

REMOVAL.

TIN F. REVELL,
TAILOR,
this mode of acquainting his
and the public generally, that
moved his shop to nearly op-
posite market house, and one door
from John Miller's dry good
store, where he will be
accommodate all those who
need to patronise him in his
moderate terms, and with
and despatch. He likewise
this opportunity of return-
ing interest thanks to all who
patronized him in his line of bu-
sine's commencement. And
those who are indebted to
come forward and settle their
as he cannot do without their
labour.
Feb. 7.

Dollars Reward.

from the subscriber about
of January, a negro man by
of JIM, about 25 years of
at 10 or 11 inches in height,
dark long face, his front teeth
uncommonly wide apart, he
chased of Mr. Cornelius Man-
St. Mary's county, and no
attempt to get back there
he has received a pass from
in the neighbourhood, and was
of Calvert county on his way to
The above reward will be

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop
Church-street, opposite the Post-
office, having provided himself with
gany, and other materials, for carry-
ing on the
Cabinet Making Business,
Solicits the public for a portion of
their custom, which will be thankfully
received.
He will likewise furnish and superintend
FUNERALS.
On the shortest notice, and most re-
asonable terms.
He will also attend to the business of
Upholstering and Paper Hanging.
JONATHAN WEEDON,
Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

**A COACH
FOR BALTIMORE**
(Five times a Week.)
In addition to the regular line of
three times a week, viz. Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday, a PRIVATE
Coach will run every Monday and
Friday throughout the winter, starting
from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's
at 8 o'clock, and arriving at Barnum's
Hotel the same afternoon.
Fare and allowance of baggage extra
as in mail line.



From the Connecticut Courant.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Feb. 19.
Mr. Woodcock and the like the fol-
lowing resolution:
Resolved, That the secretary of war be
required to lay before this House a statement
of the number of soldiers stationed at the
military academy, who have remained in
service of the United States five years,
and the number who have received com-
missions and resigned, on having been dis-
charged from service before the expiration
of five years; also, the number that have
in the military academy without commis-
sions, and the amount of money that has
been paid each; also, the amount paid to
adets between the time of their appoint-
ment and that of their being mustered at
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MISCELLANEOUS
From the Connecticut Courant.

On one of these occasions, the bathed 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
weather and without once dreaming of the
theories of Malthus, had emigrated from a
neighbouring hive, on finding that popula-
tion had reached its utmost limit in their
own narrow territory.
Each was said to be naturally fond of bees;
yet no man, we thought, carries his admira-
tion of these insects to the point of allow-
ing them to bivouac on his coat and small clothes,
particularly when he himself is in want of
such accommodations. As least so felt the
minister of —. Unwilling to remain longer
in the water, and yet afraid to provoke
the hostility of the angry insects, he made
several timid efforts to regain his property;
but the winged phalanx was every where
on the alert, and he only escaped from a
thorough stinging by plunging repeatedly
into the sea. In this dilemma he betook
himself to a little longer to the exercise of
swimming, in the hope that the kind
neighbourhood would pass by, and either
dismiss 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 far it but to run home with all his
might; yet even this was a disagreeable al-
ternative. The distance was not consider-
able, but still he might be seen—might be
met on the way, and what would his pa-
rishioners think, if they were told that their
minister was observed scamping through
the fields in a state of nudity? There were
puzzling reflections, but at last, he saw
a law, and at last the eccentric parson fairly
broke from his confinement at all hazards.
Taking the most circuitous route, he
hounded 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, unnot-
iced and unknown; but here, two or three
individuals employed in carrying clothes
to the bleaching green, became terribly
alarmed at the unwonted apparition of a
naked man. In an instant, down went
hand barrow, tub and watering pan, and
nimble as his service was, he was fairly
outrun by those he was so anxious to avoid,
but whom he now appeared to be pursuing.
"Preserve me! preserve me! Saw ye ever
the like o' that? Whaur's the body rinnin'
(he's mad! he's mad! Open the door! O,
open the door, we'll drap down wi' par-
fect fear!)" were the only sounds that salu-
ted his ears; but if it was bad to advance,
to retreat would have been still worse;
and the worthy parson bolted in at the
kitchen door, and hurried to his bed room,
in defiance of every obstacle. Here he had
leisure to reflect on this singular adventure,
and here he determined never again to ven-
ture into the sea, without taking precau-
tions against the intrusion of the bees.
(Dumfries Scot. Cour.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRANSACTIONS AT WASHINGTON.
Feb. 19.
The House of Representatives met at 10 o'clock
this morning, and the following resolutions
were passed:
Resolved, That the secretary of war be
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tions against the intrusion of the bees.
(Dumfries Scot. Cour.)

DECISION OF A JUSTICE.
It was only last week that an attorney re-
lated to us an anecdote which came within
his own practice. A man in a certain part
of this state had lived a warm of his own
bees, but from some dislike to the hive, the
bees left it, and were traced by various wit-
nesses to a neighbour's lot, where they en-
tered upon the limb of a tree. Information
was given to the owner, but in the mean
time another man discovered, and
proceeded to secure them; he had not how-
ever succeeded in his object, before the
owner arrived, and forbade his touching
the bees at the same time alleging that they
were his property. The man, now with-
ing took the bees, (though not on his own
land) and conveyed them to his own lot.
The dispute accordingly brought on the
before one of our judges, for the
recovery of the value of the bees. The
proof on the part of the plaintiff was, that
the bees were his, and that the defendant
converted them to his own use. The Justice,
however, for reasons which we shall not
here state, decided in favour of the de-
fendant, giving him costs, &c. whereupon the
attorney for the plaintiff filed a bill of ex-
ceptions, stating the points in dispute, which
the Justice admitted, and requested his wor-
ship to sign it. The Justice signed it, but
the words of the bill, "and the plaintiff
thereby claims the bees," were not signed.
The Justice said that the plaintiff had
not been proved to be the owner of the
bees, and that the defendant had proved
that he was the owner of the bees, and
that he had converted them to his own use.
(Dumfries Scot. Cour.)

AGRICULTURAL.

Cultivation of Tobacco.
By PETER MINN, Esq. of VIRGINIA.
From the Farmer.

OF REARING TOBACCO PLANTS.
A great scarcity of original land, suitable
for raising tobacco plants, beginning to
prevail 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 perma-
nent 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
hill facing to the east or south east, and
situated with respect to water, that a small
stream may be trained along the upper mar-
gin of it. If the soil is unfit for raising
plants, (which I have before described as a
rich loam, with a slight mixture of sand,)
cut proper soil from some other place and
cover the ground 6 or 8 inches thick with
it. Make a low wall of stone, along the
ends and lower side of the bed to keep the
soil in place. Then burn the ground
and manage it in every respect as in the
case of a new bed. By the aid of the water
for irrigation and the eastern exposure,
the plants will more readily be nurtured in
good time. After the planting season is
over, weed the bed clean, and destroy every
species of vegetation upon it, and cover
the whole surface with litter from the stable
after the manner we do asparagus beds in
winter, or with half rotted wheat straw so
thick as to prevent all vegetation from
springing up through it. Let it remain
thus covered until the next winter, when
the time for burning and sowing arrives,
weed the litter of straw it to be removed
very clean, and may be made to enrich some
other ground, and the spot burnt and treated
as heretofore directed. After the first year
the burning may not be so heavy. If the
ground has a bed constructed and tilled
in many years, it will produce good plants
in many years. Perhaps it may be con-
sidered of little value, from the want of
some rotation, or from the want of accu-
mulated charcoal on its surface, in which
case it will be easy to remove the earth and
replace the fresh soil in its place.

OF RAISING TOBACCO ON OLD LAND.
Some planters in America, particularly
about the Green Mountains, a habit of
planting tobacco on the 6th quality
land, which has been exhausted, but which
they have again raised, and which they
regard as the best tobacco. In every
respect, as they raised, as they did new,
or fresh land. This is considered by the
planter.

AGRICULTURAL.

OF FRIMING AND TOPPING.
A practice has prevailed to some extent
for several years, and is constantly becom-
ing more common, of not pruning or pull-
ing off any of the bottom leaves of tobacco,
when the plant fits to be topped. Some good
reasons, I think, are given for this innova-
tion upon the old practice. In the first
place, the pulling off these leaves, makes
many wounds, which are thought to pro-
duce a temporary check in the growth of
the plant. But the leaves left, gradually
moulder away, and drop off without aban-
doning much sap from the plant, and protect-
ing those above them, from decay and dirt, and
this practice is said to have the effect to
lessen, in a great degree, the proportion of
suckers from the root. The topping can
certainly be done more expeditiously, and
I presume at first, it would require more
care and attention, as the required number
of leaves are to be left exclusive of those,
which in the common way, would be pruned
off. I cannot speak at all from experi-
ence, about this method—but I think it is
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21
Geo. Barber,
Jno. T. Barber,
Adam Miller,
John Miller, jr.
Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821.

NOTICE.
ADAM & JOHN MILLER,
Having purchased of George & John
Barber, & Co. their well selected
STOCK OF GOODS,
offer them for sale (at their old stand)
on the most reasonable and accom-
modating terms for cash, or on punctual
dealers at short dates.
Oct. 11, 1821.

REMOVAL.
GEORGE McNEIR—TAILOR,
Respectfully acquaints his Friends and
the Public, that he has removed
his Shop,
One door below the Post Office,
Where he has on hand a general sup-
ply of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of Cloths, Castimere, Car-
nets, Cords and Vestings, which he
will sell or make up in the best and
most fashionable manner, at a short
notice, and on accommodating terms.
Those who wish to purchase bargain,
will find it to their advantage to give
him a call.
Annapolis, Nov. 8.

JUST PUBLISHED
And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,
**THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR-
RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS**
Of Cases Argued and Deter-
mined in the
GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF
APPEALS OF THE STATE OF
MARYLAND
From the year 1800 to 1805, Includ-
ing
Price—\$6 50.
Sept. 27.

the Castle of Schnallett, which, according
to the multiplied records of the inhabitants
of that part of Germany, is commonly
heard before the breaking out of heavy
wars. An article of the Journal of Frank-
fort, of the 16th of August, 1821, informs,
that the same had again made its ap-
pearance. The article is as follows:
Erzsbach, in Odenwald, August 10th.
The castle of Schnallett, which has been
pedition from the castle to Rosenheim.
This event took place in the night of the
8th to 9th August. From the records ac-
counts that were, as usual, taken on
that subject, the following is transcrib-
ed:—A little before midnight, a frightful
noise was heard in all the surrounding
country, which appeared to come from the
pains of the castle of Schnallett, with every
second the tumult increased, and a sound
similar to the thunder of cannons was dis-
tinctly heard; soon after, a noise as if
a train of artillery, baggage, wagons, and
such like heavy carriages, by hundreds
were passing in full gallop, in the mean
time, a noise was heard in the air, as if
every where, and the most tremendous bur-
ricanes were let loose to rage, and yet
in the least commotion was perceived, even in
the smallest trees. In the midst of this im-
pult, it appeared as if thousands of voices
were trying out, hurrah and halloo! and
amongst these sounds were heard trumpets,
alternating with the noise of drums and
drumming, and the barking of dogs; but
the neighing of horses and the rattling of
arms were the most distinctly heard. The
village inhabitants of all the adjacent vil-
lages, viz. those of Ober- and Neckar, Lan-
gen-Brachbach, Heinsbach, Bellstein, Grund-
bach, Oberbach, Oberreppert, Kirch-
feld, Heinsbach, &c. witnessed this fright-
ful spectacle, which lasted almost two full
hours, and it was common to say that every-
thing was as if it were the day of Armageddon,
and that the inhabitants of the world were
about to be destroyed. The noise of the
train of artillery, baggage, wagons, and
such like heavy carriages, by hundreds
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