

American.

BALTIMORE,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1804.

GOOD CIDER.

The following observations on the preservation of that article are taken from a late number of the *Federal Gazette* and may be of importance to many of our readers:

"I have been in the habit of receiving barrels from a number of gentlemen of the city, to fill with cider, several of which had contained cider before, and had open vent-holes near the bungs, which probably were made when the casks were tapped and remained so during the whole draught. This alone is sufficient to ruin cider of any quality. Hence may arise that objection of many to tapping a large cask, alledging that it will spoil before it is drunk. This might be the case under the above circumstances; for cider does not, like spirits, require air to renew and ripen it (*after its first fermentation*) but is thereby rendered insipid, flat and without flavor—therefore, should be kept as tight as possible. On the first tapping of a cask, *occasional* vent is necessary; but when the cider contains a larger surface within the cask, it must be very tight indeed not to imbibe sufficient air to promote the draught of a quart as often as required by a small family. I know by experience myself and have heard several gentlemen (of small families) whom I had supplied with hogsheads, remark, that their cider retained its quality to the last gallon, which was perhaps, in the month of April or May."

Returns of the Election of President and Vice-President.

R E P U B L I C A N.
President, V. President,

JEFFERSON. CLINTON.

Pennsylvania	20	20
Virginia	24	24
Maryland	9	9
New Jersey	8	8
Massachusetts	19	19
New York	19	19
N. Carolina	14	14
	113	113

ANTI FEDERALIST.
President, V. President,

KING. PINCKNEY.

Connecticut	9	9
Delaware	3	3
Maryland	2	2
	14	14

[We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers the following letter of the philanthropic and liberal minded Franklin. It speaks the language of "truth and soberness," and will draw a smile from the candid, and a frown from the bigot.]

Philadelphia, June 6, 1753.

SIR,
I RECEIVED your kind letter of the 2d instant, and am glad that you increase in strength; I hope you will continue mending till you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath, and what effect it has.

As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more service to you. But if it had, the only thanks I should desire is, that you would always be equally ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance, and so let good offices go round, for mankind are all of a family.

For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men to whom I shall never have any opportunity of making the least direct return. And numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. The kindness from men I can, therefore, only return on their fellow-men, and I can only shew my gratitude for those mercies from God, by a readiness to help his other children and my brethren. For I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less those to our creator. You will see in this my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting, as you suppose, to merit heaven by them. By Heaven we understand a state of happiness infinite in degree, and eternal in duration: I can do nothing to deserve such rewards. He that for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands, compared with those who think they deserve Heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather from God's goodness than our merit; now much more such happiness of heaven. For my part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the only to expect it, nor the ambition to desire it; but content myself in submitting to the will and disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that he will never make me miserable, and that even the afflictions

I may at any time suffer shall tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has, doubtless, its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I endeavor to lessen it in any man. But I wish it were more productive of good works than I have generally seen it. I mean real good works—works of kindness, charity, mercy and public spirit; not holiday keeping, sermon reading or hearing, performing church ceremonies, or reading long prayers, filled with flattery and compliment, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the deity. The worship of God is a duty, the hearing and reading of sermons may be useful, but if men rest in hearing and praying, as too many do, it is as if a tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit. Your Great Master thought much less of these outward appearances and professions than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word to the mere hearers, the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness, but neglected the work; the heretical but charitable Samaritan to the uncharitable though a theodot priest and sanctified Levite; and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, a bed to the tired, though they never heard of Jesus, his doers they shall in that day be accounted, when those say, "Lord, Lord, we value the virtue of your faith, though great; we have done much, but have neglected your works, that be rejected." He probably came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance; which implied his modest opinion that there were none in his time so good, that they needed not to hear him even for improvement; but now-a-days we have scarce a little portion that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to let under his petty administration; and that whoever omits them offends God I wish to such more humility, and to you health and happiness, being

Your friend and servant.

(Signed) B. FRANKLIN.

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THIS report of the secretary of the treasury to congress, shows that, while the administration had professed in 1801, it had practised ever since—an economical expenditure of the public money, a general discharge of the public debt, and the imposition of no new taxes, unless necessarily called for by the state of the country. Above fifteen millions of dollars paid within 3 years and 6 months, without the aid of any of the taxes, from which such immense sums had been collected by the previous administration.

With equal regularity, no doubt, a further, most probably a greater, diminution of debt will be effected within the succeeding four years—so that at the expiration of Mr. Jefferson's second period of service, the country will have gained by his policy, and the measures adopted under his administration, the full and complete sovereignty of Louisiana, valued by federalists in 1802 at forty millions of dollars, will have paid between twenty and thirty millions of the public debt and expenditures under the convention with England, and the people will have in their pockets the vast sum which would have been taken from them by Mr. Adams, had he remained in office, by the continuance of the internal taxes.

If we enquire how Mr. Adams's practice agreed with his professions, we find the reverse of what we have experienced under Mr. Jefferson.—In the speech which Mr. Adams delivered to congress, in 1797, he said—

"The consequences arising from the continual accumulation of public debts, in other countries, ought to admonish us to be careful to prevent their growth in our own.—The national defence must be provided for, as well as the support of government; but both should be accomplished as much as possible by immediate taxes, and as little as possible in loans."

Yet to the cost of the country, it was found that under Mr. Adams, the public debt had increased to an enormous amount, that the yearly expenditure exceeded the yearly income from a vast variety of immediate taxes, and that notwithstanding these taxes, loans were contracted at eight per cent interest.

With these facts before them, it is surprising that even two of the seventeen states oppose the re-election of Mr. Jefferson.

[Boston Chron.]

Married on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Glendy, Mr. George C. Muller, merchant, to Miss Matilda Owens Slade, all of this city.

Married on the 2d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Kurtz, Mr. George Reese, to Mrs. Margaret Webb, all of this city.

Married on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bend, Mr. Charles Crook, merchant, to Miss Charlotte Sellman, eldest daughter of Mr. Johnathan Sellman, all of this city.

Married in St. Mary's county, on Thursday the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Margrath, Mr. Henry Wilson, formerly of this city, to Miss Anna Wilson Jordan.

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