

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

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

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

Those who formerly favoured him in their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and to invite those who have never witnessed his desire to give him a call, confident that 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 served to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

March 23. 22

An Overseer Wanted

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

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 Maynard, President.

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 newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the said third Monday in September next, to appear before the 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. F. CHASE, (Seal)

James Murdoch 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 same directed, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 15th day of August, next, at the house of Samuel Ward, one negro woman named Bett, one negro woman named Hannah, Seized and taken as the property of Samuel Ward, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Zachariah McConey, for the use of Joseph Owens. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash. BENJ. GAITHER, shff. A. A. C.

July 26.

The Visitors of the Institution having determined to appoint an additional Professor of Languages, the duties shall be "to teach Latin and Greek grammatically, and to carry students through the Elements of Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, and Grammar, and to prepare them for being placed in the University of Cambridge."

Professor of Languages, and fixed the salary at \$500 per annum, together with one half of the amount of the tuition money, and the price of tuition being fixed at \$20 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the second of September next. Candidates are requested to make personal application in order that they may be examined to their qualifications; but such as are not conveniently attend in person, are 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 6 times, and to 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 a Tavern 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 that every exertion will be made to render their comfort and satisfaction. A very Stable being situated in the rear of her House, Travellers may be accommodated with care, and upon the most liberal terms. Horses being carefully attended to. March 23.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 500 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Annapolis county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the late property of Mr. James Williamson, and 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 corn houses, a good negro quarter, a cow house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Contee, living with John Mercer Esqr., will show the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to JAMES CARROLL.

March 9.

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 on hand 150 cases of 3-4 white linens, fine and coarse, ditto half bleached and brown, 6-4 & 10-4 diaper & damask with 3-4 diaper, 5-4 sheetings, 7-8 lawns, Downass, Drogheda, Derries, Dingle Linen Checks.

The above goods have all been imported this spring, and as they are consigned from the Manufacturers will be found as cheap as any in America.

W. R. ADAIR, He has also in Store, Madeira Wine of very superior quality, Brass Ware, 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.

NICHOLAS J. MARYLAND

June 1.

Modern Characters

Just published and for Sale by Geo. Shaw's Store.

Dec. 23.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Debt on Bond and Single Bills, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c. May 18.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, No. 100 NORTH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

Letter from Samuel Loring, master of the schooner Superior of Salem, bound from Baltimore for the West-Indies.

14, being in lat. 18 north, 50 west; was boarded by a pirate of about 300 to 350 tons, with 16 eighteen cannon, 50 whites, and 500 slaves on board. The officers were all Spanish.

The captain and first officer, with himself and mate on board the schooner, remained on board the vessel about seven hours, plundering and searching every part of the vessel, which they did thoroughly, and about 5 in the afternoon we put on board the schooner, the hatches open fore and aft, and the vessel was cut adrift, the vessel much injured, and the cargo on deck. They carried off 25 bbls. of flour, 12 do. of sugar, and 40 lb. of all the cabin medicine chest, rigging, canvas, and oars, all our cabin furniture, and every description, all our books, charts, instruments, and papers, (except my register, manifest, and other papers, which I saved by concealing them about my person.)

Letter from Mr. James Williamson, St. Domingo, July 4, 1820.

about 4 o'clock, P. M., Cape More about north, 4 leagues, discovered two schooners— one about 100 tons, with her topsail up, and the other standing about across the Mona Passage— after immediately hove about and after us, and when pretty near a double shot gun, fired short of us a small dispirited Aury's flag—we hoisted American colors, and the captain was ordered to the pirate (for such we were to be afterwards) with which, which was complied with; he got alongside, six men pretended captain came on board, and proceeded to pillaging our trunks, and taking out every article of value, and even our cut-downs by an American, and carried off, leaving a man in its place, all clotted blood—no doubt, some unfortunate American, who had shared a fate than we did although we did nothing else every moment of our lives; for they took our rascals, all armed with cut-downs, like Spanish, and mate, to the amount of four hundred dollars, and had it not been so near a heavy sea running, and my our batteau, I am afraid nothing would have gone, but our lives; for they took us a few days before, the American Traveller, of Gloucester, and her captain and crew in with, with about six pounds of gold, they are all here destitute, and he said, that the captain of the schooner Eliza A. on, reported to me a few pounds of gold, to carry them up to the coast; he even refused them, as I understood from the captain. We should have supplied ourselves had we not shared the fate. Will not the government vessels to detect these

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Aug. 4.

Desperate Combat with a Bear.

A person who superintends Mr. Goston's plantation, near Newbern, was standing in the mill, and discovered a large Bear on the edge of the swamp, about fifty yards distant. He discharged his gun, loaded with buck shot, and believed he had wounded the animal so much that he might safely approach him, which he no sooner attempted, than the Bear advanced on him. The Negroes, who were at some distance, halloed to the Overseer, and told him to run; but, believing that he could defend himself with his gun, he held it in that position, and retreated with his face to his adversary, intending to watch the moment of his approach, to give him the coup de grace. Just as he was about to do this his foot slipped, and he fell on his back, and in an instant, the enraged animal sprung upon him, and tore him in a dreadful manner. Several persons who were in the mill ran to the aid of the Overseer, some with guns, others with clubs, but they were unable to disengage the deadly gripe of the Bear, until one with an axe broke his jaw. The Overseer was brought over to Newbern, and for two days his life was despaired of; we have not since heard what is his situation.

Translated from French papers for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.

Beside the proud and insolent Ali Pacha of Janina, who takes upon himself the title of King of Eirus, the sublime Porte has to contend against some other pachas, who are not less ambitious. Of this number especially is the Pacha of Bagdad. If four other unruly pachas of Bulgaria join themselves to him, the Grand Seigneur will need to have armies in Asia and Europe, to subdue these different rebels. We are impatient to know which of them the Porte will attack first. It is probable, it will be the Pacha of Janina, who is the most resolute of all. He has received intelligence that the Porte is arming against him. In consequence of this, he exercises his troops every day, and is making such preparations for defence as the troops of the Grand Seigneur will find it difficult to overcome. Many statesmen doubt whether the Porte will succeed, especially if it is true, as some maintain, that all Greece is devoted to this pretended King of Epirus, who wishes to embrace the Greek religion, and that all the inhabitants of that country will joyfully pass under his standard in order to get rid of the Turkish yoke, a change which may cause them to fall from Charybdis into Scylla.

The Wechabites are again in motion and have recommenced the war. They are, it is said, still stronger than before, and have begun hostilities by pillaging a great Turkish caravan, which was under an escort.

Several Pachas in the neighbourhood have already received orders from the Grand Seigneur to move with strong detachments and to go to certain places, pointed out to them. But their troops move with so much difficulty, that even the janissaries who for the most part are here or in the provinces in the neighbourhood of the capital, arrive but slowly. The Pacha of Anatolia was to have been required to pass the Bosphorus with a considerable army and to encamp in the environs of this capital. The other Pachas who have also received more precise orders have already without doubt set out on their march; but the grand army is expected in the environs of Philippopolis where the different bodies are to unite. During these preparations and these formidable movements the cavalry is beginning to assemble and form under the commander general Spahlar Agasy.

St. Air (Md.) August 7.

Regular Occurrence.

A woman, belonging to a man, who lives about a mile from this town, on one day last week discovered by one of the neighbors on the ground at some distance from the house, apparently dead; but on close examination she appeared regular, and her breath as one in a faint state, during which she would frequently draw her cheeks in copious perspiration, and at times her countenance expressed symptoms of death, and then brighten up with a

smile of joy. On arousing from this cold and motionless state, she is said to have uttered a desperate shriek. The physician who was called to examine her, we understand, pronounced her health to be good—without pretending to assign any cause for her situation. It is the general belief, however, that she has been in a trance; and the novelty of the circumstance has excited much curiosity, and affords a topic for conversation with many in this neighbourhood.

Till May 10 there had been no battle between the troops of the Porte and those of Ali Pacha. It is not positively known where the Grand Seigneur's army is to be found. Ali has not taken the title of King of Macedonia nor that of king of Epirus, neither has he been baptised. These are extreme measures to which he will not have recourse till after having gained a battle, and it is still quite uncertain whether, even after a victory he would wish to separate his cause so entirely from all Mussulmen.

It seems that this report was spread by the Soulietes and Parguotes who have taken refuge at Corfu. The Pacha has made them propositions in order to engage them to enter Epirus and serve under his banners. He sent them his offers by the Kieptes or Greek banditti, who have entered his service, and who were formerly chiefs of Souli and Parga. But as the extreme perfidy of Ali is known, no one dares trust his most flattering promises. They remember the adventure of Gen. Rose, a Frenchman, who being invited to Janina, to marry a daughter of Ali, was beheaded just as he was preparing to join the wedding feast. It seems that Ali had promised the Parguotes to become a Christian, but they do not give the least credit to this new artifice. It is quite certain that Ali Pacha has begun his defensive operations by arresting the richest and most influential people in the whole extent of his provinces. He has done the same with regard to the Turks, and the citadel of Janina situated in the lake of the same name, is filled with hostages of this sort, who are assured by the Pacha in person, that upon the first motion of their friends and relations in favour of the Porte, they shall be sewed up in bags and thrown into the sea.

On the other hand he has made an appeal to all those Greeks who live in the forests or on the mountains in a state of independence, or rather, savage anarchy. These men, known by the name of Eleptes or robbers, (a title of honour among them) have almost all of them entered the service of the Pacha, and their number is already estimated at 20,000 men. They commit all sorts of excesses—their course extends across Thessaly and Macedonia to the confines of Romelia. All is complete disorder in these provinces. Ali Pacha has proposed, by means of his agents an exemption from all taxes to those among his subjects who shall take up arms. He has also set at liberty and armed, a crowd of janinners. All the inhabitants of Janina, without exception, from the Bishop to the meanest labourer are obliged to work day and night upon a rampart and a ditch with which the Pacha is surrounding this city. The women assist in those labours. The principal force of Ali is assembled in a camp at Cinqui Pazzi, between Janina and Prevesa. He has established a telegraph from Prevesa to Janina, so that he receives news from the coast in an hour and a half. We may conclude from these two circumstances that he foresees the possibility that the Turks may transport their army by sea to attack Epirus upon the coast, and arrive more promptly at Janina.

The foundation of the question seems to be this. The Porte wishes to take possession of the immense treasures of Ali Pacha, which are said to amount to more than 200 millions. The Porte would be glad at least to share them to the prejudice of his sons Mouctar, Velie, and Sulam, neither of which is in a state to take the place of old Ali on the field of battle.

BOTANY BAY.

A series of Gazettes from Sydney New South Wales, to the latter end of February, have been received. The Minerva, with 177 male convicts from Ireland, and the Recovery, with 188 from England, arrived on the 17th December. The Lord Wellington, with 160 male convicts from England, reached on the 19th January; and on the 27th, the Prince Regent, with 160, and the Castle Forbes, with 140 male convicts, both from Ireland, also arrived. Of this large number of convicts, it is stated that only two died on the passage, one on board the Eliza, and on board the Minerva. The Eliza performed the voyage in the short space of 96 days, having come direct. A French vessel, called L'Uranie, capt. Freycinet, on a voyage of discovery touched at Sydney early in December, and during its stay a mutual interchange of civilities took place between the officers and principal inhabitants. A Russian frigate, also on a voyage of discovery, arrived at Sydney soon after the Uranie. At one of the balls given by the officers of the Uranie, some young female natives from Paramatta, educated at the schools established at Sydney, partook of the habits of civilized life, and were admired for the grace and ease of their movements. The reputation of those seminaries; and a desire which is gradually spreading among the rude people of the Southern Ocean to share the benefits of instruction, had attracted to Sydney a party of young persons from the Bay of Islands, among whom was the son of Shungee, their principal chief; but the plan of the school limiting them to the natives of New South Wales, they could not be received the managers fearing, in that case, to be overwhelmed with claimants for instruction. The annual assemblage of the native tribes took place at Paramatta on the 23rd December, but was less numerously attended than usual, the extreme heat of the weather preventing them from proceeding from the interior. About 250 persons of both sexes were present, and were regaled by the Governor with provisions and liquor. The examination of the native children of the institution then took place, and some very creditable specimens of their progress in writing and drawing were produced. The recognition of the children by their parents and friends was described as extremely affecting. The facilities of internal communication had been increased by putting the roads from Sydney to Paramatta and Nassau, before impassable in the wet seasons, under complete repair. The Gazette of the 8th of January contains an advertisement from the noted Dr. O'Halloran, who has opened a school at Sydney.

From the Kingston Gazette.

INGENIOUS DEVICE.

A young gentleman from one of the Universities, on paying a visit to a lady, a relation of his, in the country, found her in great affliction, for the loss of a ring of considerable value. She was certain that some of the servants must have got it, but she knew not against whom the accusation should be directed. The young gentleman, on hearing the circumstances, undertook the recovery of it, provided the lady would humour the stratagem he proposed to make out of; she readily consented. At dinner, therefore, the conversation turned upon the loss, the scholar boasted so much of his skill in the black art, that she, as they previously agreed, desired him to exert it for the detection of the person who had stolen her ring. He promised to make the best exertion in his power, and after dinner proceeded to business. He ordered a white cock to be procured, (no other colour could do) and a kettle to be placed on a table in the hall; the cock, he told them, was to be put under the kettle, adding, that all the

servants, one after another, were to touch it, and that as the guilty person laid his hand upon it, the cock would crow three times. Every thing being thus prepared with the greatest solemnity, the young gentleman opened the scene. The hall darkened, and procession began. As soon as they had each of them declared that they had fulfilled the directions given, and touched the cock, the light was restored, and the gentleman examined the hands of them all; he found all smudged except those of one servant, who had taken care not to touch the kettle, and was beginning to hug himself for having outwitted the conjuror, who fixing upon this circumstance, charged him closely with the robbery; as he could not deny it, he fell down upon his knees and asked pardon of his mistress, which she granted upon the restoration of her ring.

From the National Advocate.

THE QUEEN.

This lady occupies general attention, not only in Great-Britain, but in this country, & probably throughout the civilized world; for the tranquillity of her affairs, depends very much the peace of Europe. A revolution in Great-Britain, and an entire change of ministers, will unquestionably lead to the adoption of new measures, which may seriously affect the present continental policy; and the disturbances in the three kingdoms, connected with the movements in France, Spain, and a part of Germany, may tend to facilitate this change. Hence the secret committee charged with the investigation and termination of this affair, is extremely active, and is no doubt governed by an earnest desire to produce an amicable arrangement. The King, considering the loose character which he has always sustained, is too punctilious on the question of his Queen's virtue; for in the absence of direct proof, he grounds his charges on mere presumption; whereas, if he was amenable to the law for a violation of his marriage vows, testimony could be brought against him from ladies of rank down to the belles of Covent Garden, and the Grizettes of Arambour Alley. He is the greatest rake and debauchee of any king that ever reigned in England, for there has been no sentiment, no delicacy in his attachments, excepting indeed to Mrs. Fitzherbert, whose mind and attractions commanded respect.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales to his present consort, was never entered into with any cordiality on his part. It was in conformity with that royal policy which makes matrimony the subject of mere traffic and negotiation, and the parties are brought together, and married without affection, without mutual respect, without mutual confidence, and their lives drag on in mutual dislike. The French education of the Queen, and the lightness and badinage of manners, not to call it levity, did not correspond with the cold and comfortless formality of the British Court; and the late Queen of England, remarkable for her stiffness and etiquette, as much as for her real virtue, never approved of these innovations of form, and sometimes want of dignity, which characterized the frank and open conduct of her daughter-in-law. George the third, who, whether considered as a king or a gentleman, was much and deservedly respected, did not always approve of the rigid scrutiny of his Queen, who, though an excellent woman in her way, had a great deal of Hanoverian stiffness and snuff taking pride. The old king was a man of the world, familiar with human nature, and could make allowances for what the queen would call the defects of education; he perceived the growing antipathy of his wife and daughters towards the princess of Wales, and well persuaded that his graceless son required no incentive to abandon her, he took the princess under his protection, evinced his friendship for her all on all occasions, and gave her a standing and character with the people over whom she was one day to reign. The derangement of the old King, and the persecution of the Prince Regent, drove her to the continent, where she went accompanied by a complete English court,

under the kettle, adding, that all the