VOL LXXXII

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

Jonas Green.

CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

rice-Three Dollars per annum

Candidates for the Legislature.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Robert W. Kent, William J. W. Compton,

Abner Linthicum,

Charles R. Stewart,

Christopher L. Gantt.

Charles S. Matthews,

Robert Welch, of Ben.

Edward E. Anderson,

WINES.

Old Madeira, Sicily Madeira,

ort and Rousillon Wines, in Bot

untity, for sale by

Shaw & Claude. and by the Gallon, or smaller

Shaw & Claude,

Bare just received and offer for Sale.

Best Family Flour,

Corn Meal.

Notice is hereby given

at the Corporation of the City of An

nat the Corporation of the Cy of An-fie will meet on Wednesday the 20th and continue in session for three suc-we days, from 10 until 12 o'clock, A. in the purpose of hearing appeals and ag transfers on the assessment books, to the offection of the tax for the 1277. Provider.

Richard I. Cowman, Clk.

he State of Mary and,

faving produced to me an Exequa-signed by the President of the ited States, and sealed with the

of the said states recognizing

n as Vice Consul of His M Jesty

King of Sweden and of Norway

the port of Balti hore, in this te, I, Joseph K ny Governor of a State of Maryland, do hereby or and direct, that the said act of reguliton be published for the informition and government of the people this state.

iven under my hand, and the

at Seal of the adid State, time oth

day of June, in the year of or Lord one thou sand eight hundred and twenty seven, and of the

tweny seven, and of the Independence of the Unit States the first first

e following is a copy of the Exe-

QUINCY ADAMS,

the United States of A-

atur, viz.

To all whom it may concern

atistisct ry evidence having been

blied pime, that Stephen Law his appointed Vice Consul of His jery the King of Sweden and of twy, for the port of Baltimore,

the state of Maryland, I do hereby

ognize him as such; and declare a free to exercise and enjoy such

octions, powers and privileges as allowed to the Vice Consuls of the

out favoured nations, in the United

testinony whereof, I have caused

bereunto affixed.

HCLAY, Secretary of State.

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

the Governor.
The Culbberth.

TOHN

JOS: KENT.

Clk of the Council.

To all whom it may concern:

STEPHEN LAWSON,

Corporation, Annapolis.

do.

Second Quality

John S. Williams,

John S. Sellman,

Stevens Gambrill,

Joseph Nicholson.

Leave Easton on the William week at the hour of 7 of left homoring, and proceed to Anna Leave Amabolia at 3 of the proceed to Baltimers, which was arrive at 6 o'clock in the erson to the state of the

Leave Baltimore on the TURY Leave Baltimore on the TURNs and FRIDAY of every week it clock in the mo raing, and prices Annapolit; and leave Annapolit after U o'clock and proceeds to ton, arriving their at a o'clock as evening. But an proceeding on routes and on the day above cond she shall always on the more signals touch at Bannary March or signals touch at Bannary March or signals touch at Bannary March or signals touch at Bannary March on the Bull always on the same of t

On the SUNDAY of every was she shall leave Baltimore at 8 ords in the morning and proceed to k napolis; and, remaining there II) o'clock, return to Baltimore a do o'clock the same evening.

On the MONDAY of every w she shall leave Baltimore at half pe 5 o'clock in the morning and more to Chestertoxney here the will am at 12 o'clock touching at Quouson or at such place on Corsica Greek or at such place on Coriec trees, may be hereafter appointed. Reining she will leave Chestertows to o'slock, and touching at the said life mediate place will arrive at Baltima at half past 7 o'clock the same are

At each and every of the said is ces, passengers, and, where presh ble, horses, carriages and other ar-cles, alive or inanimate, which may conveniently accommodated when will be received.

The rates of passage money to as follows:

For every passenger from Eastes, e the Landings on Third Haves, from Castle Haven to Baltimers the reverse Por ditto from Easton, the said

Landings, or from Castle Haven to Annapolis, or the

for ditto from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse

For ditto from Baltimore to Chestertown or the intermediate place, or the reverse 1 & For every horse or other beast of equal size, from place to place respectively, the same fare 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 re-

For every two wheel carriage from place to place as mentioned in the last rule for every four wheel carriage

from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse Por every two wheel carriage from Annapolis to Balti-

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

And for every four wheal ear riage from or to Easton and Castle Haven,

For every passenger of colour. from Eastern Shore to Balon the Eastern Shore to Balon 18 from Easton, or other place timore, or the reverse

For Ditto from the Eastern. Shore to Annapelis, or from Annapolis to Beltimore, or the reverse

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 boards

For every sheep or hog or and mail of the like size, carried from any one of the like size, carried places to the other,

If more than aix of sech kind, the charge will be reduced as in the discretion of the segment. mander.

mander.

In the passages between Religions and Annapolis, and between Religions and Annapolis, and between Religions are considered by the same day, and not for beth.

Under no inducement ahall we steam he employed than as account for her ordinary voyages.

All baggage to be at the last of the events. Give under my hand, at the city withington, the 17th day of M×y. 1427, and of the Independence United States of America the to Provident. J. Q. ADAMS.

where the party and are formed to the party and the party and the formed to the party and the party

# WILDELLASTED TS.

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 beams the smile serene,
Upon the cheek 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 ux die, And be my end like his."

There is much poetry and refined sentiment as well as an instructive moral, in the fol-lowing lines, translated from the Arabic, which we find in the London Magazine: Why should I blush that fortune's frown
Dooms me life's lumble paths to tread;
To live unheeded and unknown;
To sink forgotten to the dead!

'Tis not the good, the wise, the brave, That surest shine or brightest rise, The feather sports upon the wave, The pearl in ocean's cavern lies.

Each lesser Star that study the shere, Sparkles with undiminish'd light;
Dark and accurate alone appear.
The Lord of Day, the Queen of Nig't

#### From the Masonic Mirror. THE RINGLET.

A cheerful fire blazed in the hearth in the neat little parlour of Mr. Percy, one cool evening in November, and Helen, with a choice party of young friends, formed an agreeable little circle around it. Helen Percy was not what the world would call handsome; that is she did not possess regular features-had neither blue nor black eyes-tresses waving gracefully over her shoulders-nor a skin quite as white as the new fallen snow: but then there was beauty 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, cast a lustre over a face that could boast of no other accomplishment. and sure none other was necessary, to render it interesting. But Helen's most powerful charm was in her conversation, often sprightly, and always sensible and pleasing, it

panion. It was generally known among her acquaintances that she was be- ing, were always accompanied by trothed to a young navy officer who an involuntary shudder. was then, and had been nearly two mitted, in one night, two to the years absent in the United States' service, and who was now daily expected home. Helen was anxious for his arrival, not for the gratification of her own feelings alone, but the tale of scandal had gone forth. and she wished its course at once arrested. An amiable and worthy and dizziness. His fair face had alyoung man was in the habit of visit- | ready turned sallow; and when he ing at the house of Mr. Percy; he knew of Helen's engagement and his | ing to his hammock, there was a setvisits to the family were prompted tled gloom on every countenance. I by friendship alone; but others tho't differently—persons were surprised day, when he came on board at that, in the absence of Clarence Portsmouth. He had just complet-Lee she should sanction the addresses thus to traffic with his feelings-in short she was in their eyes a most heartless coquette. Helen knew these was not a finer fellow in his Majesfeeling 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 of Mr. Percy's house, and on this them, who had entered with the company, and yet appeared to be 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 ringet of dark brown hair, tremulously asked a lady next to him if that was

"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 his 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. "Am I not dreaming?" said she,

reviving. "I should hope not," said Clarence, seizing her hand, and eagerly pressing it to his bosom. "I have put faith to a sad trial, Helen, but wilt thou not forgive me when I tell thee I was cruelly deceived by oto me, Helen, but this pledge of thy robes, and celebrates in never-dying let,) proves their words false, and 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 forgiven, and that Helen, soon after at the altar of sagency of God, and the plans by Hymen, gave herse fas a pledge of which his wise and benevolent de-

### 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 | nite wisdom and goodness. The ope-We had cruized for six days off Cape Formosa, and death had begun his ravages. A sickly languor prevailed among our men-their usual lightness of heart and vivacity seemed to have fled them; they set in 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 melancholy by different amusements rendered her a most engaging com- but it would not do; the number of our sick list was increasing, and the low muttered enquiries after the dy wave; but as they had been ill ever since we had left Ascension, we paid not so much attention on the Sabbath morning, (it was our first Sabbath on the coast of Africa) poor Bury complained of head ache expressed his determination of retirremember, as the event of yestered his eighteenth year; his heart was of another-it was dishonourable light, and his hopes were high; and when he stepped on the quarter deck in his uniform, I am sure there whispers were around her, but she ty's service. How affectionately also knew she was wronged; she despised the petty artifices of those who would construe every friendly feeling into accepted love—and she will not forget your duty to man, forget not your duty to God.' They 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 appearance. 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 who gave it! Few preparations can be made for a funeral on board of ship. The bell tolled, and there was not a sailor who was not on deck, save those who heard the sound as agency of God is worthy of our con the warning that the same bell would templation, we ought to consider his soon toll to assemble their comrades physical operations also as no less to commit to the sea their remains. worthy of our study and investigation The night was dark and lowering; yet the lightning, which flashed vividly across the vessel, showed every object more clearly, a paleness and stillness was seated on the faces

cruise; his body was happily recover- | cal sort of sigh was the response. | miration, or of gratitude to that Be-Inclosed in his hammock, his corpse was laid on the grating. The thunder burst loud over our heads, yet they are disposed to consider the ocean-not to the darkness of the rests. "Man," says Rollin, ries of Heaven! And the heart beats highest, yet soundest, when affection, (again displaying the ring- strains, the praises of his Redeemer

The investigations of natural philosophy unfold to us the incessant her love and faith, to Clarence Lee. signs in the system of nature are accomplished. From the immeasura-ble globes 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 infiration 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 electri-city 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 Doity, 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 all-comprehensive mind of Him, who takes in, at one glance, the whole chain of causes and effects, they are as essentially connected 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. If, therefore, we admit, that the moral

on; since they form the ground-work of all his other manifestations. There is nothing, however, which so strikingly characterizes the bulk If Ctry. Secretary of State.

If be published once a week for a pretty tress.

"It certainly is," was the reply, "It certainly is," was the reply, "and a favourite memento, I presume in mournful anticipation of the sume."

Sume."

"It was taken, Madam, from the sume of the sum of the s

seemed as if it had not been lieard. experiments of philosophers by The service proceeded—I heard a which the wonderful agency of God splash in the waters!—I could con- is unveiled, as only so many toys tain myself no longer -I rushed in- and amusements for the entertain-There is a mo- ment of children. They would prement, when this world seems little, for the paltry 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 it- gossipping party, to the inspection self affianced to objects more 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 lighly some religionists infidel cavillings which have haminary be disposed to treat this subpered our energies, vanish like the ject—that spirit of indifference 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 princiis, when we retire from the world ple which leads multitudes to reject and follow a dear departed friend, the revelitions of the Bible and to not to the untrodden floor of the trifle with their everlisting integrave-but whither? ay to the glo- in the midst of a world, of which he is sovereign, as a stranger, who looks with indifference upon all that passwe feel assured, that, rans and by a les in it, and as if it was not his conthers: they told me thou wert false Saviour's blood, "he walks in white cern.—The universe, in all its parts, declares and points out its Author, 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 phius, is to awaken us from this drowsiness, and rouse us from this lethergy, which is a dishonour to humanity, 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 conversant a-bout the works of the Almighty, and its investigations have a direct tendency 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 connected 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 wisdom, to excite our gratitude and signs 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

From the Painesville Ohio Telegraph A DIVORCE. A short time since, in an adjoining own a happy pair were regularly joined in wedlock by a facetious township 'Squire, whose fees totally exhausted the funds of the bridegroom. 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 firm belief that the performance was strictly legal, and have not lived to-

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, effeet a partial, if not an entire cure. The remedy, such as it is, is to be found in the following extract. The writer remarks, that "there is no mystery or concealment in this matter, the thing is open to public scrutiny and public trial, and instead of fearing, I earnestly solicit an open and impartial investigation. ing this, my sole object is the pub-If the remedy shall be found to fail or prove ineffectual, I shall henceforth place no reliance on experience, observation, or the testi-

mony of my own senses.

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 own has been employed.

The success of my remedy is founded on that immutable principle in our nature, that we leathe whatever produces à disagreeable or un-pleasant 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 Ipecac. two drachms: Tincture 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 inveteracy of habit. The relish for liquor will be instantly and entirely destroyed; and whenever the liquor is seen, and in many instances even mentioned, the principle of associa-tion 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 our admiration, of the beneficent de- 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 secresy, hatched in darkness, and now ushered 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 papers, 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 seafaring 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 Nazarino (Christian) cities, and never looked at a debtors' prison without horror, as a place where man is degenerated to the condition of a rat!

A Codfish was caught of Porta-mouth N. H. harbour, which ed 97lbs

fee

ollars

0F

conti four The

This

four nsibly on de

Coup ns, at

rself and soll-ad the