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JONAS GREEN. CHURCH-STREET. ANAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. Ifte-pecauset. | Sun Bises, Sun Sets

BALTIMORE

PRICES CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly .- From the American Farmer.)

White wheat, \$1 35 to 1 40—Red do. \$1 7 to 1 30—Rye; 70 to 75 cts. — Corn, 48 to 9 cts — Oats, 35 to 37 1-2 cts. — Flour, best white wheat, \$7 37 1-2 — H'd at S. F. \$6 87 1.2—Wharfdo. \$6 12 1-2—do. \$5 75. Beans \$12 to 1 37 1 2— Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Cloverseed, \$9 to 10—Timothy seed, \$15 to \$5 —Whiskey, from the waggons, \$1 to 35 cents per gallon. — Apple brandy, 50 to 32 cts.—Peach do. 65 to 70 cents.— Herriess, No 1, \$3 62 1-2—No. 2, \$3 37 1-2—Shd, No. 1, none—No. 2 \$6.—Bacon, romd, \$10 to 11.— Hay, \$10 per ton.— Straw, \$12.—Firs Seed 75 to 80.

Nomaterial change in the trade or price

No material change in the trade or price

Maryland Tobacco since last report.

New & Cheap Goods.

Adam & Jno. Miller,

GOODS,

the they offer to their friends and

stoners on the most liberal and ac-

NOTICE.

The subscriber requests those who

A. MUNROE, & CO. have on hand,

ed will be constantly supplied with, good stock of ready made Boots and

For Sale,

For Sale,

The valuable Establishment in the

ty of Anaspolis, late the property

Br. Upton Scott, and now occupied

Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of

irge & convenient Dwelling House th Stable, Carriage House, suitable

irterms apply to col. Henry May-er, Annapolis.

his establishment is now opened

Manberibers store, where articles

apportunity is now afforded to whose libraries are encumbered

books and pemphlets which they is dispose of, and to those per-

she may have innecessary arti-tion their homes, which they libe glad to get rid of the cyclic evenings of sale, every eday, and Friday, at half past

at usertment of

Winter Goods,

Richard Ridgely. H. B. He has on hand, an ex-

R. R.

City Auction.

A. Munroe.

and extensive supply of FALL & WINTER

mmodating terms.

flire fast received their well selected

Thursday

20 Friday 21 Saturday 22 Sanday 23 Monday

25 Wednesday

HT.

23

Fortshoving and vesters in grame. Dies 50 ceals a packet.

Let's Lip Salve. Free 30 ch. a log. The above Kamous Family Stelicaes, for sale, wholesale and retail by 180 killings and 180 killings. Butthere s. Gillen White, and JERE MIAN HUGHES.

Who have just received fresh amplies. Please to busers. Salve is Graine Family Steller, suthout the significate the proprietor. NOAH KIUUELV.

Lith Michael Lee & Ca. September 19. 12 ceals and the exce.

NOTICE,

The subscriber respectfully interns the citizens of Broad Neels and its vicinity, that he is now a position of the Mill formerly awned by Mr. Edmund Brice, decased, (in Seven neighbourhood) and hopes that from his steady stension, (having an experienced miller employed,) that he will receive a portion of heir custom.

Hamilton P. Moss.

Nov. 28. Nov. 28. 3w.

FOR SALE. By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis Price \$3 00. A REPORT Of all such ENGLISH STATUTES

As existed at the time of the first eni-gration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances; and of such others as have been made in.

ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN And have been introduced and prectised, by the COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY;

And also a.l such parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE.

Made according to the directions of the Legislature.

BY WILLIAM KILTY,
Cliancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed, AN INTRODUCTION And Lists of the Statutes which had not been found applicable to the sircumstances of the people:
With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the aor the sale of the sale of the sale of the General Assembly, to be appropriated under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chancellor of Maryland, to the put-chase of a Public Library, to the use of the Superior Courts, and the General Assembly.

State of Maryland, Sc. Soes, of all descriptions, to which sy invite the attention of the public.

Anne-Arundelcounty, Orphans Court, hir sales will be exclusively for Cash
Nov. 9th, 1822.

On application by petition of Joseph M'Ceney administrator of Samuel Ward, late of Anne Arundel coun ty, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas II. Hall, Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given That the subscriber of Anne Arunde county, hath obtained from the Orphan Court of Anne Arundel county in Ma ryland detters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Wan late of Anne Arundel county decease All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned exhibit the same with the vouche thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th of July next, they motherwise by law be excluded from benefit of the said estate. Given and my hand this 9th day of 10v. 1632

Joseph Millery, Admir.

DISSOLUTION

The subscribers have this day, mutual consent, dissolved their beness under the firm of D. BIOGE & CO. All persons having claim gainst said concern, are requested bring them in for adjustment, and those indebted to it are hereby cloud to come forward, and make im diate payment to David Ridgely. John W. Clagett, who are soldy thorised to settle all the transction said firm.

of said firm.
DAVID RINGELY.
WM. WARFIELD.
JNO. W. GLAGETT.
August 6, 1822.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against late firm of WARFILLD & RIDDE are requested to present the same of D Ridgely for adjustment; and all those in way indebted to raid firm, are now of in to make immediate payment; so D Ridgely, who is alone authorised to recand pay away mobiles, and to mange the business of shift content. WM: WARFIELD, DAVID RIDGELY.

he will sell at a reduced price at Family Flour for Sale.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE BROKEN HARP,
By Miss M. Leman Rede,
Do you remember the land sweet tone
Of this dear harp now broken?
Do you remember the days long flown,
When last this tone was spoken?
Of often at night it came like the light
Of some angel earth ward flying.
Whose heavenly wings had touch'd the

, strings, And soften'd their sound with her sighing Do you remember the melting flow (If song that would blend with its breath-ing?

Do you remember the arms of snow That once were round it wreathing? Oh! if from above, a spirit of love On earth was ever gleaming, That spirit wert thou, oh whose beautiful

The sweetness of heaven was beaming. This harp has not wak'd to a hand since that one

Is cold, that could wake it so sweetly: This heart has not warmed to a beam since that sun
Which kindled it, faded so fleetly;
And the harp and the heart to which she that sun

could impart Such magic could never have spoken, If the strings could have flown, without waking a tone Of tenderness as they were broken.

THE TURF SHALL BE MY FRA-GRANT SHRINE.
The turf shall be my fragrant shrine,
My temple, Lord that arch of thine,
My censer's breath the mountain airs;
And silest thoughts my only the And silent thoughts my only prayers. My choir shall be the moonlight waves, When murmuring homeward to their caves; Or when the stillness of the sea, Even more than music, breathes of thee!

I'll seek by day, some gladeunknown, All light and silence like thy throne! And the pale stars shall be at night, The only eyes that watch my rite. Thy Heaven, on which 'tis bliss to look. Shall be my pure and shining book, Where I shall read in words of flame, The glories of thy wond'rous name.

I'll read thy anger in the rack
That clouds awhile the day beam's track: Thy mercy in the azure hue Of sunny brightness breaking through! There's nothing bright, above, below, From flowers that bloom to stars that glow, But in its light my soul can see

Some feature of thy Deity! There's nothing dark, below, above, But in its gloom I trace thy love, And meekly wait that moment, when Thy touch shall turn all bright again!

the subscriber requests those who mindebted to her either on note or the account, immediately to PAY the ame. She is determined to prosecute will claims not satisfied by the 15th by of December next. GRAVITY The Duke de la Rochefoncalt defines gravity to be "a mysterious carriage of the body, invented to cover the defects of the mind." Which definition Sterne says, OUGHT TO BE WRITTEN IN LET TERS OF GOLD."—Lord Shafteners in the very essence of imposture." And we are informed by the humourous biographer of Tristram Shandy, that Yorick "sometimes in his wild way would say, that gravity was an errant accountrel, and be would add—of the most scoundrel, and he would add-of the most dangerous kind too, because a sly one, and that he verily believed, that more honest FIFTE SHARES
lathe South fliver Bridge Company, and
can Shares in the City Bank of Baltifor, 23. well meaning people were bubbled out of their goods and money by it in one twelve month, than by pocket picking, and shop-lifting in seven " Shakespeare thus speaks of Affected Gravity.

There are a sort of men, whose visages And do a willful stillness entertain, With purpose to be dressed in an opinion, With purpose to be dressed in an opinion,
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit,
As who would say,—#1 am Sir Oracle,
And when I ope my lips let no dog bark!
O, my Antohio, I do know of these,
That, therefore only are reputed wise,
For saying nothing.

th Stable, Carriage House, suitable to buildings, as extensive garden. Saining agreat variety of fruit of that kinds, a Green House, all ended with a substantial brick wall: Alpostocontaining two acress of and, situated on the Spa Greek, and intelest to the above Establishment, closed with a post and rail fence, and intelestable post and rail fence, it fittation is pleasant and healthy, it filtation is pleasant and healthy. such a degree, that the King obtained a divorce. She then married the Count of Anjou, who shortly after ascended the Ph-lish throne as Henry II, to whom she gave for her dower, the Provinces of Poiton and Guienne; and this was the origin of those wars which for three hundred years, ravaged France, and which cost that nation three millions of men

> DR. FAUST.
> The tradit on of the Devil and Dr. Faustus was derived from the odd circumstances in which the Bibles of Faust, who was the first printer, appeared before the world. When he had printed a considerable number of copies he undertook the sale of them at Paris.—The copies were printed in imitation of manuscript, and it was his interest to pass them as such; but as he was enabled to sell his Bibles at sixty crowns while to sell his Hibles at sixty crowns while oribes demanded five hundred, universal astonishment was excited, and particularly when he produced copies as fast as they were wanted, and even lowered his price. The uniformity of the copies too increased the wonder information was consequently given to the magistrates against him as a given to the magistrates against him as a magician, his ledgings were acarched, and a great number of the copies being found, they were seized Fausticred ink, which was peculiarly brilliant, was sald to be his blood, and it was solemity adjudged, ethat he was in league with the Devil," when to ave himself from a bon-fire, Faust disclosed his art to the partiament of Paris, who occurse discharged him from imprisenment.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD. According to a Statistical Chart published in a Neapolitan journal, the universal population of the Globe is 632,000,000—thus subdivided:—172,000,000 in Earape; 530,000,000 in Africa; 40,000,000 in America; and 20,000,000 in the other parts.

the other parts. Estimate by approximation-In Europe, births, per annum, 6,871,370; per dism, 17,453; hour, 737; mindts, 62; second, 1.

Deaths, per annum, 5,058,822; perdlem, 13,860; hour, 577; minute, 66; second, 1. In the entire universe Births, per annum, 23,407,407; per diem, 64,130; hour, 2627; minute, 148; second, 8.

Deaths, per annum, 18,588,235; per diem, 50,927; hour, 2122; minute, 135; se-

Persons arrived at the age of 100-in Cairo 35 persons who had attained to the age of 100 and upwards. In Spain, in the sage of 100 and upwards. In Spain, in the last age, were to be seen at 3t Jean de Page, a town of Gallicia, 13 old persons, the youngest of whom was 110, and the oldest 127; their ages made together 1499 years. England is generally accounted to contain 3,100 individuals of 100 years old At the commencement of the present century, there were in Ireland a individuals from the age of 95 to 104, in a population of only 47,500 souls. In Russia, attoongst 591,652 dead, in 1814, there were 3531 individuals of from 100 to 152 years of age. In Hungary the family of Jean Kovin has furnished the example of the most extraordinary longevity. The father lived 172 years, his wife 164 years, they were married for 142 years, and the youngest of their children was 115.

Daniel Bernaulli calcu ated that the inoeculation of the small pox has been the means of prolonging hours 156.

culation of the small pox hasbeen the means of prolonging human life by three years, and the new observations of Davillard gave the same result from vaccination.

OLD TMES.

There are a number of interesting facts re-lative to early AMERICAN HISTORY, scattered through Holmes' Annals The editor of the Democratic Press has read the work for the purpose of selecting such matter as may interest the American peo-

Lima, the capital of Peru, with Callao Lims, the capital of Peru, with Callao its port, was completely destroyed in 1746, by an earthquake. Of twenty three vessels nineteen were sunk. The concussions continued with short intervals, four months—12,000 persons were killed.

In 1747 a great tumult was raised in the town of Boston Commodore Knowles, while lying at Nantucket with a number of men of war, los hg some of his sailors by desertion, tho't it reasonable that Roston

described, the treasonable that Boston should supply him with as many men, as he had lost. He therefore sent his boats up to town early in the morning, and surprised not only as many scaman as could be found on board any of the ships, outward bound, as well as others, but swept the bound, as well as others, but swept the wharves, taking some ship carpenters apprentices, and labouring landmen. This conduct was universally resented, as outrageous. A mob was soon collected. As soon as it was dusk, several thousand people assembled in King's street, below the town house, where the general court wastiting. Stones and brickbats were thrown into the council shamber through the wind. into the council chamber through the windows. A judicious speech of the governor from the balcony, greatly disapproving of the impress, promising his utmost endeavours to obtain the discharge of the persons impressed, and gently reprehending the irregular proceedings of the people, had no effect. Equally ineffectual were the attempts of other gentlemen to persuade them to disperse. The seizure and restraint of the commanders and other officers, who were in town, were insisted on, as the only effectual method to procure the release of the inhabitants on board the ships. The militia of Bostori was summend the hext militia of Bostori was summeried the hext day to the aid of the government; but refused to appear. The governor judging it inexpedient to remain in town another night, withdrew to Castle William Letters in the mean time, were continually passing between him and the commodore. The council and house of representatives now passed some vigorous resolutions, and the tumbiltuous spirit began to subside. The ir habitants, assembled in town meeting, while they expressed their sense of the great while they expressed their sense of the great day in the first, and acquire A vinous flavour."

Press the cheese gently at first, and advance slowly to the utmost power of the sacrew. Art now commences its operations against the Dating lees; and in no stage of the business can they be more effectually interposed. In proportion to the clarification of the setum, the tendency to an ensuing lerménitation is modérated, and its dangerous excess arrested. while they expressed their sense of the great insult and injury by the impress, condemn ed the riotous transactions. The mittia of

ed the riotous transactions. The minitis of the town the next day, promptly made their appearance, and conducted the governor, with great point to his liouse. The commodore dismissed most, if not all, of the inhabitants who had been impressed;—and the squadron sailed, to the joy and repose of the town.

So early as 1746; 200,000 lbs. of liftligo were sent from South Carolina to England. At a time when we grow such a superstoundance of cotton that its price is lower than ever before known, would it not be prudent and profitable for some sfoir South Carolina planters to turn their attention to the cultivation of the Indigo plant, which it is ascertained, will grow well in that it is ascertained, will grow well in that

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

A gentleman of this State, to whom this country is much indebted for his former in ventions, has lately completed a Machine for cutting Fur from Skins, without mjury to the Pelt, which has heretofore been rendered uselessfor Leather. It is also ascertained, that the machine will shear cloth much better than any machine now in use.
One man can cut; with this machine, the One man can cut; with this machine, the fur from 1000 skins per day, or shear 2500 yards of cloth—whereas the cutting of the iur from 50 skins, or shearing 120 yards of cloth, is considered a day's work, by the present mode of cutting and shearing. Thus here is a saving of 19-20ths of the labour—the fur cut by this machine is pronounced, by good judges, to be better than that cut in the usual way. Considering the great asving of skins, (particularly the scal,) and labour, we must pronounce it one of the most important inventions which has honoured our country.

Bost, Palladium. oured our country. Bost, Palladium.



From the New England Farmer.

Citor is our natural beyerdge. That it is capable of surplasing the wince of other countries, is with frequently well attested it has tables of effinence. To inclificate its more catensive experience, is the purpose of this communication.

Agriculture, of which making cider is a part, is the first of sciences, its pre-eminence entitles it to the distinction of the divine science. But much is left to the reason as well as the labour of man, to exalt it to perfection.

In years of usual abundance, it may be computed that a million of barrels of cider are made in Massachusetts, worth a dollar rach, made in the common manner—any mode of making which, without material price, will add the additional value to the stock of profit; and it is not extravagant to say, that even in years of the greatest plenty, like the present, it may be so improved in quality as to be advanced to ten times its ordinary price. Mar is it the epicure alone who would willingly pay for the luduriant draught—the selborty by a pure and palatable aliquor, would force parsimony itself into the economy of its purchase.

Our autumnal compliants derive, in a great measure, their existence and aliment from the use of viscous and vapid joilces. This provest that it is better to pay the butcher than the doctor, is much exalted in its application to the present subject as the fraction, in the distribution to the present subjects as the fraction of the greatest plenty, like the present, it may be so immore the subject of the provided making the provided in quality as to be advanced to ten times its ordinary price. Mar is it the epicure alone who would willingly pay for the luduriant draught—the selborty bi a pure and palatable and earlier alignment of the provided making the provided in quality as to be advanced to ten times its ordinary price. The risk it the epicure alone who would such as the provided making the provided mak the use of viscous' and vapid juices. The proverb that it is better to pay the butcher than the doctor, is much exalted in its ap plication to the present subject. It is better to comply with the terms of nature, than to endure the penalue of their transgression. The apple ties, like the vine, is dependent on man. Through his delinquency he yieldings of both degeneral into vinegar, but on the performance of his duty they are exalted into wine.

A finished speculation on the making of cider, should begin with the songs of the Mantuan band, on

Mantuan baid, on "The kinds of stock, and what those kinds

will bear:" And on the method and progress of cultivation, from the "wild disorder" of the

nursery to "The stately tree, which in autumn bends With blushing treasures."

For, Wouldst thou thy vaults with generous wine should froth?

Respect thy orchards: think not that the Spontaneous, will produce a wholesome

draught
The plant which shoots from seed, a sullen tree, At leisure grows for late posterity,

The generous flavour lost

But as these pleasing and interesting in-vestigations are better adapted to seed time vestigations are better adapted to seed time than harvest, I will pass on to the business of the seasom—the making and preserving of cider. A clean, convenient, and covered mill, is the first pre requisition; for without such a mill, all other attentions may be frustrated. The apples should be reduced to a fine pulp. The colour of the reduced to a fine pulp. The colour of the liquor, and its smoothness, are both im liquor, and its emoothness, are both im proved by lying in the trough a few hours after granding. Itay up the pomace on the piess in clean straw, without using a drop of water in any part of the process. Three or four times as much water is often used in making less than a houshead of cider than would be required to run a pipe of good spirits. Every means should be a dopted to retain the spirituous property of the liquors—it is its life. If cider is wanted, těď;

The wintry revels of the lab'ring hind.
And tasteful some, to cool the summer hours,"

the cheese may be re ground, with some assistance from the well.

"Water will imhibe

ensuing ferméntátion is moderated, and is dangerous extess arrested.

In turning up, as it is called, out of the tib, the grossest of the pomaceous mass is usually detained by a strainer of stray coarser than othe goat's shazgy beard' Instead of such a strainer, prepare a tonnel with moveable rints, in the form of a sieve; over the bottom sim stretch a covering of fine flannel—over the sécond, a covering of baze—and the uppermost brerspread with linses, with the nappy side of each downwards. These atrainers will arrest on their was to the subtle importies; which tend to the agitation and vitiation of the liquor. Should the strainers chock, they can be easily relieved. can be easily relieved. We now advance to the preservation of

We now advance to the preservation of the cider, which is the principal difficulty, and after all the directions that can be given, much must be supplied by discreet observation. The vinous, the acetous, and the putrefactive, are tha three fermentations to which the liquor is inclined; they are indeed but one progressive operation, with intermediate pauses. The first is an effort to free itself from a farther association with the fruit, and to excite its own apirit, and is closed with a calmness which marks an intermission of the endeavour.—An advance to the second, which converts into vinegar, is restrained only by the due ascendency and resention in the body of the liquor, of the spirituous quasity excited and quickened by the first fermentation. The last is produced by an irreclasmable foulness: The Intermission between the two first is short, & tras been considered the critical moment for the successful interponess: The intermission between the two first is short, at has been echisidered the critical moment for the successful interposition of art; and racking, fumigation, salt-petre, and roach alurg; have been specified relied upon; but more is depending on the internal condition of the liquor, than upon these prescriptions, or on any other could test the should be ripe when gathered... that they should be masked fine in a covered mill, and lay in most before laying up, a longer or therefore laying these prescriptions, or on any other could define they should be ripe when gathered... that they should be ripe when gathered... the should be ripe when gathered... they should be ripe when gathered... that they should be ripe when gathered... they should be ripe when gathered... that they should be ripe when gathered... that they should be ripe when gathered... It is should be ripe when gathered... they should be ripe with the gathe

foundation in truth.

It is all important to the full perfection of the fruit, that after having been gathered, (which should be done, when sipe, in dry weather, with no external injury, and before trosts shall have corrupted it;) it be spread on covered floors to mellow, and to impart to the air an useless portion of its aqueous parts. Rains and dews hurt ripe apples, even while on the trees; but they injure them much more in heaps, or spread in contact with any substance, and with each other. While in either of these situations, humidity, according to its degree and continuance, retards or stays the process of maturation, institutes that of decomposition, and impairs the spirituous quality upon which the preservation of the cider wholly depends. It should be regarded, too, as almost equally indispensable to the good quality of the liquor, that the fruit should be seperated, before grinding, from unripe and unsound apples, and from all filth. The sidies of an aveice to the state of the state of the state of the liquor of the from all filth. the truit should be seperated, before grinding, from unripe and unsound apples, and from all filth. The juice of an unripe apple is even more pernicious than that of a defective one.

The place in which the cider shall now be set to subside, is interesting to its welfare. In a cellar of uniform temperature throughout the year, it may be left dudie.

fare. In a cellar of uniform temperature throughout the year, it may be left undisturbed to settle and refine on its own lees. The unstoppage of cellar windows in the spring, admits an active agent to the acetous, fermentation, against which drawing off may be a safeguard. If placed in an open exposure below the freezing point;

"The hoary frosts and northern blasts take The muddy beverage to serene, and drive,

Precipitant, the baser ropy lees."

In this case, tacking before a removal into the cellar, (for it ought not to freeze;) and again in March or April, may be necessary for the exclusion of the offending matter. The difference in the two modes of treatment already supposed is, that in the first nature is left to her own unmolested operation, through which her intentions of riving to man delectable despending with of giving to man a delectable draught, will (if they have not been thwarted by his own remissness,) be effectually accomplished—in the other she is histened on in her designs, and the precipitation of the performance requires that certain of its stages about the resigns. be reized to thrust out an enemy, who is only on rest to recommence commotion.

As to refining cider with matter, it may be given as a rule, that if while on the lees or when drawn off, the liquor is tranquil, pleasant, piercing and yet free from asperity, it may be left to itself; of as is more fit for turbulent, acrimonious and insipid bo. dies, a little tasteless mutilagenous matter of any sort, as isinglass, calves feet jelly, the whites of eggs, or dissolved glue; may be infused to accelerate the precipitation of the particles suspended in the liquor.

The addition of spirits to the expressed juice, is a practice condemned by Pomona's bard - "With their native strength,

Thy wine's sifficient."

A sensible observer, too, of durown, has expressed the same censure. But the subject has its qualification. The treatment which is sometimes necessary to give a saving soundness to wine, decides against these opinions. Brandy is re mixed with wine to give it solidity, and grapes of the greatest saccharine richness, affording a fuice of nearly the consistency of honey, and easily convertible into spirit, are used to exalt inferior clusters into wine of a high quality. In troth, it is on this point that intelligent observation must direct. Seasons of luxurient vegetation produce a more aqueous apple than seasons of sterifity. The effect of these different seasons on the quality of cider cannot have excepted notice. In the dry summers of 1805 and 6, a spirituous ascendancy in the fruit generally triumphed in cider, over mismanagement in its making—on the contrary, in seasons of great sloundance, when the fruit is distended to a great size by the watery element, the spirit of the cider is reduced to so precarious a standard, that the skilful and eigilant only may boast of its possession in power and purity. In these facts, which a moment's may boast of its possession in power and purity. In these facts, which a moment's reflection must confirm, we have the instruction we need—it he enables strength? of the juice is sufficient, an alliance should be rejected—llinsufficient an armillary may be received, and as the fittest is that nearest in affinity. Cider Brandy is the most suit. able assistance

From these remarks, there cernikas general rules in the making of ciore, that apples should be ripe when gathered...that

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could lixir, doses botmble N. Ner

e the ns, in head, emedy gestiv organ of the

ottle.

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ldly, rencific the vene per boule

the teeth, Price 50

Price 50