved—the horses, just as the stage entered the suburbs, were all knocked down—but one only was killed. The storm with such uncommon violence extended but a short distance.

From the Raleigh Star.

Receipt for making Cider, and preserving it sound for years.

Three months ago, I was at the house of Nicholas Nall, Esq. who lives near deep river, at the upper extremity of Moor county, where I drank old cider of a very superior quality; and as the habitual use of cider is eminently conducive to health, ensures sobriety, imparts the agreeable sensation of strength and vigour, and is a pleasant beverage that can be afforded at a small expense, I took care to be exactly informed of his manner of making, refining and preserving it, in the hope advantage might accrue by a publication of it. Mr. Nall had in his cellar, as well as I now remember, about 8 or 10 hogsheads and 50 or 60 barrels of cider of different ages—the oldest was at least a year old. That which I drank was three years old, and it was excellent. His oldest cider I did not taste, as he tends it as a treat for his executors. He complained that his stock was too small to enable him to drink it of the age he wished; but intended to fill another cellar. I here copy Mr. Nall's receipt, as he gave it to me in writing in April last.

"All apples fit to be eaten will make good cider. The grand secret is in cleansing it from the filth and dregs as early as possible. Each sort of apples are to be beaten and pressed by themselves. Two kind of juice, both good, would if mixed often make bad cider.—Throw out all imperfect, sorry, and sun burnt apples, as well as dust and trash; Beat your apples before much mellowed, as they lose their strength, soundness, and spirit if too mellow. Let them stand a half a day after being beaten before put into the press: then press them slowly, discontinue it as soon as the juice discharged appears to grow thin and watery. The advantage of slow pressure is in mazing the liquor pure. Let your casks, previously well cleansed, be filled quite full to permit the froth and pumice to discharge itself at the bung. When the fermentation abates, cover the bung closely with something that may be lifted by the fixed air that escapes during the future fermentation.—In a week rack off the cider carefully, ceasing the moment you observe it to run muddy; now stop the cask more firmly. In ten days rack it off a second time, and in fifteen days the third time. In every instance the casks are to be clean & perfectly filled, and when filled for the last time to be bunged close in a deep dry cellar, never to be moved until drawn for use. Late cider need not be racked until March, and then one racking, or at most two, will be sufficient. Be very careful that no water, not even the little that will adhere after rinsing a cask, is mixed with cider. The smallest quantity of rain water will render cider unfit to keep. The addition of any quantity of distilled spirits is not only useless but injurious." Mr. Nall's is the result of long experience and its success justifies me in recommending it to the public. I hope it will be tried.

CALVIN JONES.

Raleigh, July 25, 1818.

N. B. I ought to have mentioned that Mr. Nall told me he had for many years tried various plans for clarifying cider to prevent its souring, by means of milk, isinglass, scalding and scumming, filtering through, &c. &c. &c. and found all useful, but is satisfied that frequent racking or drawing is far preferable to any other method he has attempted.

From the Island of St. Domingo.

Captain Bird, of the schooner Diana, who arrived this morning, in 18 days from Aux Cayes, informs us, that Christophe, with his forces, remained quietly about fourteen leagues from Port-au-Prince. The troops which had been ordered from Aux Cayes to Port-au-Prince, had returned to their former station, there being no longer any apprehension of an attack from Christophe, and the force remaining at the port being deemed sufficient for its protection.

The Indian War not ended.—A passenger in the schooner Victory

from Pensacola, which arrived Mobile on the 14th of July, states that the Indians had assembled in great force on the river Escambia, and that Col. King had dispatched a detachment of 150 men in pursuit of them.

From the Alexandria Gazette, of August 11.

A KIDNAPPER CAUGHT.

The public will be pleased to hear that the scoundrel who were believed to have stolen a negro boy Thursday, have been apprehended and the principal lodged in prison. The circumstances, as far as we can collect them, are briefly these: On the day abovementioned, a man having purchased a watermelon at one of the wharves, employed the boy to carry it to a boat at some distance, being in company. On his reaching the place, he was seized by hands and with the aid of another man secured under one of the seats in the boat, which immediately put to sea and was rowed with speed to Washington. On arriving, the boy was taken to the residence of one of the kidnapers, and locked up. Before afterwards liberated under a promise not to go away, he was seen and recognized on Saturday by Mr. Thomas Bruce, formerly of this town, whose humane interference the owners of the boy is indebted for his recovery, and the public for the apprehension of the miscreants. They were immediately lodged in jail. One of them, however, naturally feeling restless from his unpleasant association with foul air and cramped exercise, (very fit stimulants mental invention!) conceived the lucky moment that his liberator could be effected by a maneuver not unfrequently resorted to in degenerate times by those rogues who disregard the precept, "Honor among thieves;" and that simply to turn a vile's evidence! He was accordingly held to bail to appear the next court, to confront (perduant) his accomplice.

THE FLORIDAS NOT CEDED.

Letters from Gibraltar, dated 13th June, are received in Norfolk and they make no mention of the cession of the Floridas to the United States. Hence our correspondent infers, that the Havana rumor on the subject is incorrect. However strong or feeble this inference, we have never given the least credit to the report. Wherever and wherever a treaty of cession shall have been concluded, a first authentic or official account it will not reach the United States from the Havana. The probability is, that the arrangement, if it ever takes place, will be negotiated in Washington; but, should Madrid the seat of the negotiation, the Minister there would undoubtedly dispatch a Messenger with the intelligence, without a moment's delay.

FOREIGN.

Latest from England and France.

New-York, August 10. By the arrival yesterday, of the brig Tom Hazard, in 50 days from Liverpool, and the ship Rubicon, 42 days from Havre de Grace, we have London dates to the 19th June, and Paris to the 25th. Lloyd's Lists are to the 16th. Extracts from each will be found under their appropriate heads. Among our selections will be found some account of the execution of three of the murderers of Fualdes. The execution took place on the 3d of June. The Rubicon has brought out patches for the Secretary of State and six hundred thousand dollars in specie, principally for the Bank of the U. States. It is stated that an optician Paris has orders to make a Kitelescope embracing a variety of precious stones, instead of pieces of coloured glass. When finished, it is to be sent as a present to some reign court. Its price is fixed at 20,000 francs.

London, June 16.

Accounts from Frankfurt state that the differences between the King of Bavaria and the Grand Duke of Baden are amicably settled through the mediation of the Austrian Court. Private letters from France in Ireland represent the heat in the country as excessive. The streets and roads are nearly deserted in the middle of the day, at which time few persons are seen out of doors who are not compelled by necessity to go out.

The freedom of election not admitted, the presence of the militia in the county and borough towns, and their immediate vicinity, which constitute their present quarters. The troops thus removed will occupy points at a proper distance, until the election being over they can conveniently resume their former residence.—Gravesend is thus filled with soldiers from other parts of Kent. Saturday morning a troop of the 15th dragoons left Hounslow and took up their quarters at Hempstead. "It is believed," says a private letter from Paris, "that the trial of Ferdinand and Gantillon will be carried the day abovementioned, a man having purchased a watermelon at one of the wharves, employed the boy to carry it to a boat at some distance, being in company. On his reaching the place, he was seized by hands and with the aid of another man secured under one of the seats in the boat, which immediately put to sea and was rowed with speed to Washington. On arriving, the boy was taken to the residence of one of the kidnapers, and locked up. Before afterwards liberated under a promise not to go away, he was seen and recognized on Saturday by Mr. Thomas Bruce, formerly of this town, whose humane interference the owners of the boy is indebted for his recovery, and the public for the apprehension of the miscreants. They were immediately lodged in jail. One of them, however, naturally feeling restless from his unpleasant association with foul air and cramped exercise, (very fit stimulants mental invention!) conceived the lucky moment that his liberator could be effected by a maneuver not unfrequently resorted to in degenerate times by those rogues who disregard the precept, "Honor among thieves;" and that simply to turn a vile's evidence! He was accordingly held to bail to appear the next court, to confront (perduant) his accomplice.

His Majesty's pardon to Madrid, May 8, 1818." The above decree is of more importance, as it affects individuals, in its relation to the Government of Foreign States. We have more than once admonished those of our countrymen who seemed bent on adventures across the Atlantic, that by doing so they put themselves out of the protection of their own Government, and expose themselves to whatever severities the Spaniards might think fit to exercise upon the persons of their own insurgents.

London, June 17.

This morning we received Paris papers of Sunday last. An article from Madrid states, that an expedition has at length sailed from Cadiz for South America, but it consists only of 2000 men and a frigate, a force as large we believe, as the present state of Spain can afford to send, but too contemptible to effect any important object on the vast Continent of South America. No notice is taken in these papers of the rumor we mentioned yesterday, relative to the confederation of the King of Portugal with the Independent in the Spanish provinces.

THE NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

It appears from a letter received from Lloyd's from Lerwick, that the expedition to the North Pole, arrived at the Shetland Islands on the 5th April and the 1st of May, and sailed again on the 3d and 10th of May.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

A proposition has been made to the Diet of Norway to demolish all the fortresses of that kingdom. These works having been constructed as a defence against the Swedes, now becomes a national concern to save the expense of their useless operations. The Swedish Prince Royal, Oscar, is appointed by his father Lieutenant General of the Norwegian army. The Hamburg papers announce the death of Field Marshal Prince Barclay de Tolly, one of the most distinguished officers in the Russian army.—Field Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, the commander in chief of the allied armies, on their first entrance into France, also lies dangerously ill at Vienna.

Paris, June 12.

At half past 10 o'clock on the night of the 2d inst. the King's Attorney General of the Tribunal of the First Instance at Paris, received by express the decree of the Court of Cassation, rejecting the appeal of

the prisoners. On the 3d, the militia about the prison was an officer announced the fate that Jausion shewed resignation; Bas down, all his aud which he shewed forsaken him; w bitterly, protest and still spoke Benoit.—A M them in the pris last declaration, thing from them their innocence. the prison then conjured them to fess; but all th execution, at continued to, th they were gail past four o'clock in a cart to the Jausion first mo with sufficient was in a state and shewed in h of that firmness played on his tr lowed with firm to his late with execution occur minutes; and thou immense, the ut ed, and not a heard. Next Anne Benoit w and branded w She sued tearu time of her pun ed to regret Bax, as before prevailed; but t who was respit her making im had relapsed in cy, and decla It was thought in this determ executed on Sa

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The purpose of the Congress of La Chapelle, understood, ver was cert that the Mot to decide cuation of F But with th are connec ther security Europe. For may be th drawing the France, con