PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

Jonas Green,

CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

rice-Three Dollars per annum.

Candidates for the Legislature.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Charles R. Stewart, Robert W. Kent, William J. W. Compton, Christopher L. Gantt, Charles S. Matthews,

Robert Welch, of Ben.

Edward E. Anderson,

WINES.

Old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, ort and Rousillon Wines, in Bot-

es, and by the Gallon, or smaller

Shaw & Claude,

Best Family Flour,

Corn Meal.

Notice is hereby given,

has the Corporation of the Cisc of An-els will meet on Wedness by the 20th and continue in session for three suc-he days, from 10 will 12 o'clock, a-ter the purpose of hearing appeals and

Richard I. Cowman, Clk. Corporation, Annapol

Given under my hand, and the seat Seal of the slid State, time of the slid State, time of the state of or Lord one thou sand eight hundred and twenty seven, and of the

twen y seven, and of the Independence of the Unit States the fity first

JOS: KEN F.

e following is a copy of the Exe-

sident of the United States of A-

Mistactory evidence having been

the state of Maryland, I do hereby

cognize bim as such; and declare

free to exercise and enjoy such

powers and privileges as red to the Vice Consuls of the

oured nations, in the United

my whereof, I have caused

these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States to be

under my hand, at the city

shington, the 17th day of May, 1827, and of the Independence

United States of America the It.

J. Q. ADAMS.

President,

CLAY, Secretary of State.

be published once a week for weeks in the Maryland Repub Gazette, and Carrolltonian, as

i ba Patriot, American and

at Baltimore; Political Ex

Lereunto affixed.

o me, that Stephen Law pointed Vice Consul of His

King of Sweden and of

port of Baltimore,

uatur, viz. JOHN RUINCY ADAMS,

merica.

To all whom it may concern

Clk of the Council.

y the Governor.
THE CULBRETH.

To all whom it may concern:

STEPHEN LAWSON,

this state.

flection of the tax for the

Shaw & Claude.

Stevens Gambrill,

Joseph Nicholson.

uantity, for sale by

Second Quality
Third do.

Abner Linthicum,

John S. Williams,

John S. Sellman,

Charles R. Stewart,

Maryland Gazette.

MARYLAND VOL. LXXXII.

This commedicus reset will menoe the season and pure routes in the following manner. Leave Easton on the WEDM DAY and SATURDAY of the morning, and proceed to Annu Leave Annapolis at 3 o'clock in proceed to Baltimore, where the proceed to Baltimore the proceed to Baltimore, where the proceed to Baltimore the proceed rrive at 6 o'clock in the evening

Leave Baltimore on the TUESDI and FRIDAY of every week ut and FRIDA's of every week it.

clock in the mo rning, and proceed
Annapolis; and leave Annapolis all
after 14 o'clock and proceed to la
ton, arriving there at 6 o'clock ne
evening. But in proceeding on
routes and on the days above and
coned abs shall always on descriponed she shall always on die ad or signals touch at Banang's Ma Oxford, and Castle Haven, both gal and returning and sale and returning, and take upor in passengers.

On the SUNDAY of every was she shall leave Baltimore at 8 o'cle in the morning and proceed to k napolis; and, remaining there tile o clock, return to Baltimors a m o'clock the same evening.

On the MONDAY of every well she shall leave Baltimore at half put o'clock in the morning and process to Chestertown, where she will arrive to Chestertown, where she wil amire at 12 o'clock, touching at Queentown or at such place on Corsica Great a may be hereafter appointed: Retuning she will leave Chestertown at o'slock, and touching at the said interest and the said interest at halt past 7 o'clock the same eventors.

At each and every of the said pa ces, passengers, and, where prests ble, horses, carriages and other and cles, alive or inanimate, which can be conveniently accommodated on bank will be received.

The rates of passage money to For every passenger from Easten, the Landings on Third Haves, from Castle Haven to Baltimore,

the reverse for ditto from Easton, the said Landings, or from Castle Haven to Annapolis, or the

reverse for ditto from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse for ditto from Baltimore to

C. estertown or the interme diate place, or the reverse For every horse or other beast of equal size, from place to place respectively, the same

iare as for a passenger.
For every four wheel carriage from any of the said places on the Eastern Shore to any of the said places on the Western Shore, or the rever-e

For every two wheel carriage from place to place as menti-oned in the last rule For every four wheel carriage

from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse For every two wheel carriage from Annapolis to Baitimore, or the reverse,

for every passenger, horse or gig, from Easton to Castle-Haven, or the reverse

and for every four wheel earriage from or to Easton and Castle Haven,

for every passenger of colour. from Easton or other place on the Eastern Shore to Baltimore, or the reverse

for Ditto from the Eastern Shore to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse

Articles of merchandize or other things which may conveni-ently be received and laden on board are subject to the same charges as for freight for the like articles on board: the packets.

For every sheep or hog, or ani-mal of the like size, carried from any one of the said places to the other,

f more than six of each kind, the charge will be reduced in the discretion of the commander.

In the passages between Baltimer and Annapolis, and between Baltimer more and Chester town, if any passes ger going in the boat shall also retarn, the same day, the fare shall be charge ed but as for going or returning only, and not for both.

Under no inducement shall meet team be employed than is secessiff for her ordinary voyages.
All baggage to be at the risk of the

owners.
The fare for any mind are to constitute to the state of the st

TELOGETAL VALUE OUS

The following is the last production of the Boston Bard.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

How peaceful is the closing scene,
When virtue yields its breath—
How sweetly beans the smile sciene,
Upon the check of death! The Christian's hope no fear can blight, No pain, his peace destroy. He views beyond the realms of light Of pure and boundless joy.

Oh who can gaze, with heedless sigh, On scenes so fair as this — Who but exclaims—"thus let we die, And be my end like his."

There is much postry and refined sentiment, as well as an instructive moral, in the following lines, translated ir in the fashic, which we find in the London Magaziner. Why should I blush that fortune's frown Dooms me life's lumble paths to tread; To live unbeeted and unknown; To sink forgotten to the dead!

'Tis not the good, the wise, the brave,
That surest shore or brightest rise,
The feather sports upon the wave, he feather sports upon the wave, The pearl in ocean's eavern hes.

Each lesser Star that studs the shere, Sparkles with undininished light: Dark and accurs to alone appear. The Lord of Day, the Queen of N z t

From the Masonic Mirror. THE RINGLET.

A cheerful fire blazed in the hearth in the neat little parlour of Mr. Peryoung friends, formed an agreeable little circle around it. Helen Percy was not what the world would call handsome; that is she did not posess regular features—had neither blue nor black eves-tresses waving gracefully over her shoulders-nor a skin quite as white as the new fallen snow; but then there was beauty | Ravenna. in her face and a beauty that was worth all these-it consisted of expression. The feelings of a good and benevolent heart, aided by the graces of a pure and well cultivated mind. and sure none other was necessary, to render it interesting. But Helen's most powerful charm was in her conversation, often sprightly,

Hising produced to me an Exequal regard by the President of the hited States, and sealed with the all of the said states precipiting mas Vice Consul of His M Jesty & King of Sweden and of Norway, it the port of Baltimore. In this site, I. Joseph K nu Governor of the State of Marylane, do hereby or and direct, that the said act of regation be published for the mforgation be published for the mforgation and government of the people this state. rendered her a most engaging comher acquaintances that she was be- ing, were always accompanied by trothed to a young navy officer who an involuntary shudder. We comyears absent in the United States' wave; but as they had been ill ever service, and who was now daily exproted home. Helen was anxious not so much attention for his arrival, not for the gratifica- room had always been healthy, but tion of her own feelings alone, but on the Sabbath morning, (it was our the tale of scandal had gove forth, first Sabbath on the coast of Africa) and she wished its course at once ar-rested. An amiable and worthy and dizziness. His fair face had alknew of Helen's engagement and his ling to his hammock, there was a setof another—it was dishonourable light, and his hopes were high; and thus to traffic with his feelings—in when he stepped on the quarter short she was in their eyes a most deck in his uniform, I am sure there heartless connecte. Helen k ew these was not a finer fellow in his Majes whispers were around her, but she ty's service. How affectionately also knew she was wronged; who would construe every friendly feeling into accepted love-and she was resolved it should not be the means of depriving her of a friendship so valuable as that of the inno-

cent mover of it all. I remarked that a small group were assembled around the fire-side them, who had entered with the unknown to all; a profusion of light hair fell over his forehead and cheeks, which were also shaded by large mustachios, and he wore a pair of green spectacles over his eyes.

The little party were gay and lively as usual, but there was a sudden stillness in the room, when the stranger holding in his hand a ring let of dark brown hair, tremulously asked a lady next to him if that was

not a pretty tress.
"It certainly is," was the reply. "and a favourite memento, I presume.'

"It was taken, Madam, from the

ed, but"-"May I inquire his name?" interrupted Helen, in breathless haste & unconsciously rising from her chair.

"His name was Clarence Lee." "And lost over"-the words died upon her lips, and she sunk back insensibly into her seat. The stranger started from his chair, threw off his green spectacles, mustachios and light hair, and in an instant the metamorphosed Clarence Lee was leaning over her chair, and endeavoured to recall her to animation, by repeatedly pronouncing her name in nis own natural voice. Helen at length recovered, cast round a bewildered glance and scarcely imagined she was in existence, when she beheld her lover by her side.

reviving.

rence, seizing her hand, and eagerly affection, (again displaying the ring. | strains, the praises of his Redeemer let.) proves their words false, and | God." not thee, and I now meet the same

faithful heart I left two years ago.?'
It is nee less to remark, that the stratagem was readily forgive; and cy, one cool evening in November, that Helen, soon after at the altar of said Helen, with a choice party of Hymen, gave herse fas a pledge of that Helen, soon after at the altar of

> A SAILOR'S JOURNAL. From the Aberdeen Star.

The following is extracted from the manuscript Journal of a Sailor, who served on board his Majesty's frigate Crescent, but died lately at

We had cruized for six days off Cape Formosa, and death had begun his ravages. A sickly languor pre-vailed among our men-their usual lightness of heart and vivacity seemcast a lustre over a face that could ed to have fled them; they set in boast of no other accomplishment, groups on the forecastle, smoking in silence, or listening to the narrative of deaths on board of other vessels. which had been on the same station. We endeavoured to divert their meand always sensible and pleasing, it lancholy by different amusements, but it would not do; the number of our sick list was increasing, and the It was generally known among low muttered coquiries after the dywas then, and had been nearly two mitted, in one night, two to the young man was in the habit of visit- ready turned sallow; and when he ing at the house of Mr. Persy; he expressed his determination of retirvisits to the family were prompted the gloom on every countenance. I by friendship alone; but others the transfer, as the event of yester-differently—persons were surprised that, in the absence of Clarence Portsmouth. He had just complet-Lee she should sanction the addresses | ed his eighteenth year; his heart was spised the petty artifices of those tears stood in the old man's eves as he said, 'James, I know that you will not forget your duty to man, forget not your duty to God.' will never meet! I went to ask him how he felt, but he knew me not his eyes were wild, his reason was eclipsed; the sun was setting, and the night had a most ominous appearof Mr. Percy's house, and on this ance. I went to see him again, but occasion a stranger was seated among his eyes were closed—the struggle was over-his spirit had fled to God company, and yet appeared to be | who gave it! Few preparations can be made for a funeral on board of a ship. The bell tolled, and there was not a sailor who was not on deck, save those who heard the sound as the warning that the same bell would soon toll to assemble their comrades to commit to the sea their remains. The night was dark and lowering; yet the lightning, which flashed vi vidly across the vessel, showed every object more clearly, a paleness and stillness was scated on the faces

of the crew, and many a wistful

look was cast towards the gang-way,

n mournful anticipation of the

corpse.—"I am the resurrection and the life!" There was a thrill went

cruise; his body was happily recover- | cal sort of sigh was the response. | miration, or of gratitude to that Becal sort of sigh was the response. Inclosed in his hammock, his corpse ing who is incessantly operating was laid on the grating. The thunder burst loud over our heads, yet seemed as if it had not been heard. The service proceeded—I heard a splash in the waters!—I could contain myself no longer—I rushed into the gun room. There is a montain ment of children. They would preto the gun room. There is a moment of children. They would prement, when this world seems little, for the pultry entertainments of a and its joys transitory baubles; there card table, of a ball room, or of a is a moment when the soul feels its gossipping party, to the inspection self affianced to objects prore sublime of the nicest pieces of Divine methan nature can afford; there is a chanism, and to the contemplation moment when all the treasured so- of the most august scene in nature. phistry of the past life, and all the However lightly some religionists infidel cavillings which have him-pered our energies, vanish like the ject—that spirit of indufference with cobwebs before the breath of the which the visible works of God are wind, and the soul asserts its claim treated, must be considered as flowto a nobler sphere; and that moment | ing from the same deprayed princi-"Am I not dreaming?" said she, is, when we retire from the wor. I ple which leads multitudes to reject and follow a dear departed friend, one to the untro-lden floor of the trifle with their everlisting interence, seizing her hand, and eagerly ocean—of to the darkness of the rests. "Man," says Rollin, "lives pressing it to his boson. "I have grave—but whither; ay to the glo- in the midst of a world, of which he put faith to a said trial, Helen, but ries of Heaven! And the heart is sovereign, as a stranger, who looks wilt thou not forgive me when I tell beats highest, yet some lest, when with indifference upon all that pass-thee I was cruelly deceived by o- we feel assured, that, ranses ied by a less in it, and as if it was not his conthers: they told me that wert false Saviour's blood, the walks in white corn.—The universe, in all its parts, to me, Helen, but this pledge of thy robes, a d celebrates in never-dying declares and points out its Author,

losophy unfold to us the incessant agence of God, and the plans by which his wise and benevolent deher love and faith, to Clarence Lee | signs in the system of nature are accomplished. From the immeasurable g'obes of heaven down to the minutest atoms, we perceive a regular chain of causes and effects conspiring in a thousand different modes, to accomplish the purposes of infi-nite wisdom and goodness. The operation of central forces, and of the law of gravitation on the earth and in the heaven-the hydrostatical laws which regulate the pressure and the motion of fluids-the chemical properties of the atmosphere, its undulatory, refractive and reflective powers-the motion of the rays of light, and the infinite variety of effects they produce—the process of evaporation—the agencies of electricity and galvanism-the properties of the magnet and the chemical action of acids and alkalies, and of the minutest particles of matter upon each other-ought to be viewed as so many modifications of the agency of Deity, and as manifestations of his wisdom, in carrying forward those plans which regard the interests of his universal kingdom; just as we consider the rise and fall of empires, the revolutions of nations, and the circulation of the Scriptures in heathen lands, as so many acts of his moral administration as the Governor of mankind. For, let it be carefully remembered, that all these physical agencies have ultimately a moral and intellectual bearing; and are essentially connected with every part of God's providential procedure. Though we may be apt to consider them so many detached and insulated pieces of machinery, with which we have little concern, or may even disdain to notice their mode of operation; yet in the ali-comprehensive mind of Him, who takes in, at one glance, the whole chain of causes and nected with his ultimate purposes, and the eternal destiny of man, as are the revelations of his word. Were a single principle or motion which now animates the system of nature to cease-were the agencies of electricity, for example, or the principal of evaporation to be destroyed, the physical constitution of our globe would instantly be deranged; nature would be thrown into confusion; and the sentient and intellectual beings that now inhabit the earth, would either be destroyed, or plunge into an abyss of misery. therefore, we admit, that the moral agency of God is worthy of our contemplation, we ought to consider his physical operations also as no less worthy of our study and investigation

> work of all his other manifestations. There is nothing, however, which so strikingly characterizes the bulk of mankind, and even the great mass of the Christian world, as that apathy and indifference with which they view the wonders of creation which surround them. They can look on all that is grand, and beau-

on; since they form the ground-

but for the most part, to the deaf and blind, who have neither ears to hear nor eyes to see. One of the great-From Dicks Christian Philosopher | est services that philosophy can do The investigations of natural phi- us, is to awaken us from this drowgy, which is a dishonour to humani-ty, and in a manner reduces us below the beasts, whose stupidity is the consequence of their nature, and not the effect or neglect or indifference. It awakens our curiosity, it excites our attention, and leads us as it were by the hand through all the parts of nature, to induce us to study and search out the wonderful works of it." Belles Lettres, vol.

Since, therefore, the science of natural philosophy is conversent a-bout the works of the Almighty, and its investigations have a directendency to illustrate the perfecti-ons of his nature, to unveil the plan of his operations, to unfold the laws by which he governs the kingdom of universal nature, and to display the order, symmetry, and proportion which reign throughout the whole: it would be needless to enter into any further process of reasoning, to show that the studies of it is conneeted with the great objects of religion. Whatever study tends to raise our minds to the Supreme Ruler of all worlds—to expend our views of his infinite knowledge and wisdon, to excite our gratitude and our admiration, of the beneficent designs which appear in all his arrangements-to guard us against erroneous conceptions of his providential procedure—and to furnish us with important auxiliaries for extending the influence of his religion through the world -must always be interesting to every Christian who wishes to enlarge his intellectual views, and to make progress in the knowledge of God.

From the Painesville Ohio Telegraph A DIVORCE. A short time since, in an adjoining town a happy pair were regularly joined in wedlock by a facctious exhausted the funds of the bride groom. Not many days, it appears, had elapsed before the parties who had been joined "till death should them part," become mutually dissatisfied with their lot, and returned to the 'Squire with many tales of woe, beseeching him with all their eloquence to un-marry them, which he agreed to do, provided he was previously paid the sum of three dollars, double the fee of the first ceremony. This sum the bride-groom paid by a week's labour on the 'Squire's farm. Then came the ceremony of "parting." The 'Squire placed a block upon the floor, on which was put a live cat: one pulled the head and the other the tail, while the 'Squire with an axe severed the cat in twain, at the same time exclaiming, "Death has now parted The couple departed with a vou!" firm belief that the performance was strictly legal, and have not lived together since.

Dr. Barry, in England, has discovered an excellent and immediate cure for the bite of a snake or mad at Prederick town; Maryland bosom of an officer, a friend of mine.

At Prederick town; Maryland bosom of an officer, a friend of mine.

At Prederick town; Maryland bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. the life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. the life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. the life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. the life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. the life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. the life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. The life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. The life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. The life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. The life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. The life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. The life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. The life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. The life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. The life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. The life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. The life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. The life!" There was a thrill went is grand, and bosom of an officer, a friend of mine. The life!" The li

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS. The following is part of an article on this subject, originally published in a Worcester (Mass.) paper. The writer, it will be seen, reposes great confidence in the remedy proposed; and it may, perhaps, in cases where the habit is not of long standing, cffeet a partial, if not an entire cure. The remedy, such as it is, is to be found in the following extract. writer remarks, that "there is no mystery or concealment in this matter, the thing is open to public serutiny and public trial, and instead of fearing, I earnestly solicit an open and impartial investigation. In doing this, my sole object is the public good. If the remedy shall be found to fail or prove ineffectual, I

I know nothing of Dr. Chamber's medicine—its composition is a secret, confined, I am told, to Rutgers' College and its Professors. Its high & exorbitant price, however, is a great objection to its general adoption, and from the facts which have come to my knowledge. I have no hesitation in saying, that the proportion of successful cases in which it has been used, is not greater than where

shall henceforth place no reliance on

experience, observa ion, or the testi-

mony of my own senses.

my own has been employed.

The success of my remedy is founded on that immutable princi in our nature, that we leathe what-ever produces a disagreeable or unpleasant impression. It is obvious that such impressions may be obliterated by time, hence a repetition of the remedy sometimes becomes necessary.

The prescription which I have generally employed, is the following: Antimonial Wine, half an ounce; Wine of Ipecae, two drachms; Tine-ture of Assafætida, one drachm. A portion of this, and in cases of long standing, the whole of it, is to be mixed with the liquor to which the person is addicted, and, in many cases, unless the person is told, he will swallow the dose without suspicion. It is not always necessary that all of the ingredients should be administered, and the dose can be graduated according to the constitution, age, and iquor will be instantly and entirely destroyed; and whenever the liquor is seen, and in many instances even mentioned, the principle of association will immediately call up the disagreeable impression. As long therefore as this is retained in the memory, there will be no danger of a relapse; as soon as symptoms of this are observed, a much smaller dose will wonderfully refresh the memory.

The above remedy is no nostrum. It has not been brooded over in se-cresy, hatched in darkness, and now ashered into the world, unable to bear the light. It is offered with much confidence to the public for trial; and those who witnessed its operation are particularly requested to give the result in some of the public apers, or leave information with the editors.

All editors who are friendly to the suppression of intemperance, are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

IMPRISONING FOR DEBT.

A captain of a trading ship being not long since in the city of Constantinople, lodged in the house of a scafaring Turk.—One day he observed to the Musselman, that in all his walks through the immense city of Constantinople and its suburbs. he had not seen any thing like a jail for the imprisonment of debtors. Christian dog! (said the disciple of Mahomet) do you suprese we are are so debased as to copy the Nazarine policy? We take care to strip a debtor of all his property, as far as it will go to pay just debts-but there we leave him-we instantly turn him loose to begin the world again-The believers in our Prophet are above shutting up their fellow men in cages in order to starve, persecute and torment them. -We make a distinction between a man and a rat-I have been in several of the Nazarine (Christian) cities, and never looked at a debtors' prison with-out horror, as a place where man is degenerated to the condition of a rat!

A Codfish was caught off Portsmouth N. H. harbour, which weigh ed 971bs