scats please apply at Mr. Shaw's Store, Church street polis. Jan. 31, 1822.

Take Notice.

ORGE & JOHN BARBER, Those which are of long standing, sect to have settled by the first of or the debtors may expect suit to uted.

have on hand, and intend keeping, tment of

ts, Bran, and Horse Fred, New Warehouse on the what, persons may be supplied on the derate terms G & J. BARBER. ry 17.

ERT WELCH; of Ben. pectfully informs the voters of Arundel county, and the city of olis, that he is a Candidate for ice of Sheriff of said county, at riffalty election to be held in

apolis, Oct. 25. solution of Partnership.

partnership heretofore existing en George and John Barber, & s been mutually dissolved. All s indebted to the said firm are ted to settle either by bend or n or before 1st December next ose who have claims against said re requested to present them for nt to John Miller, jun. who is issed to adjust and settle the conof said firm. In Mr. Millers e, either of the aforesaid firm duly authorised to adjust and eccounts. Geo. Barber,

Jno. T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, jr. apolis, 5th Oct. 1821.

NOTICE.

DAM & JOHN MILLER, purchased of Ge r. & Co. their well selected STOCK OF GOODS,

hem for sale (at their old stand) most reasonable and accommos at short dates. s at short dates. . 11, 1821.

REMOVAL.

ORGE M.NBIR-TAILOR, etfully acquaints his Friends and e Public, that he has removed

his Shop, ne door below the Post Office, e he has on hand's general sup-

ALL & WINTER GOODS, sting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Car , Cords and Vestings, which he ell or make up in the best and fashionable manner, at a short e, and on accommodating terms. e, and on accommodating
e who wish to purchase bargain,
ind it to their advantage to give
a call,
inapolis, Nov. 8.

napolis, Nov. 8. JUST PUBLISHED For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, FIRST VOLUME OF HAR. 8 & Johnson's Reports

Cases Argued and Delermined in the ERAL COURT AND COURT OF PPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

n the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive, PRICE-86 50.

HALDERS PRINCE OF THE WALLES OF THE PROPERTY O

POLIS THURSDAY, WARCH 7, 1812

OUGHOTE PRESENTATIVES.

Tubble Fig. 19.

Mill volded to list on the list in the file
out yealstigning. berg monatoral control of the contro peacemy, who were in the service auring the late way, also the expense of maintain, and the officers and instructors of the Academy each year since 1802; and the expense of aumunition which has been forthed for the use of the academy; and the diers who have been stationed at the acaemy for the assistance of the officers and adets since its establishment—and also, the number of radets educated at the neademy inde its establishment; distinguishing those who are this soft of officers and soldiers who, have fulled in the defence of their

odutry, artiled in its service. On motion of Mr. Hardin, it was Resolved, Past a select committee, consting of seven members of this house, be isting of seven members of this house, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to enquire whether any part of the poblic expenditure can be retreached without detriment to the public service, and, whether there he say offices or appointments in the government of the United States which have begons useless and unnecessary, and can be dispensed with, and that the committee have learn to remirth whill a notion mittee have, leave to report by bill or other

THE BANKRUPT BILL. The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business business of Saturday, the Bark-nut Bill.) Mr. Taylor in the chair. The discussion continued fill past 3 o'clock, when the house adjourned.

IN SENATE. Wednesday, Feb. 20.
The bill so apportion representation among the several states according to the fourth census, was read the third time and passed—tyes 26, nors 16—and was returned to the other house for concurrence

turned to the other house for concurrence in the amendment made by the senate. ROUSE of REPRESENTATIVES. A motion was made by late Taylor of NY, that, until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting should be at 11 o'e fock, instead of 12. This motion was agreed to, so the floure hereafter meets at 11, o'e fock, instead of 12. The motion was agreed to. Millitary Appropriation Bill.

The bousetten rejoived twelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Little in the shair on the bill making, appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1822. A good deal of dischasion took place on this bill; and at a late hour the blankis having been filled, the bill was rejoited by the committee of the whole to the house kind without feriding thereon, the house kind without a clock.

MISCELLEATEDUS

There is no virtue more acceptable to God, and practice, more conductve to human happiness, than resignation to the divine will. He, who presumable to question the wisdom; the goodness, and the paternal solicitude for the fellety of man, of the SU-PREME, BEING, is guilty of the most severe, punishment! That windom which is diplicated that economy of the ast, system of creation—that goodness, which every of creation that goodness, which every page in the volume of nature exhibits in language the most forcible and endearing; that paternal solicitude, which the echeme of redemption and pardon so gloriously illustrates, should silence every murraur when the chastied for the most benevaled we are chastised for the most benevalent more worthy of those untiding fold for which we are unimately designed. This globe was not constructed for the eternal at bode of an immortal soul. We should view all its comforts and all its perplexities as equally short lived and transitory. He who uses the good things of this world without abusing them; whom prosperity cannot elate; who puts a just value upon what he possesses, and is ready to resign the blessings, which he is favoured with into the hands of him by whom they were bestowed, when the requisition is made, is an object of divine complicency, and will surely receive alls abundant reward. Resignation can alleviate the distresses of this life, calm its pode of an immortal soul. We should view ceive an abdulant revand. Resignation egn alleviate the distresses of this life, calm its varied troubles, pour a ray of comfort to enliven the vale of tears through which our pilgtimage must be made, and there with consoling expectations the gloom that lowers over the pillow of death. Who then would have the hardness to doubt the justice of the dispensations of Providence, or arraign Omniscience at the tribunal of his arraign Omniscience at the tribunal of human presumption.

Translated for the Fed. Gazette. THE GHOST OF THE CASTLE OF SCHNELLERT.

Extract from the Marylandische Tentche

and the imperious and the conditivationality. Without he imperious the real suithor of the imperious per the restrict of the finite of the conditions, is every depicted of the point of the condition of the cond Life owns in every pause the freshening

And one short shudder warms thro' many an bout.

On one of these occasions, the bather had no sooner regained the green sward, than he observed to his astonishment, that his clothes, were completely covered with a swarm of bees, which, assisted by the warm swarm of bees, which, assisted by the warm weather and without once dreaming of the theories of Malthus, had emigrated from a neighbouring hive, on finding that population had reached its utmost limit in their own narrow territory.

Poet are said to be had a sum of the said of the said to be for as to allow them to birowick on his east and small coherence in his coat and small coherence.

tion of these insects so far as to allow them to bivourch on his cost and small clothes—particularly when he himself is in want of such accommodations. At least so felt the minister of —. Unwilling to remain longer in the water, and yet afruid to prevoke the hostility of the angry insects, he made everal timid thoris to regain his property; but the winger phalans was e my where on the alert, and he only escaped from a thorough stinging by plunging repeatedly into the Des. In this dilemms he betook himself a little tonger to the exercise of swimming, in the hope that some kind neighbour would pass by, and either furneighbour would pass by, and either furnish him with a new suit of clothes, or dislodge the enemy from the old one But in this hope he was disappointed—the time was wearing away—the water was getting rather chill—and he appeared to have no thing for it but to run home with all his thing for it but to run home with all his might; yet even this was a disagreeable alterative. The distance was not considerable, but still he might be seen might be wet on the way, and what would his parishioners think, i they were told that their minister was observed scampering through the fields in a state of nudity? These were pushing the fields in a state of nudity? These were pushing tendently has no field was and at last the ecceptive parson field. law, and at last the eccentric parson fairly broke from his confinement at all hazards

Taking the most circuitons route, he bounded over the sward with the agility of a young savage, and in despite of thorns & prickles, cleared bushes and hedges like a first rate hunter. At this rate he arrived within a few paces of his own door, unnoticed and unknown; but here, two orthree individuals employed in carrying clothes to the bleaching green, became terribly alarmed at the unwonted apparition of a naticed main. In an instant, down went hand barrow, tob and watering pan, and nimble as his reverence was, he was fairly outrun by those he was so anxious to a coid, but whom he now appeared to be pursuing, but whom he now appeared to be a reverence me! Saw re ever ticed and unknown; but here, two orthree

Taminted for the Fed. Carette.

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mest frightles seed to see that the country is seen to a friend to be the seed of the seed

CHESAPEARE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

From the New York American, Feb. 20. Measures have recently been taken to complete the canal connecting the Chesapeike and Delaware Bays. The sum required in addition to what has already been expended is \$660,000, and from the most moderate estimates the whole stock will yield an interest of more than 7 per cent. The project will, no doubt, be speedily carried into effect, and the benefits which must accrue to it will not be epinfined to Philadelphia and Baltimore We contem-plated connection of the Rariton and Dela-ware, which must soon follow, will extend the advantages of this internal navigation to our own city, which, even under the present difficulties of communication, has in some measure become the sea-port of nal navigation, will soon reap the full extent of its superior local advantages, and become the inlet for most of the supplies, if it does not become the outlet for the produce of the country that centers in that city.

A CLERICAL ANECDOTE.

It is related of an incombent in the coun fort of his parishoners, which were pretty generally delivered, in orderly rotation, in the course of the year. On being remon strated with by some of his hearers, with all due submission, for having preached the same sermon to them, and from the name text on the preceding Sunday he same text, on the preceding Sunday, he windicated himself, with his wonted simpli-City, by declaring that he was sure he had laid them right, but supposed his wife must have shuffled them .- Eng. Paper.

AGBICULTUBAL.



Cultivation of Tobacco.

By PETER MINDE, Esq. OF VIRGINIA.

OF REARING TOBACCO PLANTS OF REARING TOBACCO PLANTS. A great searcity of original land, suitable for raising tobacco plants, beginning to pretail in the tobacco region, the difficulty of obtaining such spots, has induced the planters of late years to turn their attention to the construction of artificial and permanent beds. This is a matter of the first importance, and worthy of great attention. An intelligent friend, and judicious planter, suggests the following as the best mode of making and preserving an artificial bed.— Choose a piece of ground at the foot of a suggests the following as the best mode of making and preserving an artificial bed.—
Choose a piece of ground at the foot of a lill franting to the east or south east, and so situated with respect to water, that a small stream may be trained slong the uppermargin of it. If the woll is unfit for raising plants, (which I have before described as a rich loam, with a slight mixture of sand,) east proper soil from some other place and cover the ground 6 or 8 inches tillck with It. Make a lowward of atone, along the reinds and lowerside of the bed to keep this soil in its place. Then thurn the ground and manage It in every respect as in the case of a new bed. By the aid of the vater for Irrigation and the eastern exposure, the plants will most generally be insured in good time. After the planting, season is over, weed the bed clean, and electory every species of vegetation upon it, and cover the whole surface with litter from the stable after the mainer we do asparagus bods in winter, or with half rotted wheat after so thick as to prevent all vegetation from a pringing up through it. Let it remain thas covered until the next winter, when the litter or straw is to be removed very clean, and may be righted to corich some other pround, and the spot burnt & treated

cold meather. From this dire, until it is to he hilled, the ground may be kept light to he hilled, the ground may be kept light a star with harrows, what a hilled filoughting, and a third plastering of one bushed ing, and a third plastering of one bushed per sers is given, and the crop their cultivated in the naual way.

I highly approve the hint of one of your convestiondents, of rowing eorn, and turning in hogs at the periods of the different ploughings of old land, and shall avail my self of his advice this spring in an experiment I am making upon clover land.

OF PRIMING AND TOPPING.

OF PRIMING AND TOPPING.

A practice has prevailed to some extent for several years, and is constantly becoming more common, of not priming or pulling off any of the bottom leaves of tobacco when the plant is to be topped Some good reasons. I think, are given for this innovation upon the old practice. In the first place, the pulling off these leaves, makes many wounds, which are thought to prove duce a temporary check in the growth of the plant. But the leaves if left, gradually moulder away, and drop off without absorbing much sap from the plant, and protect those above them, from decay and dirt and this practice is said to have the effect to lessen, in a great degree, the protrusion of suckers from the root. The topping can certainly be done more expeditionally that certainly be done more expeditionally in the configuration of the config which in the common way, would be primed off. I cannot speak at all from experience, about this method-but I think it is worthy of trial.

OF CURING BY FIRE.

OF CURING BY FIRE.

An improved method of firing tobacco, particularly as it respects the diminution of risk and the coonomy of fuel, has begun to be adopted by some judicious planters, in this part of the country. This is, to make, the fire on the outside, say from 12 to 20 feet from the house, and to convey the heat by a regular flue built o stone or brick, going under ground and opening in the middle of the house. Two of these flues one on each size, are sufficient for a house middle of the nouse. Two of these flues one on each sine, are sufficient for a house of 20 feet square or more. The fire is made in the mouth of this flue, on the outside, after the manner of hurning a brick kiln. By the draft of air, which goes constantly to support this fire, all the heat is carried that the house without are of the with into the house, without any of the risk or danger, which attends the common mode. The house should be made tight and close, as indeed every house should be, that is at

OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF TO-BACCO HOUSES.

BACCO HOUSES.

A little more expense and attention than is commonly given to the plan & construction of our tobacco houses, would I think, greatly diminish the labour and trouble of the planter, and facilitate every operation attending tobacco, after it comes into the house. As they are generally constructed at present, the roofs are so slight and inseque as often to nermit leaks during hard cure as often to permit leaks during hard rains; thereby greatly injuring the tobacco while it hange up; while the body of the house is so open, that tobacco taken down and bulked away for striping or prizing, often gets completely dry by the piercing of the spring, of the spring, notwithstanding all the precaution used to prevent it. It has been the reproach of Virginians abroad, that their dwelling houses were generally too costly and extravagant, while their pe-gro cabins, their harns, their tobacco bomses and stables, scarcely descreed the name, bestowed on them. There, is much truth in the charge, and if nothing class will do, let our interest dictate an effort 'to wipe it. off. A single trial, I am empt to wipe it.

off. A single trial, I am empt to wild con
nines any planter of its expediency, and ex
hibit, even in building tobacco houses, a

verification of Mr: Burke's political maxim

withat the road to accompany lays through ex-

it. Make a low-wall of atone, along the sends and lower side of the bed to keep this soil in its place. Then hurn the ground and manage it in every prepet as in the case of a new bed. By the ail of the variety for Irrigation and the eastern exposure, the plants will most generally be insured in good time: After the planting, season is over, weed the bed clean; shad destroy every planter, the have at least one house, which may be called the packing over, weed the bed clean; shad destroy every planter, the have been appropriate to whole surface with litter from the stable after the mainer wed a sparsagus heis in wrinter, or with half rotted wheat aftaw so thick as to prevent all vegetation from apringing up through it. Let it remain that ecovered until the next winter, when the litter or straw is to be removed very clean, and may be insuled to earlie some other ground, and the apot burnt a treafed as heretofare directed. After the first year the burning may not be no heavy. I have no doubt but a bed constituted and treated in this mainer, will produce good plants for mainy years. L'ethigh it may become the dors and the spot burnt a treafed in this mainer, will produce good plants for mainy rears. L'ethigh it may become the dors and the spot burnt a treafed in this mainer, will produce good plants for mainy rears. L'ethigh it may become the dors are the burning may not be no heavy. I have no doubt but a bed constituted and treated in this mainer, will produce good plants for mainy rears. L'ethigh it may become the dors are the burning may not be no heavy. I have no doubt but a bed constituted and treated in this mainer, will produce good plants for mainy rears. L'ethigh it may be the constitute of plants, from the waits of the capture of the first half of the partie of the same of the plants of the capture of the first half of the partie of the part