sweet flat taste, and has acquired
ness and pungency with a heat-
l intoxicating property; that is, it
come *wine*. And this process is
vinous fermentation.
basis of wine, as may be perceiv-
n what has been mentioned above,
sweetness; and if sugar and wa-
ith the addition of a little tartar,
xed together, *an artificial must*
be made, and the vinous fermen-
would take place as before: but
latter case the wine would be de-
f flavor. The great advantage
f fruits in making wine is, that,
ition to the sweetness, they com-
ate likewise the flavor for which
re themselves distinguished, and
is generally supposed to arise from
resence of some volatile oil; tho'
ts in such a small proportion, that
sts have not as yet been able to
it in a separate state. The fruits
yed in our own country for mak-
ine, are principally currants, goose-
s, raspberries, and elder berries.—
flowers of cowslips also are fre-
ly used, but they merely commu-
their *flavor* to the wine, the spi-
most entirely arising from the su-
and indeed when our own fruits
nployed, they are not sweet enough
ake any wine which would keep,
herefore a considerable quantity of
is invariably added; while the con-
tal fruits are sufficient of them-
s.
e foreign wines are principally made
grapes, or the fruit of the vine,
which our own word wine is evi-
y derived. When the grapes are
ripe, they are gathered, and sub-
d to the action of a press, from
h their justice runs into vessels.—
quantity of sugar contained in
es when fully ripe is very conside-
. It may be obtained in crystals
vaporating the *must* to the consis-
y of syrup, separating the tartar
h precipitates during the evapora-
and then setting aside the *must* for
months. The crystals of sugar
thus gradually be formed.
he color of foreign wines is in many
nces artificial, and imparted to those
rs after they come into mercantile
s. Thus white wines are tinged red
ecoctions of logwood or brazil chips,
uice of elder and bilberries, and, in
ce, by means of the husks and
d grapes; while other ingredients
oo frequently employed by unprinci-
persons which are decidedly dele-
us.
he saccharine part of the grapes
h as we have seen is the basis of the
t, resides in the cell of the grapes,
e the color is the husk or skin.—
te wines therefore may be prepared
red grapes, provided that the juice
be carefully expressed and the
s rejected, for there will be no red-
unless the husks be mixed up and
ented with the grape; and the same
rvation may be made respecting the
son, black currant, and deeply co-
l gooseberries, used by ourselves.
he natural color of wine may be
rely and speedily destroyed, by the
tion of hot well-burnt charcoal in
ty fine powder, or by pouring into it
-water. This coloring matter like-
may be gradually separated and
ipitated by exposing the wine to the
of the sun. It sometimes precipi-
s of itself, as is observed not only
he incrustation of the bottles of port
e but in its becoming more and more
ny the longer it is kept.
he *Red Port* which is so much drank
ngland, derives its name from Oporto
Portugal. The quantity exported is
n 50,000 to 70,000 pipes annually, by
the greater part of which goes to the
ish dominions.—*Sherry* is prepared
r Xeres, in Spain, and has hence been
ned by our merchants Sherries and
rry.—*Malmsey* was formerly only
le in the Greek Isles, but is now
ught chiefly from Spain—*Champagne*
rgundy, Frontiniac, Renish, Hock-
cant, &c. are among the most cele-
ted of the French and German wines
ose from Germany are full of spirit
will keep for a long time.
Madeira is procured from the Madeira
nds, and from Palma, one of the Ca-
ies. This wine is of two kinds, the
t called Madeira *sec*, the latter, which
ar richer, Canary or Palm *sec*, (cor-
tly writen *sach*) signifies *dry*, these
es being made from half dried grapes.

Hints to Mechanics.—Avoid giving
g credits even to your best customers
man who can pay easily, will not thank
for the delay, and a *slack, doubtful*
ymaster, is not too valuable a custo
r to *dun sharply* and *seasonably*. A
may as well attempt to live without
ter; or a man without air, as a mecha
without punctuality and promptness
lecting and paying his debts. It is
staken and ruinous policy to attemp
keep or get business by delaying co
tions. When you *lose* a slack pay
aster from your books, you only *los*
e chance of *losing* your money—an
ere is no man who pays more money
wyers than he who is least prompt
llecting for himself.
Take care how you agree to pay money
r your stock, your provisions, your rent
your fuel, and take *dog skins* for your
ork. One hand must wash the other
Poor Richard says, or both will go
il dirty. Every man's trade ought
ing him money enough to pay
oney demands against him, and
an can stand it long, who does not get
oney enough from his business to pay
e cash expenses of carrying it on.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG."

Vol. I. CAMBRIDGE, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1824. No. 15.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
M. K. STONE & CO.
N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets,

At Two Dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance shall be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square, inserted three times for *one dollar*, and *twenty-five cents* for every subsequent insertion.

☞All communications addressed to the Proprietors must come *post paid*, otherwise they will not be attended to.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

COMMENCED her regular routes, on Wednesday, the 10th March, at seven o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis, at half past eleven o'clock, for Easton, by way of Castle Haven, and on Thursday, the 11th left Easton, by way of Castle Haven, the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis, at two o'clock, and continues to leave the above places as follow:

Commerce-street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays—and

Easton, on and Sundays Thursdays, at seven o'clock, during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by nine o'clock next morning.

The Maryland commenced her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on monday, the 15th day of arch, leaving Commerce-street wharf, at nine o'clock, every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour, for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All Baggage at the risk of the owners

All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven, will keep horses and carriage for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge, without expense.

CLEMENT VICKARS.
March 20 tf

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and now occupies that large and commodious BRICK HOUSE, situated on the corner of Race and Gay streets, in Cambridge, immediately opposite the store of Samuel Lecompte, Esq. in the most pleasant and fashionable part of the town.

His Bar is supplied with a well selected assortment of the choicest LIQUORS of every variety, lately purchased in Baltimore for that purpose.

His Table will be constantly furnished with the richest profusion of all the delicacies of each season, and attended by waiters, polite, obliging and attentive.

Attached to the establishment are excellent Stables, with plenty of good Provender of every description, and an industrious and honest Ostler.

Gentlemen and Ladies travelling can be accommodated with private apartments.

Private parties can also be accommodated with Dinners and Suppers, served up with equal promptitude and elegance.

Travellers can on cheap terms be conveyed to any part of the adjacent country, with Horses, Gigs, and careful Drivers.

The subscribers will spare no expense, and will be unremitted in his exertions, to please those who may honor him with their patronage, which he respectfully solicits, and will most gratefully acknowledge.

THE STAGE

From the *Steam Boa Maryland*, will leave Castle Haven, every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, on the arrival of the boat, and arrive at my house the same evenings, leave my house on Thursday and Sunday Mornings, at 6 o'clock, and meet the boat at Castle Haven. The subscriber holds himself in readiness, on the arrival of the stage, to convey passengers from his house to any part of the Peninsula.

The Public's obedient servant,
WM. C. RIDGAWAY.
march 20

Notice to Creditors.

IN obedience to the law and the order of the honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Francis Higgins, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the fifteenth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June, anno domini, 1824.

JEREMIAH COLSTON, Ext'r.
of Francis Higgins, dec'd.

☞All persons indebted to the above estate, must make immediate payment, or they will be sued or warranted, as the case may require.
une 12 3t J. C.

TO THE VOTERS
OF
Dorchester County.

Fellow Citizens—From the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am again induced to offer myself a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing October election, to represent you in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

I remain your humble servant,
WILLIAM HUTSON.
may 1 tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

From New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally,

That they have just received,

AND ARE NOW OPENING,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

New and Fashionable Goods,

Purchased on the best terms, in the above markets, and will be sold at a small advance.—Their assortment is now complete, and respectfully invite those disposed to purchase, to give them an early call.

EDWARD WHITE & CO.
june 5 tf

SCOTT & CO.
Commission Merchants,

Opposite the Court House, Cambridge,

Have just received and have now for sale, a general assortment of

Hardware, Books, Stationary
AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Among the Hardware are the following articles,

6d, 8d and 10d Nails; Knives and Forks
Pen, Shoe and Butchers' Knives
Scissors, and Curry Combs
Grain Scythes
Hand Saws, Pit Saws and Cross Cut Saws
Files, Locks of different kinds
Hemming's best Needles
Sadler's and Shoe Tacks.

BOOKS, such as

Walker's Dictionary; Goldsmith's England
Jess Arithmetic; Comly's Spelling Books
New-York Reader, No. 1 and 3
Willell's Geography; Murray's Exercise
New-York Primmer
Murray's Juv. Reader
Murray's Grammar, abridged.
STATIONARY, *a general assortment.*

Agricultural Implements,

PLOUGHS of different kinds, for one or two horses

Three and five toothed Cultivators.

The above being on Consignment, will be sold low.

Orders will be received for *Agricultural Implements* of every description, and the articles furnished at very little more than the Baltimore prices.

Corn, Wheat, Rye and all other Country Produce, received in payment.
june 12 tf

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of an order from Dorchester county Court, at April term, 1824, directed to us, will be offered at public sale, on MONDAY, the 12th July next, at Hicksburg, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, in the evening, all the real estate of which Pollard North, deceased, was seized and possessed, to wit:—

25¼ ACRES,

Situated near Hicksburg, and being part of a tract of Land called Exchange, and laid off by the Trustees of the Poor for Lot No. 1; the above Land has an excellent soil, and if improved, would yield a good crop of either corn wheat or tobacco. The above mentioned Land, will be sold on the following terms.—

1st. A credit of six months will be given.

2d. The Commissioners to take bonds, with approved security, payable to the several representatives their proportions, with interest from the day of sale.

ROGER HOOPER,
WM. NEWTON,
JOS. K. TRAVERS,
JOHN NEWTON,
HENRY NORMAN, } Commissioners.
june 12

E. W. KENNARD.

Coach and Gig Maker,

RACE STREET, CAMBRIDGE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Dorchester and the adjacent counties, that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand, above mentioned, where he will execute all orders in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the neatest and most fashionable style. He flatters himself, from his experience in the above line, in all its various branches, for more than ten years, that he is able to do as good work as any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland He invites his friends and the public, to call and examine for themselves.
april 17 tf

N. B. Carriages, &c. repaired at the shortest notice and on the best terms for cash or country produce.

To the Voters of
DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens—As the time will soon arrive when you will be called on to select a suitable person to fill the office of SHERIFF for the ensuing term—I therefore beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for that office—Should you see proper to make choice of me as a suitable person, I pledge myself that nothing shall be wanting on my part, in the performance of the duties of the office, to render myself worthy of your confidence.

The public's obedient servant,
ANDREW BANNING.
april 3 tf

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD COOK AND HOUSE-MAID, of cleanly and industrious habits.—One from the country would be preferred. Apply at this office. may 22

PROPOSALS
FOR A PERIODICAL PUBLICATION,
UNDER THE TITLE OF
The Political Œconomist,
AND
Emporium of Statistical Philosophy.

By a Society of Gentlemen.

The matter of this work will be devoted to the highest concerns of public utility.

That the cultivation of a science which is so immediately essential to the stability of our Government, and to the prosperous operation of our institutions, has been neglected, is the more extraordinary, when we view the expense of inventive genious, promptness to improve the skill of others, which has signalized our free citizens, and raised the character of this Republic. To that neglect we ascribe a state of injurious depression and general embarrassment, which prevails amidst the blessing of peace and the abundance of materials for every comfort—*manifestly proving the fatal presence of some defects, or the lamentable absence of a just understanding of the proper causes of* NATIONAL HAPPINESS.

The earnest exertions of this society will be employed to find the *source of existing evil*, and to illustrate *a course of policy*, which shall give *activity to every interest—quicken the march of amelioration, and improve the condition of every class and grade of people.* They will endeavour to engage the best talents of the nation to aid the object of their undertaking; review with candour the various theories which may appear, and *test their truth by the rules of practice.*

The above work will be printed on fine paper, and distributed in numbers calculated to form a volume, containing from 250 to 400 octavo pages, at $2 50, payable in advance.

Without regard to the number of subscribers, as pecuniary profit is not the object of the society, the first number will be issued as soon as necessary arrangements can be made, and the whole volume will be completed in the course of the year. It will be continued from year to year, if deemed conducive to the public welfare.

Any person who may procure four subscribers, and remit the advances, shall receive a fifth copy *gratis*, or retain its equivalent in money, and so in proportion for any greater number.

All communications will be addressed, *post paid*, to Mr. JAMES O. DAVIS, Baltimore.

☞Editors of Newspapers, disposed to promote the objects of the proposed work, are requested to give the above a few insertions.
june 19

A Pair of Cart Wheels

WAS Stolen from Commerce-street, near Messrs. Keller & Foreman's Flour store about 1st to 4th instant, of 5 feet 4 or 5 inches diameter and 2¼ in breadth of tire. As they lie contiguous to the water, it is supposed they were carried off in some boat. Any person stopping said Wheels, so that the subscribers can get them again, shall be reasonably rewarded. BRADFORD & COOCH.
Baltimore, June 7, 1824. [june 19—3t]

Pews to Rent.

PERSONS wishing to obtain PEWS in the Church at Church Creek, known by the name of "Dorchester Parish," will please apply to the subscriber. The first applicants will have the choice.

HORATIO JONES, Sec'ry.
june 12 3t

DRUG & CHEMICAL STORE.

DR. MUSE has opened in Cambridge, a *DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE*, having pursued for many years the science of Chemistry, both in theory and practice, as a favorite amusement, the accommodation of the public, as well as the gratification of himself, has lead him, almost necessarily, to this institution, as conducive to his views in both respects.

In regard to *assortment, quality*, and *price*, the medicines of this establishment, will afford as satisfactory accommodation, as can be obtained, perhaps in the state of Maryland.

To warrant their purity, he will analyze all those articles of his establishment, which the present attainments of chemical science are competent to.

Orders to any amount will be carefully and promptly executed.

mers, we are informed, hold it out to be

JAMES M. DORSEY,
Cambridge, June 19, 1824. } *Agent for Jos. E. Muse.* tf

REMOVAL.

THE SHERIFF of Dorchester county, respectfully informs the public, that he has *Removed* his office to the Court House, in the room used by the Petty Jury of said county, when in session.
may 29 tf

The suit, to which we alluded in our last, for the recovery of the $100,000 prize, from the corporation of Washington, is postponed for trial until next November term. This prize was drawn in what is termed the *Grand National Lottery*, [for the improvement of the city of Washington,]—not the *Canal Lottery*, as we stated.—[*Alex. Gaz.*

Surgical operation.—The operation of *laryngotomy* was successfully performed at Plattsburgh, a few days ago, by Dr. I. H Patchen, on the person of Franklin Bromley, of Peru, who was suffocated by receiving a bean in his windpipe. By inflating his lungs, the use of volatiles and friction, he revived and breathed through a tube and aperture in the larynx, for nearly three days, when the bean was extracted, and the wound closed and healed, and after a little hoarseness the parts perfectly restored to their functions.—*Nat. Gaz.*

None can tell *what* that man will do, who durst vary from right; for by the *same* authority that he varies from it in one instance, he may in all.

AGRICULTURAL.

'Let us cultivate the ground, that the poor, as well as the rich, may be filled: and happiness and peace established throughout our borders.'

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

POTATOES.

To the Editor of the New-England Farmer,

SIR—My neighborhoods generally, and perhaps without exception, have lost their potatoes as to size for sauce. They have become very watery, of a sweet sickish taste, and black in the middle, and the cause unknown as the like has not been known before.

Some of my neighbors dug their potatoes early, and others late, some kept them in cellars, and others buried them in the ground; and I cannot hear of any but what are effected in a similar way; they were very good when dug.

I publish this account by way of inquiry if any gentleman has known such a general circumstance before; or how to prevent it, he should publish it for the benefit of new settlements, where great use is made of potatoes.

SAMUEL PRESTON.
Stockport, Penn. May 1, 1824.

REMARKS,

By the Editor.—It is, we believe, a general rule in the economy of vegetation, that plants of all kinds; propagated by roots, slips or cuttings will degenerate, and in time become totally extinct. The finest fruits will not always last, and some of those formerly must celebrated in America or G. Britain are now known only by name, snd their places are supplied by new varieties, perhaps of equal excellence. The same principle applies to potatoes, and probably all other roots, which should occasionally be renewed from seed, or their eventual destruction is inevitable. English farmers, we are informed, hold it out to be absolutely necessary to renew their potatoes from the top seed once in fourteen or fifteen years. We do not pretend, however, to assert that such renewal will prove a complete remedy for the evils of which Mr. Preston complains, but the experiment is easily made, and some benefit will no doubt be the result.

The process for obtaining new varieties of potatoes is described in the *Farmer's Assistant.*

"Gather the apples or balls after the seed are fully ripe; mash them in water till they are cleared to the pulp; then dry the seeds; and next spring sow them in a bed which is to be kept clear of weeds. In the fall, small potatoes will be found at the roots of the plants; and the different varieties of these are to be separately planted the next season; when they will produce potatoes of the usual size; and at this time the respective qualities of each variety can be ascertained."

An English publication directs to "Take the apples of potatoes, or potatoe balls, in the beginning of October, before the frost has hurt them. Hang them up by the foot stalks in a dry closet, where they will not freeze. Let them hang till March or April. Then mash the apples, wash the seeds from the pulp, and dry them in a sunny window. Sow the seed in a bed about the first of May. When the plants are four or five inches high transplant them into ground well prepared, one or two plants in a hill.—They will produce full grown apples, and some of the roots will be as large as hen's eggs."

We have no doubt but the general deterioration of the potatoes brought to market in this city, which has been a subject of complaint for some years past may be remedied in this simple and cheap manner.

From the United States Gazette.

The source of wealth, this means of health, and "*sine qua non*" of independence, is now assuming a new character in this country, and becoming indeed a science; men now begin to study the operations of nature, in her vegetable production, and inquire what will aid her labours in bringing them forth. Formerly men cast their seeds into the earth without inquiring whether they fell upon barren ground or good soil, and awaited with faith and hope the result of their vernal labour, not dreaming that it would be possible to judge of the quality of their soil until they had the evidence of its fertility. Science which has within a few years shed its light upon almost every pursuit in our country, has been most beneficially felt by the farmer.—The consequence has been, if not a reduction in the price of articles of family consumption, at least an increase in the quantity, and a most sensible improvement in quality. Agricultural Societies by concentrating the talents and acquired knowledge of land proprietors and land cultivators, have had an effect beyond the mere increase in fertility of our soil; they have been productive of still greater effects upon the human mind; by elevating the views of the *operative* cultivator of the earth, they have effected the most valuable services to the country.

Men feel that they derive a consequence from their pursuits in life, and while agriculture was not to rank even with the most mechanical labour, those who 'drove the team a-field,' cultivated their lands, as their minds by halves, and 'whistled as they went for want of thought.' The effects of Agricultural Societies must be evident to any one who will attend to the conversation of an agriculturalist, (a Farmer is the good old word) of the present day, and compare it with the views which he would have expressed, and perhaps did utter ten years ago,—then to follow his father's example, and *let* his children learn from his own, seemed to be the whole arcana of his science. Now the Farmer consults the nature of his soil, inquires into the fitness of seeds, and ventures to change his practice—gives a value to his farm by draining his bogs, and what is of incalculable advantage, restricts his labours from whole plains of stinted vegetation, to the well cultivated enclosure of a few productive acres.

The means by which agricultural knowledge is distributed, must be the same as that by which all information is conveyed, and the farmer, as well as the merchant and politician, must look to the *press*.

It hence becomes a duty of the conductors of public journals, paticularly of those which circulate widely through the country, to furnish their readers with such maxims of agricultural policy, as may occasionally be gathered, and which cannot fail of being useful to those immediately interested in the improvement of husbandry. Much has been effected, but much more yet remains to be done; thousands in this State are pursuing in apathy the old [want of] system; and many who have been roused to the necessity of exertion, are wasting their means in unprofitable experiments, for want of a sufficient knowledge of the theory of that profession, whose practice they have hitherto pusued, but not overtaken. They have learned that what they have done is wrong; more light is necessary; they should now be taught what is right—and those who have been so essentially benefitted by the labours of the scientific, should in their turn endeavour to aid their ingenious neighbours.

Clover.—Upon this head, says Judge Buel, I reiterate a recommendation from Anderson, that when made into hay, clover should not be spread from the swath, and but slightly from the cock. It is worth thirty per cent. more, when dried in swath and small cocks, than when spread to an intense sun. If intended to stand more than one year, I sow orchard, talloc or timothy grass, seed with clover, I prefer the two former on account of their early maturity for the scythe.

Bees.—The following easy method of taking the honey without destroying the bees. is generally practised in France.—In the dusk of the evening, when the bees are quietly lodged, approach the hive, and turn it gently over.—Having steadily placed it in a small pit, previously dug to receive it, with its bottom upwards, cover it with a clean, new hive, which has been properly prepared, with a few sticks across the inside of it, and rubbed with aromatic herbs; then having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other so that no aperture remain between them, take a small stick, and beat gently round the sides of the lower hive for about ten minutes, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the old hive ascend and adhere to the new one. Then gently lift up the upper hive, with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from which the other was taken. This should be done some time in the week preceding midsummer day, that the bees may have time, before the summer flowers are faded to lay in a new stock of honey, which they will not fail to do for their subsistence through the winter.

Advice to Dairy Maids.—In churning for Butter, always have an open space for the air to have free access to the cream. If you stop up the orifice, as is customary, to prevent cream from splashing out, you may churn for hours in vain! Butter is produced by the union of oxygen with the cream, and butter will be made and quicker, and of a fine flavor, if you have your churn sufficiently open, than if you have not an aperture of proper size. One experiment will convince you of this.

Water.—The best water is that which is pure, light, or without particular colour, taste or smell. Where water can not be obtained pure from springs, wells, rivers; or lakes, care should be taken to deprive it of its pernicious qualities by boiling, and filtering, but most effectually by distillation. Any putrid substances in the water may be corrected by the addition of an acid. Thus, half an ounce of alum in powder will make twelve gallons of corrupted water pure and transparent in two hours, without imparting a sensible degree of astringency. Charcoal powder has also been found of great efficacy in checking the putrid tendency of water. To the same purpose, vinegar and other strong acids are well adapted.

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