

CABINET MAKING

The Subscriber, at his Shop, Church street, opposite the Post Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c.

Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will take a formal and superior.

FUNERALS.

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable 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 same as in mail.

For seats please apply at Mr. George Shaw's Store, Church street, Annapolis, Jan. 31, 1822.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of **GEORGE & JOHN BARBER**, are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of

Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed.

At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.

G. & J. BARBER.

January 17.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffly election to be held in 1824.

Annapolis, Oct. 25.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorized to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorized to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber,
John T. Barber,
Adam Miller,
John Miller, jr.

Annapolis, 3th 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 accommodating 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 supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Caracul, 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 HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS
Of Cases Argued and Determined in the
GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND
From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive.
Price—\$6 50.
Sept. 27.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER

[VOL. LXXVII]

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1822.

[NO. 40.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. Woodcock laid on the table the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before this house a statement of the number of cadets educated at the military academy, who have remained in the service of the United States five years; and the number who have received commissions and resigned, or have been discharged from service before the expiration of five years; also, the number that have left the military academy without commissions, and the amount of money that has been paid each; also, the amount paid to cadets between the time of their appointment and that of their being mustered at the academy, and the time of receiving commissions and entering the service of the United States; also, the number educated at the academy, who were in the service during the late war; also, the expense of maintaining the officers and instructors of the Academy each year since 1802; and the expense of ammunition which has been furnished for the use of the academy; and the soldiers who have been stationed at the academy for the assistance of the officers and cadets since its establishment; and also, the number of cadets educated at the academy since its establishment; distinguishing those who are the sons of officers and soldiers who have fallen in the defence of their country, or died in its service.

On motion of Mr. Hardin, it was Resolved, That a select committee, consisting of seven members of this house, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to enquire whether any part of the public expenditure can be retrenched without detriment to the public service, and whether there be any offices or appointments in the government of the United States which have become useless and unnecessary, and can be dispensed with, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of Saturday, (the Bankrupt Bill.) Mr. Taylor in the chair. The discussion continued till past 3 o'clock, when the house adjourned.

IN SENATE—Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The bill to apportion representation among the several states according to the fourth census, was read the third time and passed—yeas 26, nays 18—and was returned to the other house for concurrence in the amendment made by the senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A motion was made by Mr. Taylor of N.Y. that, until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting should be at 11 o'clock, instead of 12. This motion was agreed to, so the house 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, 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 committee 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 Tuesday, (the Bankrupt Bill.) Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Woodson rose and addressed the house in a speech of nearly two hours opposed to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Lowndes, in favour of the motion, who occupied the hour until nearly 3 o'clock; when

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

Friday, Feb. 22.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.
The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, (the Military appropriation bill)—and after some debate the house adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 23.

Mr. Enstis, from the committee on naval affairs, requested to be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of Marcos de Villers and Arnold Guillemard, (who pray the interruption of congress to release them from prison in Pensacola, where they are confined by the acting governor of West Florida;) and moved also that the petition, together with accompanying documents, be referred to the President of the United States.

Mr. Cooke remarked, that, from an examination of the petition and documents referred to, there was reason to apprehend there had been such an usurpation and infringement upon the rights of the petitioners as required the intervention of this house. He therefore moved that the petition be referred to a committee of the whole house on the State of the Union.

Mr. Hardin understood the import of the memorial to be, that the petitioners had been long citizens of Pensacola, and officers under the government of Spain; that they departed from the territory pursuant to treaty, and returned as private individuals, for the purpose of revisiting the land of their nativity, and to enjoy their property. He denied the authority powers which the government claimed, and stated that the petitioners were proceeding in his remarks, when Mr. Enstis being about to withdraw, was way for a motion to adjourn, which was

agreed to—yeas 41; & thereupon the house adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 27.

TRANSACTIONS AT PENSACOLA.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the Order of the Day, being the unfinished business of Saturday, and the question recurring to a motion to discharge the committee on Military Affairs from the consideration of the petition of the two Spaniards imprisoned in Pensacola by the orders of the Acting Governor.

Mr. Hardin, of Kentucky, who was entitled to the floor at the hour of adjournment on Saturday, delivered his sentiments on the question, denying the constitutionality of the imprisonment of these men, and asserting the existence, in every territory of the United States, of those rights which are, under our constitution, reciprocal to local allegiance; viz. right to freedom of person, of religion, trial by jury, the writ of habeas corpus, &c.

No question was taken on the subject previous to the adjournment, which took place before four o'clock.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Pinkney the house did no business on Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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 and unnumbered crimes. It is wisdom displayed in the economy of the vast system 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 scheme of redemption and pardon so gloriously illustrates, should silence every murmur when we are chastised for the most benevolent purposes, and corrected that we may be more worthy of those unfading joys for which we are ultimately designed. This globe was not constructed for the eternal abode 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; 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 complacency, and will surely receive an abundant reward. 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 pilgrimage must be made, and cheer 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 human presumption.

Translated for the Fed. Gazette.

THE GHOST OF THE CASTLE OF SCHNELLERT.

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

"Perhaps many of our readers are acquainted with the history of the ghost of the Castle of Schnellert, 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 Frankfurt, 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 Spirit has again been hissed!—This event took place in the night of the 8th to 9th August. From the recorded accounts that were, as usual, taken on that subject, the following is transcribed:—A little before midnight, a frightful noise was heard in all the surrounding country, which appeared to come from the ruins of the castle of Schnellert, with every second the tumult increased, and a sound similar to the thunder of cannons was distinctly 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 storm, and the most tremendous hurricane were let loose to rage, and yet not the least commotion was perceived, even in the smallest trees. In the midst of this tumult, it appeared as if thousands of voices were crying out, hurrah! and hallo! and amongst these sounds were heard trumpets, alternating with the noise of drums and of dreadful howling and barking of dogs; but the neighing of horses and the rattling of arms were the most distinctly heard. The united inhabitants of all the adjacent villages, viz. those of Oberkeinsbach, Langen Brobach, Heimbach, Belsheim, Grundbach, Eberbach, Oberespritz, Kirchbrot, Reicholzheim, witnessed this frightful spectacle, which lasted almost two full hours, and at last seemed to subside, that every wish to hear or see it ceased; the hellish noise was even heard at Ashholder and Volbach. All the inhabitants of that neighbourhood declared, that never any thing like this was heard before; and those of Oberkeinsbach, who have often heard the explosion of the spirit of Schnellert's castle, declare, that the former ones can by no means be compared to the present, and that nothing also was expected than the approaching end of the world. On former occasions nothing was seen, but on this after the noisy army had entered Rottenstein, a blood red cross, surrounded all sides by fiery hells, and a great many black clouds in the shape of comets, were seen towards the east, which finally dissolved into blood, and a stream of fire which seemed to carry on and bury all in its torrent, and disappeared with a most extraordinary crash, such as if mountains were falling down; after which the sky appeared

clear and serene, and with this bright sky shone the stars with their bright light. The light of the stars, which was extraordinary, appeared to be a light of a pale, foggy kind, of which most of the people here have heard before, and which, though it should not encourage the approach of the last day, it certainly indicates dreadful things to come, and for which we are looking with awful expectations. How long the ghost will remain at Rottenstein, time only will tell.

W. S.

Whimsical Anecdote.

The following anecdote is related of a Galloway clergyman, who was much celebrated among his contemporaries for his wit and his humour, and who is even supposed by some to have been the real author of "Mary's Dream," a ballad, which, brief and unpretending as it is, probably opens more beautifully than any poem in the English language, and which, in the absence of almost every other proof of literary excellence, has long been celebrated to the name of Lowe. From this individual's penance to the margin of the Dee, was only a step, and "many a time and oft" when tired with study or fatigued by business, he found it delightfully refreshing to sport a midist waters, exclaiming with the poet, "Lid owns in every pause the freshening power, And one short shudder warms thro' many an hour."

On one of these occasions, the bathers 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 population had reached its utmost limit in their own narrow territory.

Poets are said to be naturally fond of bees; yet no man, we believe, carries his admiration of these insects so far as to allow them to bivouac on his coat 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 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 himself into the water. 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 disappointed—the time was wearing away—the water was getting rather chill—and he appeared to have nothing 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 parishioners think, if 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 circuitous 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 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 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 of that? What's the body rinnin' for? He's mad! he's mad! Open the door, or open the door, or we'll drop down wi' our feet fear!" were the only sounds that saluted his ears; but if it was bad to advance, to retreat would have been still worse; and the worthy parson bolted in at the manse 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 venture into the Dee, without taking precautions against the intrusion of the bees.

(Dumfries (Scot. Cour.)

DECISION OF A JUSTICE.

It was only last week that an attorney related to us an anecdote which came within his own practice. A man in a certain part of this state had lived a swarm of his own bees, but from some dislike to the hive, the bees left it, and were traced by various witnesses to a neighbour's lot, where they gathered upon the limb of a tree. Information being given to the owner, but in the mean time another man discovered, and proceeded to secure them; he had not however, 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, notwithstanding took the bees, (though not on his own land,) and converted them to his own use. The owner accordingly brought an action before one of our modern justices, 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 name, decided in favour of the defendant, giving him costs, &c. whereupon the attorney for the plaintiff filed a bill of exceptions, stating the points and grounds on which the justice admitted, and requested his worship to sign it. The justice signed it, but afterwards interlined between his name and the words of the bill, "N. B. No proof that the bees belonged to the plaintiff." Why? said the Attorney, you admitted that they have been proved—Because, said Justice, they have no ear mark; you can't hold them according to law. This is matter of fact, and happened in this enlightened era of the state of Connecticut. Journal.

ANIMAL INSTINCTS.

We do not think the instinct of instinct ever contained a more extraordinary instance than we find about to relate, and

which truth, whereof we pledge ourselves, a few days since, Mr. Joseph Lane, of Pa. is the parish of Arbalworth, in this county, on his return home, turned his horse into a field in which it had been accustomed to graze. A few days before this the parish had been about to come, but the horse had been pitched in the stable of the house, in the morning Mr. Lane, being the horse, and caused an active search to be made in the vicinity, when the following singular circumstance transpired:—Thwarted, as may be supposed, feeling lame, made his way out of the field by outstriking the gate with his mouth, and went straight to the same farrier's shop; a distance of a mile and a half. The farrier had no sooner opened his shed than the horse, which had evidently been standing there some time, advanced to the forge and held up the silling foot, the farrier instantly began to examine the hoof, discovered the injury, took off the shoe, and replaced it more carefully, on which the horse immediately turned about and set off at a merry pace for his well-known pasture. Whilst Mr. Lane's servants were on the search, they chanced to pass by the forge, and on mentioning their supposed loss, the farrier replied, "Oh, he has been here and shod, and gone home again," which on their return they found to be actually the case. [Cheltenham Chron.

CHESAPEAKE 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 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 confined to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The contemplated connection of the Hariton and Delaware, 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 seat of Philadelphia, and with the facilities of canal 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 products of the country that centers in that city.

A CLERICAL ANECDOTE.

It is related of an incumbent in the county of York, that he had precisely twelve written sermons, for the edification and comfort of his parishioners, which were pretty generally delivered, in orderly rotation, in the course of the year. On being renoustrated 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.

AGRICULTURAL.

Cultivation of Tobacco.

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 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 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 hill fronting to the east or south east, and so situated with respect to water, that a small stream may be trained along the upper margin 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,) cart 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 this soil in its place. Then turn 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 stable after the manner we do asparagus beds in winter, or with half vatted 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 some other ground, and the spot burnt & treated as heretofore directed. After the first year the burning may not be so heavy. I have no doubt but a bed constructed and treated in this manner, will produce good plants for many years. Perhaps it may become more rotten, or from too great accumulation of charcoal on its surface, in which case it will be easy to remove the earth and substitute fresh soil in its place.

OF RAISING TOBACCO ON OLD LAND.

Some planters in Albemarle, particularly about the Green Mountain, a region celebrated for raising tobacco of the first quality, have ascertained that their old lands, which had been once exhausted, but made rich again by the use of clover and plaster, will produce as good tobacco in every respect, as that raised on their best new or fresh land. This is considered by the plan-

ters among the most important advantages, they can derive from the introduction of plaster. On a very small portion of the Green Mountain, a new plantation has been made. An eminent planter from the neighbourhood has mentioned, describing the following as the process:—A goodly and judiciously chosen piece of ground, which has been exhausted by the use of tobacco, and which is to be given over to the raising of tobacco, a good coat may be laid on, for instance, in October or November, plaster the land at the rate of one bushel per acre, and allow it to lie deep and as well as a good 3 horse plough will effect it. In February or March, take advantage of an open spell of weather, and plough it again with two horses, first allowing another bushel of plaster per acre. This ploughing, besides completely pulverizing the earth, and diffusing the decomposed vegetable matter, exposes the cut worm (now in a chrysalis state) to be destroyed by the succeeding cold weather. From this time, until it is to be killed, the ground may be kept light & clear with harrows, when a third ploughing, and a third plastering of one bushel per acre is given, and the crop then cultivated in the usual way.

I highly approve the hint of one of your correspondents, of sowing corn, and turning in hogs at the periods of the different ploughings of old land, and shall avail myself of his advice this spring in an experiment 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 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 decay and dirt, and this practice is said to have the effect to lessen, in a great degree, the promotion of suckers from the root. The topping can certainly be done more expeditiously, tho' 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 primed off. I cannot speak at all from experience, about this method—but I think it is worthy of trial.

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 by a regular flue built of stone or brick, going under ground and opening in the middle of the house. Two of these flues 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 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 CONSTRUCTION OF TOBACCO 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 insecure as often to permit leaks during hard rains; thereby greatly injuring the tobacco while it hangs up; while the body of the house is so open, that tobacco taken down and bulked away for stripping or pricing, often 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 tobacco houses, their barns, their tobacco houses and stables, scarcely deserved the name bestowed on them. There is much truth in the charge, and if nothing else will do, let our intricate estate an effort to wipe it off. A single trial, I am sure, would convince any planter of its expediency, and exhibit, even in building tobacco houses, a verification of Mr. Burke's political maxim "that the road to economy lays through expenditure."

I will close these remarks, by recommending to every planter, to have at least one house, which may be called the parking and pricing house, constructed somewhat after this manner. Build it near the foot of a hill which shall command a breeze from the picking northwest winds. Let it be 20 feet square and two stories high, the first story of stone 6 feet pitch; one side of the house to be partly below the ground according to the declivity of the hill. The second story of frame-work, having a gable, with corner posts and braces only, and enclosed with plank nailed on perpendicular, and the roof covered with shingles. The lower story is to be used chiefly for stripping and pricing, and in order to be well fixed for this, construct two gables on each side the centre door, 4 feet high, 6 feet wide and the whole length of the house. This will leave a passage 8 feet by 10; which is ample room to strip in. A cheap stove could be fixed in this passage for the comfort of the strippers in cold weather. Let the gables be raised one foot from the ground, and made air tight, by using well seasoned plank tongued and grooved. In these gables pack the tobacco, as it comes, in order for pricing—and after a covering made in sections like batten doors, that will just fall within the gables and exactly fill the whole space. Weigh the tobacco, with stone, and lay clean inside timber, thickly over the whole. In this way the tobacco will be perfectly secure, and undergo no change until it is time to price it. The prices may be fixed at the side of the house, under a shed.