

at Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel, formerly kept by George Mana, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most untravelling attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage. March 23. 21

An Overseer Wanted

To take charge of a Tobacco plantation—A respectable Man who can bring satisfactory testimony of his character and capacity, will meet with an eligible situation and good wages. Apply at this office. July 6. 6

To Bridge Builders.

The Commissioners for building a Bridge over South River, distant from the city of Annapolis about four miles, are prepared to contract for the building thereof; they therefore invite the attention of Bridge builders to this subject, and request that they will forward their proposals, or apply in person. As the commissioners wish to have the advice of persons more experienced in the erection of bridges than themselves, the materials and construction of the bridge will be determined on after a proper consideration of the estimates and plans which may be submitted to them. Any communication addressed to the commissioners of the South-River Bridge Company Annapolis, will receive immediate attention. Henry Maynadier, President. June 29.

The Editors of National Intelligencer, the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, will insert the above for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

On application to the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as chief judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Wm. Young, of the said county, stating that he is in actual custody for debt, and praying for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, and that his person may be released from confinement on the terms prescribed by law, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Young, having satisfied me that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application;—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Young be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the county court of Anne-Arundel on the third Monday in September next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some news paper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the said third Monday in September next, to appear before said county court on the said day for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Young should not have the benefit of the said acts of insolvency. Given under my hand and seal this 10th April, 1820. J. T. CHASE, (Seal.)

James Murdock intends preferring a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of insolvency. Juns 15.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 19th day of August next, at the house of Samuel Ward, one negro woman named Bett, one negro woman named Hannah Switz and taken as the property of Samuel Ward, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Zachariah M'Conry, for the use of Joseph Owens. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash. BENJ. GAITHER, shff. A. A. C. July 20. 4

The Visitors and Governors of the Institution having determined to appoint an additional Professor, the duties shall be "to teach the Language grammatically, with Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, grammar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under Professor of Languages;" and he fixed the salary at \$500 per annum, together with one half of the amount of the tuition money, and price of tuition being fixed at \$24 annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the second of September next. Candidates requested to make personal application in order that they may be examined to their qualifications; but such as not conveniently attend in person, requested to transmit testimonials of their qualifications, addressed to the Secretary of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Washington, and the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above 3 times, and forward their accounts to this office. July 27.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having a large and commodious Boarding House near the Church, recently occupied by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her patronage, may be assured every exertion will be made to procure their comfort and satisfaction. A very Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers with entire confidence, rely upon the Horses being carefully attended to. March 12.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5,600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in the County of Col. Mercer, and the property of Col. Mercer, and is now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince-George's County. These lands are considered to be the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, and the plaster cultivation; abound with wood and timber, and have several springs of water. The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, corn house. If suitable to purchasers, or if they will be sold in small parcels. Gray, living with John Mercer Esqr. will show the premises. In Baltimore to JAMES CARROLL. March 12.

Irish Linen Warehouse

No. 2 North Charles street, Baltimore. The subscriber imports and constantly supplied with every description of IRISH LINENS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. He has now hand 150 cases of 3-4 white linens, fine and coarse, ditto half bleached and brown, 6-4 & 10-4 diaper & damask table cloth, 3-4 diaper, 5-4 sheetings, 7-8 lawns, Dowllas, Droghedas, Derris, Dingle Linen Checks. The above goods have all been imported this spring, and as they are consigned from the Manufacturer, will be found as cheap as any in America. W. R. ADAIR. He has also in Store, Madeira Wine of very superior quality, Brass Wire, 2 Lustres, London made cloths and blue cloths. April 20.

FOR SALE,

The House in which the subscriber present resides. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and examine the terms will be liberal. NICHOLS & S. J. WATSON. June 1.

Modern Characters

Just published and for Sale Geo. Shaw's Sket. Dec. 23.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Debt on Bond and Single Bills, assumpt generally, Debt on Bond and Single Bills, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c. May 10.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, GRAY-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Three Dollars per Annum.

AGRICULTURAL.

POTATOES.

HANOVER, (N. H.) July 16. I have early potatoes, set sticks in the plants which first blossom, and preserve their roots for the following year. I have good potatoes, let them be as green potatoes. There is no greater mistake than to plant late. There is a great difference between a late and ripe potatoe as between a late and ripe apple. But potatoe require a long season to ripen. They should be planted as soon as the ground is open, and dug early in the fall rains. They are called solid or juicy, and are green potatoes. When they are dry and mealy, they have been exposed to the sun, and they should be taken to clean them before putting them into the more dry earth adheres to their roots. But keep them as dry as possible. They should be kept in a cool place, and not too much warmth as they will rot. Digging and hoeing disturb them as little as possible, making your sole object to keep down the weeds, which take the strength of the soil from the plants. The most nutritious of all potatoes, but when green and healthy, is indigestible and unwholesome. Irish potatoe are always a robust and hearty race, make their principal food. We have a potatoe, which is always mealy, and it is a species that ripens late and therefore does not suffer from frost. The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, corn house. If suitable to purchasers, or if they will be sold in small parcels. Gray, living with John Mercer Esqr. will show the premises. In Baltimore to JAMES CARROLL. March 12.

BEAGES FOR CATTLE.

Extract of a letter. I have been in England, I have had an opportunity of observing the improvements in agriculture, and I was to see them adopted, would give me the sincerest pleasure. Among the number I think the culture of cabbage for the fattening of cattle is in the first rank. From what I saw, it may fairly be questioned whether any kind of winter cabbage can be raised of such quality per acre, as the kind of cabbages. For cows, it surpasses all other kinds of vegetables, and probably some method of thought of, by which they may be conveniently preserved through the winter. The colewort is used to be in most esteem, and understand that a variety of large red kind is coming into the market, and bids fair to drive out the drumhead, it being much more hardy. They are exceedingly adapted to wet land, and will be very productive where turneps cannot be raised to any good purpose. It is, unquestionably, a far more use and value than angel wurzel, which has been raised, within these few years, in such fashionable culture. England and Scotland, have the parings of potatoes planted, and at the same time I should that they yielded quite as well as cuttings with three or even whole potatoes. I never had an opportunity of seeing the result, but it may be while for some experimental farmer to plant some in this order to prove or shew the truth of the assertion. I should regret that they cut the parings into ten-thths of an inch in thickness, those parings which I saw always had the eye left in the centre, and the root of the potato in the least wounded." [St. John's Paper.]

though has lately been invented by Dr. Cartwright, which works by human power. With a view to keep it in motion, and to regulate its course, it is put in motion with as much precision as could be done by a common pair of horses and a holder.

Curious Circumstance in Natural History.

Related by a gentleman of veracity, learning and abilities, who fills a considerable post in the company's service in India, dated Patna in Bengal, September 24, 1788.

The travelling Faquirs in this country are a kind of superstitious devotees, who pretend to great zeal in religion, but are in fact, the most vicious and profligate wretches in the world. They wander about the country here, as the Gypsies do with you; and having some little smattering of physic, music, or other arts, they introduce themselves by these means wherever they go.— One of them called a few days ago at my house, who had a beautiful large snake in a basket, which he made rise up and dance about to the tune of a pipe on which he played. It happened that my out house and farm yard had for some time been infested with snakes, which had killed me several turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, and even a cow and a bullock. My servants asked this man whether he could pipe these snakes out of their holes, and catch them. He answered them in the affirmative, and they carried him instantly to the place where one of the snakes had been seen. He began piping, and in a short time the snake came dancing to him: the fellow caught him by the nape of his neck, and brought him to me. As I was incredulous, I did not go to see this first operation; but as he took this reptile so expeditiously, and I still suspected some trick, I desired him to go and catch another, and went with him myself to observe his motions. He began by abusing the snake, and ordering him to come out of his hole, instantly and not be angry, otherwise he would cut his throat and suck his blood. I cannot swear that the snake heard and understood this elegant invocation. He then began piping with all his might, lest the snake should be deaf; he had not piped above five minutes, when an immense large Cowe Capelle (the most venomous kind of serpent) popped his head out of a hole in the room. When the man saw his nose he approached nearer to him, and piped more vehemently, till the snake was more than half out, and ready to make a dart at him; he then piped with only one hand, and advanced the other under the snake as it was raising itself to make the spring. When the snake darted at his body, he made a snatch at his tail, which he caught very dextrously, and held the creature very fast, without the least apprehension of being bit, until my servants dispatched it. I had often heard the story of snakes being charmed out of their holes by music; but never believed it, till I had this ocular demonstration of the fact.— In the space of an hour the Faquir caught five very venomous snakes close about the house. That this method of charming the serpentine race was practised at a very early period of antiquity, appears from the allusion of the Holy Psalmist, in the 4th and 5th verses of the 58th Psalm.

A MODERN GREEK MARRIAGE.

From Williams's Travels in Italy, Greece, &c.

We went to the wedding of a Greek lady, daughter to the first physician. As the ceremony was curious, I shall attempt to describe it to you. Cloves and nutmegs wrapped up in a small parcel, were left at the house of the Consul where we lived, and this is the mode of invitation to a wedding at Patras.— The poorer class leave only cloves, nutmegs being dear. When we arrived at the door of the court yard, we found the physician's jennistry in waiting in a rich robe of scarlet; his pistols, of embossed silver, stuck in his silk girdle, were opposed to a vest of blue velvet trimmed with gold lace; his turban, short petticoat, and trousers, were of the purest white, and his gaiters were of scarlet velvet embroidered with gold; his dress indeed, might have suited a prince. Every farthing which the servants receive in wages is laid out on cloths, and they contrive to preserve them well. The court before the house was miserable and dirty, and the house

itself had a very mean appearance. We ascended by a board ladder, and found the mother of the bride, with some other ladies, standing in the entry, but they did not seem to take any part in the ceremony of receiving the visitors. On entering the room where the marriage ceremony was performed, we found the father of the lady a fine looking old man, dressed in rich robes, and a cylinder cap of fur, like a large muff, seated on his divan or sofa, which was about nine feet broad, and went all round the room provided with cushions at the back. To this we were conducted, and found ourselves raised about 18 inches from the floor. We squatted down like the Greeks, with our legs under us, when a handsome and elegant attendant in robes of blue and purple stepped forward, and presented each of us with a long pipe, which we smoked. The room was wretchedly furnished; a few coarse wooden chairs, all different in fashion and size, a wooden clock, a press, three or four barbarous pictures of the Virgin and child, and the Apostles, the faces and crowns of glory done in raised tin, and the drapery with paint. Shortly after our arrival, seven or eight priests with long beards entered, dressed in black; a small ricketty table being then brought to the middle of the room, the robes of the priests wrapped up in bundles were laid upon it, and opened by the priests. The dresses were different, but all highly ornamented with flowers and embroidery. When their ordinary dress was concealed by their canonicals, these ecclesiastics looked pretty well.

A large book was put upon the table, with some wine in a tumbler, and a roll of bread. Then entered the bridegroom, a man about fifty, in a pelisse of pale blue, and white loose Dutch looking breeches; his turban as white as snow, and whiskers of a tremendous size! Next appeared the lady; about 30 years of age, short and rather pretty.— Her hair, which was hardly to be discovered through the profusion of golden and gilded ornaments, hung down behind, mixed with threads of gold, as low as her haunches. Across her forehead was a band, on which were fixed various gold coins. She wore a dark purple pelisse edged with a fur under which was a short vest of white silk, richly embroidered; a zone of silk, with richly embossed clasps, like small saucers, encircled the lower part of her waist, and hung down upon her loins.— She looked very shy and modest.— Every eye was fixed upon her. Behind her stood her mother holding her up; the good old lady's hair was dyed red, the favourite colour of hair in Greece. The ceremony as nearly as I can recollect, was as follows. One of the priests took up some frankincense, which was lighted in a censer; he then wafted the smoke among his brethren. Two wax candles, lighted, were given to the bride and bridegroom by another priest, which they kissed; they also kissed his hand; the candles were then put down, and the same priest read prayers. The rings were then produced, and placed upon the book, with which the priest advanced, and asked the respective parties if they desired to be married. Upon receiving their answer in the affirmative, he touched their heads three times with their rings, which were delivered to the person who gave away the bride. This person, (the Austrian Consul) put them on the finger of each, changing them three times alternately from the bride and bridegroom. Then the description of the marriage of Cana was read in a chanting tone. Both seemed much affected, and I thought the poor bride would faint. Matrimonial crowns were placed upon their heads, and a more whimsical and ridiculous sight I never saw. The crowns were of a conical form, composed of the merest tinsel, gold leaf and spun glass. They were changed from one head to the other three times: the rings were taken off by the priest, and again replaced. While six of the priests were singing the service, the seventh took up the roll of bread, and cut out two small pieces, which he put into the wine. The sacrament was then administered, and

prayers and chanting recommenced. While this was going on, the bride and bridegroom were led three times round the table in the slowest possible manner; looking like condemned criminals, and fully as melancholy as if they had been going to be hanged. At that time smoke from the frankincense was wafted in great profusion among the spectators.— When the ceremony was finished, the father kissed his son and daughter, as likewise did most of their friends. The bride and bridegroom marched off with their precious crowns upon their heads. They lived together at the lady's father's for eight days, at the expiration of which the lady went to her husband's house in full procession. While walking amidst a multitude of women and children, she was supported by two females. On her head was a prodigious cushion or pad, stuck full of trumpety flowers made of paper; her cheeks, eye-brows and lips were daubed over with gold leaf; and her hair, interwoven with skeins of brown silk, hung down behind and before. She walked very slowly, and a boy carried a mirror before her, in which she was obliged to look occasionally, as a symbol of the regard thenceforth due even to her external carriage and conduct.

HARTFORD, August 1.

Revolutionary Soldiers.—By the last construction of the U States Charity Law, or as it may now be styled "A law for the aid of towns in support of their paupers," a construction which the Secretary of War seem to have been compelled reluctantly to adopt, the Northern States are likely to be deprived of about a million of dollars annually which has been distributed among them in consideration of revolutionary services. The price of our independence, a debt of the most sacred obligation, never has been, and now, probably, never will be paid. No revolutionary soldier has anything to hope from his country, unless by his misfortunes or his vices, no matter which, he had been doomed to a poor house. Nor is there any prospect that by striking off so many pensioners our burdens are to be lightened, or that we shall ever, on that account, pay one cent the less into the public Treasury.

It is believed that the effect of a rigid construction of this law has not been generally foreseen. There are many cases of extreme hardship which are not considered as coming within its provisions. It is of no avail that the applicant is indebted, even to a greater amount than the value of his property. Instead of relying on this circumstance, unless his property be indeed very small, and he has also a helpless expensive family, he must first surrender up to his creditors all that he has, even the thatched covering over his head, and then he may apply with some little prospect of success. Pensioners under the following circumstances, have had their names erased from the pension list. One, whose property did not amount to 500 dollars, and whose debts exceeded the amount of his property. One, who was 74 years of age, worth 230 dollars, too infirm to pursue his occupation or do any labour, and who had a wife dependent on him for support. One, whose property did not exceed 350 dollars, who was considerably embarrassed with debts and had a very helpless and chargeable family, which he was unable to support without the charitable assistance of his neighbours.

A pensioner whose property was valued at 83 dollars had his application returned, and was required to state particularly the diseases with which certain members of his family were said to be afflicted, and to prove them by the testimony of a respectable physician. Another who was an officer in the war, and now about 90 years of age, having a wife, and both of them past labour, and whose property consisted of an old horse and 150 dollars saved out of the pension money he had already drawn, was informed from the pension office that his case was suspended for consideration. What an encouragement does this law afford to drunkards and spendthrifts! One other case has excited much commiseration. A gentleman of

respectable standing in the community, and now nearly 70 years of age, unable to labour, and without any resource or means of support for himself and family but a farm of moderate extent, and which is insufficient for that purpose, and incumbered with debts of half its value, also with a helpless distressed and dependent family, having been placed on the pension list, having indulged a hope, that by the aid of his pension, he might relieve himself from embarrassment, and render his old age comfortable. And well might he expect to share in his country's bounty; for no man served in the war a longer term, or more faithfully.—He entered the service at the commencement of the war, and was nine months at Roxbury in 1775 & the winter of 1776. In the spring of 1776 he entered with the first continental troops that were raised, and served till the return of peace. He passed through the different grades of office from a Sergeant to a Captain, and commanded a company the three or four last years of the war. Besides other engagements of less note, he was in the battles of Trenton, Germantown, Monmouth, Jamestown, and at the siege and capture of Cornwallis, where he assisted in storming a redoubt, and had one third of the men under his command either killed or wounded.—Yet, this gentleman's name has been stricken from the pension list. Perhaps however, what a consoling reflection! when he and his family shall be thrown upon the town, he may be considered by his country a suitable object for the exercise of their charity.

Courants

THE NAVY.

It appears by a statement in the New-York Columbian, that "Our navy, including vessels building, and authorised to be built, will consist of 14 ships of the line, 23 frigates, 13 ships of 14 to 32 guns, 14 brigs and 14 schooners, besides gun boats, barges and galleys. The expense of a ship of the line in service, is for one year, two hundred and two thousand one hundred and ten dollars—and of a frigate, one hundred and thirty-four thousand two hundred and ten dollars, exclusive of repairs."

DIED, in Weston, Conn. 19th inst. Mr. BRADLEY TREADWELL, after an illness of five days, aged 31 years; who manifested great composure and resignation to the will of Heaven. The circumstances of his death were truly extraordinary.— On the morning of the 19th he gave the parting hand to all present.— When all supposed he was dead, the neighbours were sent for, to lay him out. About four hours after the suspension of life, he was observed to have a small motion in his breast; which surprised the bystanders, and soon increased signs of life began to appear—when one present spoke to him, whom he attempted to answer by making a faint, inarticulate noise, which again terribly surprised them; he then suddenly, as from a sleep, arose in his bed, and sat up. The first words he uttered were, "I have seen glorious things since I have been gone; (which was about 4 or 5 hours) it appears to me I have been gone 4 or 5 days. I have seen the New Jerusalem, with all its inhabitable beauties, and heard the sweet music of the angels. I have seen and drank of the waters of life, which have cured me. My conductor told me, I must return for a small space, and tell my friends and neighbours to prepare to meet me in that happy place. He continued to comfort and exhort all present, the remainder of his time with great earnestness, which was about 4 or 5 hours. He also said—'I saw and heard the weeping of my friends, from beyond the mountains, and heard its echo and re-echo; and was told by my conductor to tell them not to mourn for me, but for themselves.'" He continued in that state till he expired, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. The above and foregoing was communicated to the subscriber by a person who was present at the time, and whose veracity may be relied on, with many other unexceptionable witnesses.

Fairfield, July 24, 1820. SETH HALL.

SETH HALL.