ell Known Establishment, the Tavern & City Hotel, y kept by George Mann, in ty of Annapolis, has lately a purchased, and is now

ITY HOTEL.

occupied by

ES WILLIAMSON, s opened a large and commodi-VERN, where Boarders and ers will receive the most unre-

ittention, and the hest of every hich the seasons afford. e who formerly favoured him eir custom, may be assured that xertion will be made, and his ve never witnessed his desire to o give him a call, confident that do so once, they will repeat the

henever opportunity offers. Best Liquors, and fare of every that can be procured, shall be to his customers, and the greatention paid to, and care taken of orses. He therefore solicits pub-

o Bridge Builders.

Commissioners for building a e over South River, distant from ty of Annapolis about four miles, epared to contract for the build nereof; they therefore invite the ion of Bridge builders to this suband request that they will forward proposals, or apply in person As ommissioners wish to have the e of persons more experienced in rection of bridges than themselves. naterials and construction of the e will be determined on after a er consideration of the estimates plans which may be submitted to Any communication addressed e commissioners of the South-Ri-Bridge Company Annapolis, will ive immediate attention

Henry Maynadier, President. 29

he Editors of National Intelligen the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, the Maryland Republican, Annas, will insert the above for six ks, and forward eir accounts to office

nue-Arunder County, to wit-On application to the subscriber in receess of Anne-Arundel county rt, as chief judge of the third judil district of the State of Maryland, petition, in writing, of Wm. Young. the said county, stating that he is actual custody for debt, and praying the benefit of the insolvent laws of s state, and that his person may be eased from confinement on the terms escribed by law, a schedule of hisoperty, and a list of his creditors on th, as far as he can ascertain them, ing annexed to his petition, and the id William Young, having satisfied e that he has resided two years with-

the state of Maryland immediately receding the time of his application; -I do therefore hereby order and adidge, that the said William Young e discharged from his confinement, nd that he he and appear before the ounty court of Anne. Arundel on the nird Monday in September next, and t such other days and times as the ourt shall direct, to answer such alegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and hat he give notice to his creditors, by ausing a copy of this order to be insertd in some news paper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three nonths, before the said third Monday n September next, to appear before said county court on the said day for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew 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. T. CHASE, (Seal.)

ATTENTION. The members composing the AN

United Guards, are requested the Ball-room, on Saturday the at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the organizing the company ing to the governor and of person to be appointed F portant to the state, to general government its mocannot be ascertained but I members companied to ecommend obtain from the nota of arms which the different compa-persons above 18 and members composin nics and enrolling all persons above 18 and under 45 years of age, who are not exempt from militia duy. In the event of war or any emergincy, it is indispensably necessary, that the militia should be armed, it is a should be armed, w, that the militia should bearmed, herefore confidently expected that will be no delinquents. All persons us of being enrolled in the company, see to hand in their names, to Lieu-Franklin, Sergeant John Miller, jr. RICHARD M. CHASE, Capt. there wil

> Modern Characters Just published and for Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store.

Dec. 23. James Murdoch intends preferring petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of insol-June 16.

TOL LXXVIII.

JONAS GREEN, .

CITACH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

id-Three Dollars per Annum

MY THE EASTON GAZETTE.

to make a contest for objects so

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No sooner are the Democrats in

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Ideter in the Mob of Baltimore)

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Are these acts, and do these

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n of every honest man.

re of the Republic.

The Visitors and Greeners of Institution having determined by the control of the state of the st napolis, Maryland.

napolis, Maryland.

Fighe Editors of the National Intelligencer, Washington, and the Peteral Gazette. Baltimote, are request to insert the above 6 times, and for ward their account to this office.

July 27. July 27.

BOARDING-HOUSE

MRS. ROBINSON having lease that large and commodious Buildin that large and commonious British near the Church, recently occupied a Tavern by Mr. James Williamso is prepared to accommodate Bearder by the day, week, month or year. The who may be pleased to favour herwiftheir patronage, may be assured the every exertion will be made to prome their comfort and satisfaction. A Large Stable being situated in the in very Stable being situated in the re nity of her House Travellen my with entire condition, rely upon the Horses being sir in ly attended to March 23.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 u 500 acres of Land for Sale, situated the waters of Rhode River, in Aus Arundel county, lying between thep perty of Col Mercer, and the stallately sold by him, and now owned b Mr Contee of Prince George's coart

These lands are considered to be the first quality for Tobacco, profes very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abound with wood and timber, and have several fa

springs of water. The improvements are three toba co houses, a good negro quarter, as corn house. If suitable to persons d sirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. If Gray, living with John Mercer. Esqr. will shew the premises. Applin Baltimes, Marches.

FOR SALE, The House in which the subscriber present resides.

Persons desirous of purchasing it, a invited to call and examine it. T terms will be liberal CHOLAS J. WATKINS

South River Bridge Stock

Notice is hereby given, that the boo of the South River Bridge Comp will be again opened on the first H day of September next at William Tavern, in the city of Annapolis.
o'clock A. M for the purpose of reing subscriptions for the residee of
stock. The Directors feel well 255 that, when the many advantages taken into consideration, that must suit to the proprietors of land in neighbourhood of South River, and the citizens of Annapolis, from erection of this bridge, no further ducement need be offered to ensure full subscription. It may not be proper to state that the Directors b in person examined the different po on the River, and from that estate tion, and the advice of experies Bridge Builders, have selected 13 most proper scite, that part of the ver known by the name of Que Ferry. Many proposals to eret bridge bridge, accompanied by estimate the expence, have already been reed, from which the directors, are fied that the amount of the prop subscription will greatly exceed probable cost. Persons who may disposed to subscribe, need not sp hend any delay in the erection of bridge, as they have determined to ceed with all possible dispatch lieving as they do, that if the pre-lieving as they do, that if the pre-opportunity be neglected, and equally favourable may never at occur, the directors confidently loo the public spirit of the neighbourable of the pre-for a full subscription of the remains

Applications for the purchase of the will be received by any one of the received any one of the receiver at a surface to the rectors, at any time prior to the

Monday of September.

The Maryland Republican will lish the above once a week until ish the Butter.

and privileges of citizens, to preserve social harmony, and to make the republic prosper and the people happy? All these things are placed ul Sufficient Reasons for not pering the Democratic Ticket. it was mere party opposition

candidly and fairly before the peo ple for their consideration and decision, and it is high time we thought more of the general security and welfare than of party triumphs-If the people of Maryland can approve or bear such acts as these, then let pide, or a desire to rule, that the federalists of Maryland epose the democratic party at time of day, it would be unworther as contest for the second of th them stick to and support the demo cratic party, but if they think these acts outrageous and dangerous, as they certainly are, then let them support men who will do better things, for worse cannot be done.

ALITACHA.

As his approaching contest with the Porte has attracted the public attention to the celebrated Ali Pacha, the account contained in a succeeding article of his person and history, with the character of his subjects, may be acceptable to our readers.

The following extract is taken from an article on Hobbouse's Travels, in Albania, &c. in the Bri tish Review of 1813. The account of the interview with Ali is from the pen of the author, the residue by the Reviewer. [N. I. American.

ALI PACHA.

"The vizier (Ali) was a short man, about 5 feet 5 inches in beight, and very fat, though not particularly corpulent. He had a very pleasant face, fair and round, with blue quick eyes, not at all settled into a l'urkish gravity. His beard was long and white, and such a one as any other Turk would have been proud of; though he was more taken up with his guests than himself, did not continue looking at it, nor smelling and stroking it. as is usually the custom of his countrymen, to fill up the pause of conversation .-He was not very magnificently dressed, except that his high turban, composed of many small rolls, seemed of fine gold muslin, and his attaghan, or long dagger, was studded with brilliants. sooner are the Democrats in

"He was mightily civil; and said he considered us as his children .-He showed us a mountain nowitzer, which was lying in his apartment, and took the opportunity of telling us that he had several larg : cannon. He turned round two or three times to look through an English telescope. and at last handed it to us. that we might look at a party of Turks on horseback, riding along the banks of the river towards lepellene .-He then said, 'that man whom you see on the road is the chief minister of my enemy, Ibrahim Pacha, and he is now coming over to me, havpurpose, that is hearsay—and ing deserted his master to take the stronger side.' He addressed this with a smile to the Secretary, desir-

ing him to interpret it to us.

• We took pipes, coffee, and sweet reinto at all, and which the men mulves refused to tell, as they to by law justified in refusing. seem so particular about these things It must not be forgotten that all his meats with him-but he did not as other Turks whom we have seen. He was in a great good numour, and several times laughed aloud, which tet Committee to be examined, is very uncommon in a man of consequence-I never saw another inwhatever report that Democrastance of it in Turkey. Instead of Committee made, was sure to be having his room crowded with the officers of his court, which is very much the custom of the pashas and ary and Parliament, sending the other great men, he was quite unattuments against the Queen, to be tended, except by four or five young mined and decided on by a repersons very magnificently dressed tconmittee-and this the Demoin the Albanian habit, and having tic House has done. What safetheir hair flowing half way down ca there be in a state where men their backs: these brought in the reen citizen's rights in a manner freshments, and continued supplying us with pipes, which, though perhaps not half emptied, were No sooner do the Democratic parchanged three times, as is the cusget into power, than they make tom when particular honours are isfamous Mumma (a supposed

intended for a guest. "There are no common topics of discourse between a Turkish vizier and a traveller, which can discover the abilities of either party, especially as these conversations are always in the form of question and answer. However, a Frank may think his Turk above the common run, if his host does not put any very foolish interrogatories to him, and Ali, of tould get no other better man? Itely not ... This is then one of the did not ask us any questions that betrayed his ignorance. His liveliness and ease gave us very favourable impressions of his natural capa-

city." An account of the progress of Ali to the attainment of his present ings shew a temper of mind and position to guard the Republic's power may be very succinctly given.

year 1750. At the death of his father, who was a pasha of two tails, of no great importance, he was left w th nothing but his house at Tepeliene, and is said to have begun his fortune with sixty paras and a mus-Having embraced the profession

of a military adventurer, in plainer

language, as a robber and plunderer,

he succeeded in mastering one vil-

lage after another, and amassing the

produce of his depredations, until

he found himself possessed of consi-

derable resources, both of territory

and riches. His ambition kept pace with his fortune, and having collected enough money to purchase a pashalik, he maintained a constant war with the neighbouring pishus, till at length he obtained possessi on of Ioannina, of which he was confirmed pasha by an imperial firman. The pashas of Arta, Delvinno, and Ocrida, were successively subdued by his arms; Giafar, the pasha of Valona, was poisoned by him: and Mouctar and Veli, his two sons, were married to the daughters of Ibrahim, the brother and successor of the murdered Giafar. Having fought against Paswan Oglou, on the side of the sultan, he was constituted, on his return from Widdin in the year 1798, a pasha of three tails, or vizier.—All offers to be ly refused. Since the establishment of his power he has greatly diminished the number of robbers throughout his dominions and has promoted, by his various internal improvements. the prosperity of his subjects, as well as his own revenue. His influence is felt through the wnole of European Turkey; and his dominions, taking Ioannina for the centre extend one hundred and twenty miles towards the north, as far as the pashalik of Ocrida: to the northeast and east over Thessaly, touching the feet of Mount Olympus: to the southeast, the district of Thebes, and part of that which is attached to the Negroponte, including the populous city of Livadia and its district, bound his territories, which will soon, it is expected, comprise Attica. To the south, he commands as far as the Gulf of Lepanto, and the Morea belongs to his son. Ionian Sea and the Guif of Venice are his boundaries to the southwest and west, and to the northwest the pashalik of Scutari and the banks of the Drino. Parga, on the coast opposite to Cortu, belongs to the French, and the Chimeriotes can scarcely be said to depend entirely

on his authority. Throughout the whole extent of country the imperial firman is little respected, while the signature of Ali commands implicit obedience .-His revenue, Mr. Hobbouse observes, he had seen computed at 600,000 of piasters, by the disposal of which he is enabled to carry forward his schemes of aggrandizement. his harem, as well as his kitchen and stables, is supplied without expense to his own coffers. The cheap resources of his establishment consist in the produce of rapine, and

compulsory contribution. The cruelties said to have been committed by Ali belong rather to the barbarity of the Turks, than to the particular disposition of the tyrant. The Albanians are said to have a remarkable contempt for women, and where the lives of human beings are in general so little valued, the lives of the least respected portion of the species will naturally become the sport of cruelty, vengeance and passion. But let the sex in their turn triumph in the reflection, that social refinement may be measured by the degree of honour in which their merits and capacities are held.

The Albanians, according to Mr. Hobhouse, whose language we are using, are of a middle stature, muscular and straight in their make. Their faces are of an oval shape, with prominent cheek bones, and a flat but raised forehead; the expression of their eyes, which are blue or hazel, but seldom quite black, is very lively. Their noses are straight, and their eye-brows arched. They wear no hair on the fore part of their heads, but suffer it to flow down in large quantities from the women are tall and strong, and not passion

best interest, to protect the rights | He was born at Tepellene about the fill looking, but bearing in their countenances all the marks of wretchedness, hard freatment, and hard la-

The Albanian costume, when clean and new, is, according to our traveller, incomparably more elegant than any worn it the Turkish empire. Their jackets are often of velvet, richly worked with gold and silver embroidery, but the clothes of the common people are of a disgusting appearance. Their linen is rarely changed, and their practice of sleeping on the ground, without debarras sing themselves of their thick woollen jacket, mantle, and capotte, must afford too good a shelter for vermin; and the truth is, that from the grand seignor downwards to the meanest subject, every man harbours a number, greater or less, of these detestable little animals, which, when greatly multiplied, become the cause and symptom, as Mr. Hobhouse expresses, of an incurable disease.

The houses of the Albanians are, generally, very nest, though from the situation of the fire-place, which is in the middle of the floor, without a proper chimney for the escape of the smoke, much inconvenience is felt by a foreigner. Their furniture makes but a modest inventory. A large circular tray of thin iron or tin, on which they eat, which they scour very bright, a pan to mix their meal in, a worden bow! or two, and a few horn spoons; some jars for oil and wine, a small copper coffee jug, and a bruss lamp; three or four mats of white rushes. and one stool; and a round plock of wood on which the tray is placedare all the arti les usually to be seen in their cottages; and these are kept in a neat deal cupboard, or wooden

As each house has a garden at tached to it, there is a spacious and airy distance between them, inso much that Albania has been said to exhibit eligible models for village buildings. But, if many of the houses were buried within a succession of walls like that in which the author was lodged at Ereeneed, we should object to them as being too symptomatic of the predatory habits of the people. The green space at the end of each of these villages, shaded with a large tree, and set apart for holiday amusements, was more agreeable to our English associations, and seemed to relax for a moment the grim features of despo-

The inhabitants of Albania are generally temperate, cold water being the usual drink, and wheaten or barley bread, cakes of boiled or roasted maize, cheese made of goat's milk, and rice mixed with butter, eggs, dried fish, olives, and vegetables, being their principal food. An ardent spirit, Lowever, extracted from grape husks and barby, not untike whiskey, coffee, and some. times liquors made at Gefalonia and Corfu, are to be found in the houses of the rich part of them.

repose; at the summons of his pasha he is ready to se ze his gun and plunge into the woods: and when at leisure from the wars of his village (for it appears that even villages wage war with each other) or district, his delight is to smoke, to eat, to drink, to doze, to bask in the sunshine, or to stroll round the gar-

den of his cottage. But although this indolence of disposition belongs to the Albanians, it does not appear to be accompanied by the apathy so commonly characteristic of the Turks. They are lively and passionate, and frequently indulge in loud laughter or tamentation, and other vehement expressions of joy and sorrow. As each individual is a redressor of his own wrongs, bloodshed is but too common, and a blow is revenged by the instant death of the offen-

Most of them speak Greek, and if they write at all, as their own is not a written language, they write in Greek. The Turkish language is known to few of them. Of their morals, Mr. Hobhouse says, he feels no inclination to speak; and we must suppose him to insinuate that they are in the grossest state, since in the next sentence he represents them as treating their women as their cattle, and to have top of the crown. The Albanian no part in what we call the tender

CHEERFULNESS.

Perhaps there is nothing so conunive to the happiness of its possessor, and the comfort of surrounding friends, as habitual cheerfulness. It has a tendency to preserve the health of the body, by keeping up & constant flow of animal spirits, while it animates and invigorates the mind. This amiable disposition is attainable by all; it has been troly said that most arts require study and investigation, but the most important of all, the art of pleasing, wants only the desire. We have only to use our endeavours to communicate happiness to our friends to become happy ourselves; cheerfulness reffects its happy qualities upon its possessor; like virtue, it is its own reward.

This idea has been beautifully illustrated by Goldsmith in his description of the national gaiety of the They please, are pleas'd; they give

to get esteem, Till seeming blest, they grow to

what they seem." A lady who was remarkable for the constant cheerfulness of her disposition, was once told by a friend, she appeared to be an entire stranger to trouble. To this observation she replied, "few persons are without some unhappy moments, but it is pessible to secrete our sorrows within our own bosoms, without imparting them to our friends, particularly to those who we are convinced do not possess the power or the disposition of alleviating them. Though sympathy is one of the sweets of life, we should be cautious how we indulge the desire we so naturally feel of making others acquainted with our grief, since there are few, even among those we dignify with the name of friends, who can enter into the feelings of the heart and pour the consoling balm of comfort into its wounds. We may love and respect such and pass our time agreeably with them, without imposing our cares upon them, or admitting them into the secret recesses of the mind:"

SCOTCH ADVENTURERS.

The character which the Scotch have acquired, beyond almost any other people, for the art of pushing their fortune abroad, was never perhaps more singularly illustrated than by the following anecdote, which Dr. Anderson relates in his "Bee," on the authority of a baronet of scientific eminence.

The Russians and Turks, in the war of 1739 having diverted themselves long enough in the contest, agreed to treat for peace. The commissioners for this purpose were Marshal Gen. Keith, on the part of Russia, and the Grand Vizier on that of the Turks. These personages met, and carried on their negociations by means of interpreters When all was concluded, they of the rich part of them.

The life of the Albanian mountaineer fluctuates between peril and reposes at the summons of his pasha his turban on his head. But when these ceremonies of taking leave were over, the Vizier turned suddenly, and coming up to Marshal Keith took him cordially by the hand, and in the broadest Scotch dialect, declared warmly that it made him "unco happy to meet a countryman in his exalted station." Keith started with astonishment, eager for an explanation of the mystery, when the Vazier added, "Dinna be surprised, mon; I'm o' the same country wi' yourself, I mind weel seeing you and your brother, when boys, passing by to the school at Kirkaldy; my father, sir, was bell-man of Kirkaldy." What more extraordinary can be imagined, than to behold in the plenipotentiaries of two mighty nations, two foreign adventurers, of the same mountainous. territory; nay, of the very same village! What indeed more extraordinary unless it be the spectacle of a Scotchman turned Turk for the sake of honours held on the tenure of a caprice from which even Scotch prudence can be no guarantee!

> Sun-Flower Coffee .- A writer in the Plough-Boy recommends the seeds of the Sun flower as a substitute for coffee; which, for agreeable flavour and cheapness, is equal, if not superior, to any other kind that has bech