Cabinet Making Business licits the public for a portion of ir custom, which will be thankfully eived.

eived.

He will likest e furnish and superintend grant will likest e furnish and superintend grant will like to the will like

the shortest notice, and most res able terms.

will also at 6 d to the business of pholstering and Paper Hauging JONATHAN WEEDON.
Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.



A COACH FOR BALTIMORD (Five times a Week.)

In addition to the regular In addition to the regular me of the times a week, riz. Tuesday, nursday and Saturday, a RIVATE bach will run every Monday and riday throughout the winter, starting of Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley 8 o'clock, and arriving at Barnum; otel the same afternoon.

Fare and a lowance of baggage same in mail line.

in mail line. For scats please apply at M. corpe Shaw's Store, Church street maspolis. Jan. 31, 1822.

Take Notice.

All, persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, e requested to call and settle their so units. Those which are of long standing, ey expect to have settled by the first arch, or the debtors may expect suits is They have on hand, and intend keeping,

Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feet, their New Warehouse on the whart, here persons may be applied on the

est moderate terms J. BARBER. January 17.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. Respectfully informs the voters of nne-Arundel county, and the city of nnapolis, that he is a Candidate for e office of Sheriff of said county, at ne sheriffalty election to be held in

Annapolis, Oct. 25. Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing etween George and John Buber, & o. has been mutually dissolved. All ersons indebted to the said firm are equested to settle either by bond or ote on or before 1st December nut, nd those who have claims against said rm are requested to present them for ayment to John Miller, jun. who is uthorised to adjust and settle the conerns of said firm. In Mr. Millers bsence, either of the aforesaid firm vill be duly authorised to adjust and

Adam Miller, John Miller, jr. Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821.

NOTICE.

Geo. Barber,

Jno. T. Barber,

ADAM & JOHN MILLER, laving 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 accommodating terms for cash, or o puccial dealers at short dates. Oct. 11, 1821.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE M.NEIR-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 sep-

FALL & WINTER GOODS, Consisting of Cloths, Castimeres, Cartister, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and the best an most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a coll, 3W. Annapolis, Nov. 8.

JUST PUBLISHED And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR. P.18 & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND CHURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive, PRICE __ 26 50. Sept. 27.

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(100) 主式集体重 THE SANGEROUSE THEREDAY, WARRIES, 1888.

- PRINCED AND STREET

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCHISTER BELLEVIER

Price- Three Dollars per Junum CONGRESS

MOUSE of REPLECENTATIVES.

The best of the Parties of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the servicery of war he irrited to tay be don't have retained at the influence of the lifety principal at the lifety, academy, who have remained in so arrives of the lifety before the reprinted to make the lifety, academy, who have reprived committed the number who have reprived committed from service before the expiration of the years also, the hamber that have for the military acidemy without committed from service before the expiration of the years also, the hamber that have not the hilliant acidemy without committed to make between the time of their appointment and that of their being mustared at the sademy, and the time of receiving conjustions and entering the service of the U. lates; also, the number educated at the ates: also, the number educated at the demy, who were in the service during late war; also, the expense of maintain; g the officers and instructors of the Acamy each year since 1802; and the ex-nse of ammunition which has been furshed for the use of the academy; and the kliers who have been stationed at the aca-my for the assistance of the officers and dets since its establishment and also, the dets since its establishment—and also, the imbber of endets educated at this academy nee its establishment; distinguishing those he are this leave; at officers and soldiers the the defence of their soldiery, artified in the service.

On motion of Bir. Hardin, it was Beschend That these tests and the service.

ting of seven members of this house, he inted, whose duty it shall be to en projected, whose duty it shall be to en-later whether any part of the public ex-enditure can be retremened without detri-ment to the public services; and whether her too any officet or appointments in the covernment of the United States which we become useless and unnecessary, and in be dispensed with, and that the comittee have learn to report by bill or other

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

IN SENATE. Wadnesday, Feb. 20.
The bill to apportion representation among the several states according to the fourth census, was read the third time and passed—ages 26, noes 18—and was re-turned to the other house for concurrence in the amendment made by the senate. HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES. A motion was made by Mr. Taylor of NY, that, until otherwise ordered, the dai-

y hour of meeting should be at 11 o'clock, astead of 12. This motion was agreed to, to the flouse hereafter meets at 11 o'clock. MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.
The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Little in the chair, mittee of the whole, Mr. Little in the chair, on the bill making, appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1822. A good deal of discussion took place on this bill; and at a late hour the blanks having been filled, the bill was reported by the compiltee of the whole to the house, and without deciding thereon, the house adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Thursday, Feb. 21.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of Tdeaday, (the Bankrupi Bill) Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Ohr. Woodson rose and addressed the house jut a speech of nearly two hours opposed to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, the was followed by Mr. Downder, in favour of the motion, who occupied the floor until nearly 30 clock; when

Mr. Nelson, of Va moved that the committee rise and report; which was agreed to, and have obtained to sit again.

Priday, Feb. 22.
MINTARY APPROPRIATION BILL.
The house craumed the consideration of the unfinished builder of yesterday, (the hilliary appropriation All)—tend alleraome debuts the house seloutned.

Siturate Per 23.

Mr. Easts, from the committee on navel affairs, responsed to be discharged from the further consideration of the pretitions of Marcas de Vilera and Arnald Stuttlemard. (who pray the interposition of Linguistemard.) (who pray the interposition of Linguistemard.) (who pray the interposition of congress to release them felty pretition of Linguistemard.) (who pray the interposition of Linguistemard.) (who pray the interposition of Linguistemard.) (who pray the interposition of Linguistemard.) (where they are combined to the period of Linguistemard.) (where they are combined to the Prantisem of the United States.

Mr. Coets remarked, that, from an are amination of the petition, and doctoments friended to, throe was released to the period larve flat see nath about proposition and finite rement upon the rights of the petition of the studention of the proposition of the petition in a released to the petition of the studention of the studential of the studention of the studential of the studential

Miscellevanious

From the Connecticut Courant.

From the Connecticut Courant.

MORALIST.

There is no virtue more acceptable to God, and practice, more conducive to human happiness, than resignation to the divine will. He, who presumes to question the wisdom, the goodness, and the paternal solicitude for the felicity of man, of the SUPREME BEING, is guilty of the most severe punishment. That wisdom which is displayed in the economy of the wast system of creation—that goodness, which every page in the volume of nature within in language the most forcible and endearing; that guing the volume of nature exhibits in lan-guing of the most forcible and endearing; that paternal, solicitude, which the scheme of redemption and pardon so gloriously illus-trates, should silence every muritur when we are chastised for the most benevolent purposes, and corrected that we may be more searthy of those unfiding loys for which we are unimately designed. This globe was not constructed for the eternal abode of an immortal soul. We should view all its conference and all its constructed for the eternal abode of an immortal soul. 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 complarency, and will surely receive an abundant reward. Resignation can
alleviate the distresses of this life, calm its ceive an abundant revard. Resignation can alleviate the distresses of this life, calm its varied troubles, pour a ray of comfort to enliven the vale of tears through which our pligrimage 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 arrain Omniscince at the tribunat of huarraign Omniscience at the tribunal of human presumption.

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

Extract from the Marylandische Teutche Zeitung, of January 16th, 1822.

Zellung, of January 16th, 1022.

1. Perhaps many of our readers are acquainted with the history of the ghost of the Castle of Schnalleyt, which, according to the multiplied retords of the inhabitants of that part of Germany, is community hand before the krasting out of heavy of that part of termany, is commonly heard before the breaking out of havy wars. An article of the Journal of Frankfort, of the 16th of August, 1821, informs, that the same had again made its appearance. The article is as follows:

"Erbach, in Odenwald, August 10th
The castle Soirit has again becominger."

The castle Spirit has again begun hiven? pedicion from Schnellett to Rodenstein.—
This event took place in the highs of the 8th to 9th August. From the recorded accounts that were, as "youl, taken on that subject, the following is transcribed.—A little before midnight, a frightful noise was heard in all the surrounding to the castle of Schniellert, with every viscound the turnel increase and as sound within to the thurder of cannons was distinctly heard; show after, a noise as if a train of artillery, bageage wigons, and such, illies heavy carriages; by huntreds were passing in find gallog; in the mean time, a noise was heard in the air, as if every depth, and the host trempindous hour freamtwick (commotion, was perteived, even in the smallest trees.) In the middle of this full right, it is passed as if thousands a viving only librarial distribution of the residual howling with the noise of drams and of draught with the noise of drams and of draught with the noise of drams and of draught in the middle of this full right, it is passed as in the introduction, with the noise of drams and of draught howling with the noise of drams and of draught howling with the noise of drams and of draught howling with the noise of drams and of draught howling with the noise of drams and of draught in the middle of this full right, and were traved by virious with the neighing of hopses and the ratilling of a forest and the neighing of hopses and the ratilling of a forest and the neighing of hopses and the ratilling of a forest and the neighbour of hopses and the ratilling of a forest and the neighbour of hopses and the ratilling of the neighbour of the neighbour of hopses and the ra country, which appeared to come from the

Life owns in every pause the freshening

And one short shudder warms thro' many

On one of these occasions, the bather had no sooner regained the green sward, than he observed to his astonishment, that his 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 population had reached its utmost limit in their

own narrow territory
Poets are said to have aturally fond of bees;
yet no man, we believe, carries his admiration of these insects so far as to allow them to bivousck on his coat and small clothes --particularly when he himself is in want of but the wing diphalanx was every where on the alert, and he only escaped from a thorough stinging by blunging repeatedly into the Dea. In this dilemma he betook himself a little longer to the exercise of swimming, in the hope that some kind neighbour 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 disamounted whether 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 alternative. The distance was not considerable, but still he might be seen—might be met on the way, and what would his patishioners think, i they were told that their minister was observed scampering through the fields in a state of nudity? These were puzzling reflections; but necessity has no law, and at last the eccentric parson fairly broke from his confinement at all hazards.

Taking the most circuitons route, he 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 pares 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 maked man. In an instant, down went hand barrow, tub and watering pan, and nimble as his reverence was, he was fairly nimble as his reverence 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? the like o' that? Whaur's the body rinnin? He's mad! he's mad! Open the door! O, open the door! O, open the door! O, open the door, or we'll drap down wi' parfect fear!" were the only sounds that salubed his ears; but if it was bad to advance, to retreat would have been still worse; and the worthy parson botted in at the manse door, and burried to his bed room, in defiance of every obstacle. Here behad leisure to reflect on this singular adventure; and here hefdetermined never again to venture into the Dee, without taking precautions against the intrusion of the bees [Dumfries (Scot, Coar.) [Dumfries (Scot, Conr.)

Animate of the bill. In B. No proof that the bees belonged to the pilinis. B. No proof that the bees belonged to the pilinis. The No proof that the bees belonged to the pilinis. The Why said the Attorney, you admitted that to have been proved. Beckinste said Justice, they have no six result, you have to both them according to take. This is matter offset, and happened in this enlightened era of the state of Country of the state of Country of the state of Country of the state of the

paralle of the control of the contro be actually the ease. [Cheltenham Chron.

CHESAPEARE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

From the New York American, Feb. 20. Measures have recently been taken to complete the canal connecting the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. The sum re-quired in addition to what has already been expended is \$600,000, and from the most expended is \$600,400, 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 confined to Philadelphia and Baltimore "The contemplated connection of the Raviton and Delaware, which must soon follow, will extend the advantages of this internal navigation to our own city, which each under the to our own city, which, even under the present difficulties of communication, has in some measure become the sea-port of Philadelphia, and, with the facilities of ca-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 counfort of his parishoners, which were pretty generally delivered, in orderly rotation, in the course of the year. On being remion strated with by some of his hearers, with all due submission, for having preached the same sermon to them, and from the same text, on the preceding Sunday, he vindicated himself, with his wonted simplicity, by declaring that he was sure he had laid them right, but supposed his wife must have shuffled them.—Eng. Paper.

AGBICULTUBAL.



By PETER MINOR, Esq of VIRGINIA.

From the Farmer. OF REARING TOBACCO PLANTS.

A great scarcity of original land, suitable for raising tobacco plants, beginning to presult 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 suggests the following as the best mode of making and preserving an artificial bed—
Choose a piece of ground at the foot of a bill fronting to the east or south east, and so situated with respect to water, that a small stream may be trained along the uppermargin of it. If the soil is unfit for raising plants. (which I have before described as rich loam, with a slight mixture of sand, cart proper soil from some other place and the ground 6 or 8 inches tilck with it. Make a low wall of stone, along the ends and lower side of the bed to keep this fends and lower side of the bed to keep this soil in its 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 most generally be insured 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 atable effort the manner we'do assertants beds in ry 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, when the litter or straw is to be removed very clean, and may be made to enrich sound other ground, and the spot burnt & trected as heretofore directed .After the first year the burning may not be so heavy. I have no doubt but a bed constructed and treated for many years. Pechaps it may become their do plants for many years. Pechaps it may become their do plants, from the want of some rolation, or from too great an accumulation of charchalon its surface, in which ence it will be easy to remove the earth and substitute frish soit in its place.

OF RAISING TOBACCO, ON OLD

OF RAISING TOBACCO. ON OLD LAND.

Some planters in Albemarle, particularly about the Green Modulatin, a region celebrated for rating tobacco of the first quality, have ascertained that their old land, which had been once annuited, but made rich again by the use of clover and pratter. will produce as about tobacco in every resi-pech, as that raised an their best new or fresh land, This is considered by the plan-

per acres given, and the croin then culti-vated in the usual way.

I highly approve the hint of one of your correspondents, of sowing corn, and turn-ing in hogs at the periods of the different ploughings of old land, and shall avail my-self of his advice this spring in an experi-ment I am making upon clover land.

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 become ing more common, or not priming or pulling of 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 produce 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 deeay 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 exactionally, the first 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 prim. which in the common way, would be prim. ed 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 economy 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

going under ground and opening in the middle of the house. Two of these flues one on each side, are sufficient for a house one on each side, 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 burning a brick kiln. By the draft of air, which goes constantly to support this fire, all the heat is carried to support the strength of the risk present and the side of t 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 all used for firing.

OF THE GONSTRUCTION OF TO-

BACCO HOUSES.
A little more expense and attention than is commonly given to the plan & construc-tion of our tobacco houses, would I think, greatly diminish the labour and trouble of 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 inse-cure as often to permit leaks during hard rains; thereby greatly injuring the tobacco while it hangs up; while the body of the house is a onen, that tobacco taken, down open, that tohacco taken down and bulked away for striping or prizing, of-ten gets completely dry by the piercing winds 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 ne-gro cabins, their harns, their tobacco bous-es and stables, scarcely deserved the name hestowed on them. There is much truth in the charge, and if nothing clee will do, let our interest dictate an effort to wipe it. off. A single trial, I am surer would con-vince any planter of its expediency and ex. hibit, even in bullding tobacco houses, a verification of Mr. Burke's political maxim sthat the road to sconomy lays through ex-

I will close these remarks, by recommending to every planter, it have at least one house, which may be called the packing and prizing house, constructed somewhat after this manner. Build it near the foot of a hill which shall somewhat serein it from the picking northwest winds. Latit be 20 feet square and two stories high allegists to the first story of stone 8 feet pitch; one side of the liouse tone partly below the ground according to the declivity of the hill. The second story of framework, having allegists with corner posts, and braces only, and enclosed with plank, alleged on perpendicularly, and the roof coyeled with shingles. The lower story is to haused chiefly for stripping and packing, and through with shingles. The forest only, and the control of the well-fixed for this, construct two garners one on each sife the centre door, 4 feet high, 6 feet wide and the whole length of the house. This penditure. and the whole length of the house. This will leave a passage B feet, by 20; which is ample room to strip in. A cheap store could be fixed in this passage for the comfort of the atrippers in cold weather. Let could be fixed in this passage for the comfort of the atrippers in cold weather. Let
the genera be raised one foot from the
ground, and made air tight, by using well
heatoned plank tonguid and groved. In
these garners pack the tablectes it comes
in order for prizing—and flicts a covering
made in ceclians like batteridents; phat will
just fall pithin the marger and placts. This
will just fall pithin the marger and placts. It
the whole space. Weight this rovering well
with itone, and lay chant lade moder,
thickly over he whole in the this way the
bashed will be privetly accurate, and indepgo no shahife until it is time to prize it—
The plifts may be fixed at the side of the
hour, inder a sheat