constrained to forwarn all period, gunning, or in any other a tiereon. Offenders will be the another before against the party of the period of

SIL SHEPHARD ERCHANT TAILOR.

GEORGE BARBER

ust arrived with a handso CLOTHS. of Blue, Black, Brawn, Green and

Olives .- Alsa CASSIMINES. STATE ATEN OTHER TEOR THE Cheeks and other Fancy Colours, NGS, GLOVES, STOCKS, and SUSPENDERS.

is are requested to call and examine

PRESE FALL GOODS. EORGE M'NEIR. ROHANT TAILOR.

just received his supply of PALL consisting of THS. CASSIMERES, & MESTINGS,

olours and qualities, selected from the portations, and which in regard to fastyle, he thinks cannot be surpassed; uests his friends and the public, to e is much pidebted for former favours, ad examina his assortment.

TLEMENS GLOVES, SUS. PENDLRS, &c,

ANTED TO HIRE he year. Ten or twelve Good Slaves. Fey would be employed at the Farnace TIS'S CREEK: for suitable hands, a esame place fifty or sixty Wood Cat

OHN BARKER, at the Furnace, or JOHN BARKER & SON, For ders, North Calvert st. Baltimore.

Arundel County, Sct.

application of John W. Baker of Annerundel county, by petition in writing to subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans of Anne Arundel county, stating that actual confinement for debt, and pray-to grant to him the benefit of the In-Laws of this state, a schedule of his ty and a list of his creditors, on oath. petition, and the said John W. flaker satisfied me by competent testimony he has resided two years next preceding me of his application, within the state of nd, and I having appointed a trustee for r. and the said trustee having given ith security, approved by me, fur performance of his said trust, and the

of the said insolvent debtor, and the said The said insolvent deptin, and the said . Baker having also given bond with rapproved by me, for his personal ap the before the Judges of Anne Arandel court on the third Monday of April to answer such interrogatories as may be inded so tilm by any of his creditors, and re his personal appearance before said tourt on the third day of April next, first hearing of his application, agress-in act of assembly, entitled, "An act g to insolvent debtors," and the several mis thereto, to answer such allegations be filed spainst him by any of his cre-and the said John W. Baker having be-e taken the bath directed to be taken by d insolvent laws for the delivery up perty, there are therefore to certify, Tha to this differented a personal discharge for his distriction W. Baker. Given under my hand statebuth they of November, in the year houseand eight hundred and thirty two. GIDEON WHITE.

NSOLVENT NOTICE: SOLATION TO THE COURT, That the creditions of sochus Nesie, a prising for the insolvent laws of this state will appear tiefers the court at Leoning State west, to the introduction, it is the court at the court at Leoning State west, to the integration, it is find for the court of the court DIR ADIR STEGES

I WISH TO PURCHASE OLIKELY NEGROES.

Of Det Teres

Of both teres

years of 689 of the series of 689 of 689 of the series of 689 of

ANNAPOLIS. THURSDAY DECEMBER 21. 1632.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN Church Street, Annapolis.

A COUNTING-HOUSE

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1833.

MOON'S PHASES.

First D

February-28 days-

March-31 dars-Full 0 5 11 45 A. Last (13 12 46 M.

April-30 days-

First > 28 5 43 A.

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EDWARD LIVINGSTON, of Louis

LOUIS McLANE, of Delaware, LEVIS CASS, of Objo, LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hamps WILLIAM T. BARRY, of Kentucky ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland,

\$5.73 utimospoit hit

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REW ADVENTURE TO THE NORTH WEST COAST.

The friends of Capt. Ress, have, with the sid of the British, government, filed up an expedition to go in search of that commander, who sailed some years ago un a north western voyage of discovery, and has not been heard lines.

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EXECUTIVE OF TH UNITED STATES.

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Sun's rising and

Salurday.

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Vice-President.

Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of Way,

Secretary of Navy.

Attorney General U.S.

08GX

The present expedition will be under the amand of Capt. Back, the former compion of Capt Franklin, and it will preceed the way of Canada to the posts of the

Ison Bay company. After making every

sible inquiry for Capt. Ross, it will finish expedition of the north west, coast, west

Point Tornague

69 G

setting for every

PRICE—THREE DOCLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANY

Beautiful exceedingly!...an estimate in which we like the course of good poetry sail continue erre.

"Aye, present every where" I am a wanderer o'er the seas.
And a dweller on the shore,
My voice is heard in the balmy bracze,
In the midnight tempest's roar.

I fly with the eagle through the air, I walk on the earth with men. I sleep with the lidness in her lair, With the tiger in his den.

My tones are in the running brooks,
My breath in the perfumed spring?
Through the eyes of the dove any spirit looks.
In the nighting de's voice I sing.

My alear burns in the mother's breast, With a pure, unsulfied flame, And spurned by liste, or by love caresied, Eternally the same.

The lightning of Heaven I flash within— The soul that ben Is in 1 rayer, And meit the adamant of sin, Like snow in the summer air. And when the moon is in the sky,
And the dew upon the gracy
And gentle sounds are floring by
As the evening shadows poss.

I whispered a tale of passion te love, In the maidon's avertel ear. Till she starts away like an untamed dove, As if afraid to hear.

My name is LOVE, and Heaven my home, In the firmament size. Yet my spirit to earth will concline a come, In the light of a lovely star;

To dwell in the lough of innocent mirth, In the purity of a kiss.

The r-deeming spirit of all the earth.

And the Almoner of bliss.

J. L.

From the New York Stanlard.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TRAFFIC IN ARDENT SPIRITS.

By B. F. Butler, Erg. of Albuny, N. Y.

No. VIII.

1. The triffic disadvantageous to the profit because 5. It debases the mind and fosters ignorance.

I shall not dwell in proof of the assertion just made, on the condition of the habitual drunk-His mind, all will admit, is, to all use-

ful purposes, utterly destroyed.

The violence done to the physical system, and the utmatural excitement to which the mind is subjected, by the use of strong drink. are always followed by a season of duliness and mental languor. When the quantity tak-en has been considerable, this duliness and languor will approach very nearly to a state of intellectual stupor.

The process, in the case of those who are in the daily use of spirits, is repeated from day to day; and with such inju ious effects that after the habitual use of spirits has been indulged in for a series of years, we shall find it generally accompanied by a very perceptible effect on the strongest intellect. The mind which once shed light on all it touched,

is now cloudy and inactive. If, in the mean time, the quantity of spirits has been gradualty increased-and this is usually the case-the understanding will have been proportionably debased. At length it loses the purer; of influencing others, and ultimately becomes incapable of directing its own movements.

Such are the ruinous effects produced by the improper use of spirits, on the minds e-

To those who have not thus been:favoured, this habit is still more injurious. Let an un-educated person become somewhat addicted to the use of strong drink, and all desire of

mental improvement is gone forever.

The mind of the consumer is not only debased, but he becomes indifferent to the menthe education of his children is neglected, and their settlement in life ilt-directed; or

Among the labouring classes; the elildren of intemperate parents are peculiarly expos-ed.—The parent is not only indifferent to their education, but he has not the money. where vith to defray the expenses of sending them to school. They are, therefore, usually trained up in idleness and ignorance.

Thus much for the fact asserted.

now look at its bearing on public prosperity.
Our institutions are supported by what, in mort of the states, may well be called university. sal suffrage. And where every man possesses the right of voting, every man should be sufficiently instructed to be able to exercise the right with judgment and Independence.
Without intelligence in the people, it is impossible to keep up a frame of government like ours.
Almost every drankard in this (and other

states) is a voter; and his vote counts as much as that of the most virtuous member of society. In some parts of our country, the practice of farnishing spiritudes liquors for the use of voters at our elections, has extensively prevailed; by means of which, those important and solems occasions have too often been trued into scenes of contention and riot.

flar and the vallous will also, it time, be voters; and so long as the use of spirits shall be kept up, our election will be through and sometimes, perhaps, decided by man, whose rules it betalways patchased by liquor, will generally be given under its influence.

It is needless to dilate upon the dangerous It is needless to dilate upon the dangerous tenderier of such a state of things! He must, indeed, be blind, who does not see, that the traffic in ardent spirits, in the view which we are now taking of its results, is, indeed, a most alarming public evil. It out only disqualifies a large portion of our citizens for exercising the privileges of freemen, but it exposes the rest to the danger of losing those

But, independently of the peculiar structure of our government, the diffusion of knowledge, and the suppression of those causes which are calculated to foster ignorance and barbarism, are, with us, objects of primary importance; for, in my judgment, at least, they are intimately connected with the production and accumulation of national wealth.

Without reference to any other advantage, consider how important it is to every man who is obliged to labour for his subsistence, enabled to make himself acquainted with whatever has been written on the histoy, theory and practice of his particular call-

Within the last fifty years, many valuable works have been written on agriculture; and the newspapers and other journals are con stantly spreading before the public, useful in on this important topic. Every farm er should be sufficiently instructed to avail imself of these moves of acquiring informa-

The same remark may be applied to many of the mechanic arts.

Again, our territory is so extensive, and so

many opportunities are afforded for the sucesful employment of industry and know ledge, that every man among us, who has re ceived a tolerable education, may, by dili gence, economy, and good conduct, not only secure a comfortable subsistence; but, in a fair proportion of cases, acquire a respectable estate.

There is another, and still more important aspect, in which this subject may be viewed. Every one understands that pauperism and

vice are extensively injurious to the public interest. But from the apathy with which the instruction of the labouring classes is too frequently regarded, it would seem that every one did not understand, that ignorance is a most fruitful source of pauperism and vice.

Scotland has few paupers compared with the other parts of Great Britain, and still fewer compared with Ireland. And yet its climate is worse, and its soil more unproductive. This disparity is universally ascribed to the influence of education, which, to a greater or a less extent, reaches, in Scotland, on the poorest of the peasantry.

Of 144 young convicts received during the rear 1830, into the School of the New York House of Refuge. 71 could not read.

The Superintendant of the Penitentiary at Bellevue stated, a few years since, that of the children committed to that prison, not more than one in eight could read or write, at the time of commitment.

Of 300 men who have been in the Sunday School of the Auburn State Prison, 85 not know the Alphabet, and 200 were able to read only in easyelfssons, and by spelling

Of 256 convicts in the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass. 64 could not write, and 20 did not know the alphabet.

Of 93 in the Boston School of Reforma-tion, in the year 1831, 25 could not read when they were received, and 58 had been truauts the schools.

It is not to be doubted, that the like results will be found on every similar examination.
The links in the chain of causes and effects. which have been traced in this paper, are somewhat numerous, and it requires a little effection to put their together; but they with unerting certainty, to the conclusion that the traffic in spirituous liquors, by debasing the mind, and fostering stupidity and ignorance, is deeply injurious to the safety of our institutions, and to the wealth and happiness of the nation.

From the London Magazine. THE HERO OF THE PLAGUE.

When the plague raged violently at Mar-seilles every link of affection was broken; the father turned from the child the child from the father: cowardice and ingratitude no longer excited indignation. Misery is at its height when it thus destroys every generous feeling, thus dissolves every the af humanity! The city became a desert, the grass graw in the

streets,—a funeral finet you at every step;
The physicians assembled in a body at the Hotel de Kille, to hold accountation on the fearful diseases for which no remedy had yet been discovered. After a long, consultation, they decided unanimously, that the maledy they decided, unanimously, inagule massly had a peculiar, and mysterious character, which opening a corase might develope;—an operation which it was impossible it a attempt mane the operator must infallibly become a victim in a few hours, beyond the power of human art to save him, which violence of the attack would preclude their administering the riot.

The nade children of intemperate parents, costomary remedies. A dead rause succeed.

The nade children of intemperate parents, costomary remedies. A dead rause succeed.

The nade children as escale; the penitended declaration. Saddenly a surgeon ney, and others who blended labour with sta-

by the same of currie, in the prime of life, and at great eclebrity in his profession, rose, and said firmly, "Before this sumerous assembly, primes in the name of hamanity and religion, that to morrow, at the break, of lay, will dissect a corpse and write slown as I proceed, shat I observe.

I feeled the assembly instantly. They admired him lamented has fate, and dombted whether be trouble persist in his design. The infrent and pions Guyon, animated by all a the sublime entrry religion or patriotism can inspire, acted by to his word. He had married and was rich; and he immediately made this pull, dictated by justice, and piety. He confessed, and at midnight received that sacrament. crament.

A man had died in his bouse within four and twenty hours. Guyon, at day-break, shut himself up in the same room; he took with him ink, paper, and a little crucifix.— Full of enthusiasm, never had he felt more firm or collected. Kneeling beside the corpse he wrote. - Mouldering tenement of an immortal soul, not only can I gaze on thee without terror, but even with joy and gratitude. Thou wilt open to me the gates of glorious eternity. In discovering to me the secret cause of the terrible plague which destroys my native city, thou wilt enable me to point out some salutary remedy; thou wilt render my sacrifice useful. O God! (continued he) thou wilt bless the action thou hast thyself in-

He began-he finished the dreadful operation, and recorded in detail his surgical observations. - He then left the room, -threw the papers into a vase of vinegar, and immediately sought the Lazzaretto, where he died in twelve hours, - a death ten times more glorious than the warrior, who to save his counadvances with hope, at least, and sustained, admired, and seconded by a whole army.

Physicians who remain firm in the disc argo citizens are prompting them to fly from con-tigion, display that moral courage which is as far superior to the physical energy which sustains the soldier in battle, as mind is superior to matter.

CHIEF CITIES OF THE WORLD.

A very ingenious calculation is given in a late German publication of the hundred most populous citi-s in the world. These are Jed-do, in Japan, 1 680 000 inhabitants; Pekin 1,-500,000; London, 1.300,000; Hins Ischen, 1,000,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madias, 817,-000; Nankin, 810,000; Congo Ischen; 800 000; Paris, 717,000; Werst Chana, 600,000, Constantinople, 597,000; Betares, 530,000; Kio, 520,000; Sa Ischen, 500,000; Houng Ischen, 500,000 &c. The fortieth in the list is Berlin containing 199,000, and the last B stol, 87,000. Among the hundred cities, two on-tain 1,500,000, two upwards of 1.000, 400, nine from 500,000 to 1,000,000; twenty have from 200,000 to 500,000; fifty six from 100,-000 to 200,000 and six from 87,000 to 100,-

000. Uf these one hundred cities. fifty eight are in Asia; and thirty-two in Burope; of which four are in Germans, four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain: the remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

Take a small slice of raw, lean, fresh beef. about the thickness of a dollar, and bind it ou the corn; do this three or four successivo nights, and the cure is said to be certain-try

A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

And why not a school of agriculture as well as a school of medicine, or law or of divinity? The objects of education should be. not only to qualify youth for the discharge of civil and social duties, but to facilitate their knowledge in the particular business which is to form their employment in manhood. Agriculture is as necessary to the wants and comforts of life, as are the learned professions, and mainly contributes to our wealth and prespective. It gives employment to the mass of our population, and is the great bu-siness of our state. Politically and morally, it is the conservative organ of the body poli-tic. The inferests of all are consequently

ite. Inclinerests of all are consequently identified with its prosperity and improvements. Its parsuits are interwoven with the whole range of natural sciences; and are susceptible of being as much benefitted by their study and application, as are any of the civil employments of life. Why not extend, then, to this great branch of industry that sort of education which is so eminently calculated to maltiply its produce, and, at the same time, to vaise the meral and intellectual standard of that class of our citizens, who, from their numbers, must continue to controul our political destinies, and give the imress to our character'as a people.

It will not be said, I trust, that manual la-bour is incompatible with mental improvebour is incompatible with mental improve-ment. The exercise which labour gives, is as essential to the development, and energy of the mind, asitris to the health and mus-cular strength of the body. It stimulates the head to plan, and the hands, to execute. A-mong those who truly deserve the appellation of public superfectors, by their appellation of public transfactors, by their ancessful exertions to reprier the arts and sciences benefi-