not peculiarly such as the stockholders must have looked to, in deciding on the fitness of all their directors. Our own experience has not led us to adopt these views of our colleagues, but having stated so fully the facts in regard to them, which have come within our knowledge, it would be improper in us further to urge our opinions on the subject in this communication.

We have been induced however to object more strenuously to this mode of conducting business, because it transfers from the Board to a few members an extent of power and authority in the disposal of the funds of the stockholders, which ought not to be exercised, except by the full representation of their interests which involves the institution in transactions from which it is difficult to withdraw without loss. Having observed on a late occasion, from the books laid on the table at the meetings of the Board, that a note of Messrs. Gales & Seaton for $5,000, which had been due and unpaid for some days was unprotested, and that their account then was, and since the month of November preceding had been repeatedly overdrawn to a considerable amount—and learning on inquiry that their debt to the Bank had risen within a few years from less than eleven thousand to upwards of eighty thousand dollars; that the principal security therefor was a pledge of the funds to be received from Congress for an edition of the State papers, which funds were partially and previously appropriated to the payment of advances from other sources, and also to the current expenses of publishing the work; and that in the present instance no notice of the non-payment had been given to the trustees holding these funds, who were the acceptors of a draft which had been taken as collateral security, although the acceptance was conditional to be paid on a contingency, and out of a particular fund: we were desirous, on all these grounds, that the subject should be fully and specially investigated. We also desired it, as we stated at the time, for the purpose of ascertaining and preserving on record, the reasons on which such a deviation from the rules of the Bank had been made. Our wishes were first acceded to, and on the motion of another director, it was resolved, without a dissenting voice, that the account in question should be referred to a special Committee of seven, including therein the three resident Government Directors.

At the meeting of the Board three days after, the subject still being before this special committee and unacted on, we were surprised to observe, by the books laid on the table, that the notes for $5000 had been renewed by the Committee on Exchange on the day the investigation was directed; on inquiry we were informed that the agreement to renew had been made on the preceeing day, but the note not having been actually produced until the day in question, the entry was then made on the books. We observed also that the Committee on Exchange had discounted a note of the same persons for a further sum of $2500, on the security of their order on the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the amount which would be due to them for the 2d part, volume 6th of the Register of Debates, say for five hundred copies, twenty-five hundred dollars, when authorized by the House as heretofore." On this order the Clerk declined putting any acceptance, as the above work had not been subscribed for, though as he said, "he did not doubt of its being ordered;" but he stated that "if the order was lodged with Mr. Johnson, his paying Clerk, he would pay the moneys when due to the proper person." They had also discounted a draft of the same persons on H. T. Weightman for $314 81. The two together made $3314 81, the amount of the overdraft at the time. The discounts thus made were in opposition to the by law of the Bank which prescribes that no person while he remains an overdrawer shall have any note or bill discounted at the Bank. It was stated by the members of the Committee on Exchange that these measures had been adopted as the most advantageous to the interests of the Bank; and as most likely to secure their debt; that in regard to the renewal of the note for $5000, they had reason to believe that it had remained over from accidental neglect in not sending on in time one to replace it with, which was also the cause of its non-protest; and that in their opinion a protest or notice was unnecessary to secure the liability of the acceptors of the draft: that in regard to the additional discounts of $3314 81 on the order and statement above mentioned, they believed they had secured, in the most advantageous manner the amount of the overdraft. The opinion was further expressed by some of the Committee on Exchange and officers of the Bank, that the whole of this large debt was secure: that it had been contracted to execute the late work directed by Congress, and that when the payments therefor should be made, as they would shortly be, the debt would be greatly reduced or entirely liquidated.

After these circumstances, we were still more surprised at the proceedings of the Board. The resolution which had been passed unanimously at the preceding meeting to refer the account to a special committee was called up: it was reconsidered by the vote of all present except the mover of the resolution and the Government Directors, and it was subsequently rescinded altogether. We renewed our opposition to this course, on the grounds we have mentioned, and also on account of the large amount of the debt; the unusual character and uncertain value of the principal security; and the doubts that might be entertained of the ability, of the parties from several of their notes deposited by individuals for collection in the Bank having remained protested.

From the same reasons when their notes came before the Board a few days since for renewal to the amount of $13,000, we resisted a further extension of the loan; we believed that its amount and duration were such, as to render it proper to commence its reduction; and having understood that the work in question was so far completed as to entitle the publishers to a large portion of the sum payable by Congress, we thought it right that they should make some payment.—They were, however, renewed, by the votes of all the members present, except those of the Government Directors.

We have since endeavored by our individual exertions, to form some opinion of the actual value of this security, and whether, as is alleged, it is sufficient; but there do not appear to be any documents from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or from the Trustees to whom the money to be paid was assigned, which give a definite statement of the amount of the State Paper fund, or of certain guarantee. The total amount loaned on that security is $55,000, of which $25,000 is on the collateral acceptances of the Trustees, deposited at the Bank here, to which we have already referred. Of one of these drafts or acceptances thus collaterally given, we annex a copy, that you may see the nature of the instrument and the terms of the acceptances. We also annex a copy of the statement of the Clerk of the House of Representatives relative to the draft for $2,500 lately discounted; and a statement of the same person relative to the payments to be made on account of the Fund.—From these, and our previous remarks, you will be able to form an opinion on the whole matter.—As to the actual value of the security, therefore, we express no opinion—indeed one could not be formed with the certainty we should desire in doing so, without an investigation much more thorough and formal than we have been able to make.

These, sir, are the circumstances which have come to our personal knowledge in the usual and regular exercise of our duty as Directors of the Bank. We have stated them to you with perhaps more minuteness than may seem necessary, but we have done so that you might be able to judge at once of the propriety of our course in the fulfilment of our official trust, and also of the grounds on which our colleagues have acted in pursuing one essentially different from it. We have refrained from stating any thing that we have not made the subject of much reflection and all the examination in our power—any thing that our present personal knowledge does not warrant us in laying before you as the basis of such measures as you may deem it expedient to adopt—any thing in reference to which we have not sought and obtained, as far as we could, every explanation that was to be made.

Without considering any portion of our remarks as falling within the limits of those private accounts which, as you state, the charter has so carefully guarded; since the whole relate to the action of the board upon matters fully opened and discussed before them, and extend in no instance to the private debtor and creditor accounts of individuals; yet we may be excused for expressing much gratification at your assurance that the information requested is for your own satisfaction, and that you do not wish it extended beyond our personal knowledge.—We may be permitted also to add, that the wishes and opinions which we took the liberty of expressing in our former letter, have been since more strongly confirmed, and that we should not only feel more satisfaction ourselves, but be enabled to convey to you more full and correct information, were we to proceed in an investigation whose object was avowed, and if we were strengthened by that official sanction which we suggested.

In conclusion, we can only say, that in whatever light our course may be regarded here, we shall act with a full sense of what we owe both to the institution and the Government we represent, with firmness in opposing what we believe to be inexpedient or wrong, no matter to what motives our actions may be attributed—with due consideration of the reasons urged by others for their course, should it vary from our own, and with anxiety in seeking for and supporting every plan which we believe will increase the usefulness of the Bank to the whole community and promote the objects for which it was formed.

We remain, with great respect, your obedient servants.

H. D. GILPIN,
JOHN T. SULLIVAN,
PETER WAGER.

Draft and Acceptance of Trustees,

H. T. Weightman and Leonidas Coyle, Trustees. }

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1832.

Four months after date, please pay to Thomas Donoho, or order, three thousand dollars, for value received, to be paid out of any moneys which may come into your hands as the proceeds of the compilation of State Papers, which are now executing under the act of Congress of March 2d, and charge

Your ob't serv'ts.
$3000. GALES & SEATON.

Accepted to be paid out of any moneys that may remain in our hands after the payments stipulated to be made by the deed of assignment, and after the payment of all prior acceptances.

H. T. WEIGHTMAN, } Trustees.
LEONIDAS COYLE. }

Washington, Nov. 17, 1832.

	$3000
One other of same import, dated August 13th, 1832,	5000
One other of same import, dated October 13th, 1832,	6000
One other of same import, dated May 22d, 1832,	6000
One other of same import, dated March 13th, 1832,	6000
	$25,000

Draft and Statement of Clerk of House of Representatives.

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
Clerk of the Ho. of Rep's.

WASHINGTON, March 22d, 1833.

SIR,

Please to pay to our order, hereon endorsed, the amount which will be due to us for the 2d part, volume 6th, of the Register of Debates, say for five hundred copies, twenty-five hundred dollars, when authorized by the House as heretofore. GALES & SEATON.

$2500

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON,

Gentlemen: As the above work has not been subscribed for, but I do not doubt of its being ordered, I cannot put my acceptance on it; but if it be lodged with Mr. Johnson, my paying clerk, he will pay the money, when due, to the proper person.

Yours, &c,
M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE.
Clerk of the Ho. of Rep's.

22d March, 1833.

Statement of Clerk of House of Representatives.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON,

Gentlemen. In answer to your request, I have to state that the subscription authorized by Congress to the re-print of the State papers, has been made by me—that as great progress has been made in printing as its nature, and Mr. Lowrie's exertions, and my own, could accomplish.

No appropriation has yet been made, but a bill has been reported making one, which I believe will either pass in that shape, or be appended to the general appropriation bill in the Senate.

Very resp'y, &c.
M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
Clk. of Ho. of Rep's.

12th March, 1832—Capitol.

BOSTON, December 4.

FROM SMYRNA.

By the brig Mermaid, Capt. Welch, we have received the Journal de Smyrne of the 29th Sept.

A portion of Albania has been agitated by internal discord. A levy of 8000 men has been ordered to be made in that country by the Porte. The inhabitants resolved to oppose to this measure a forcible resistance; an engagement took place, in consequence at Argyro-Castro, between the insurgents and the Government troops, in which 2000 of the former were cut to pieces or made prisoners.—The insurgents then dispersed.

Accounts from Candia represent that unless some powerful intervention shall take place, the island must become the theatre of civil war. The Greek population are determined not to submit to the rule of Mehemet Ali, and a deputation has been sent to the English and French admirals, desiring their intercession to obtain permission for them, from the Government of Egypt, to sell their property, and leave the Island.

Mehemet Ali had returned to Alexandria, very much disgusted with his reception in Crete. It is said that he intends making a tour into Upper Egypt, either to examine personally the situation of his dominions, which are threatened with famine in consequence of the failure of the overflow of the Nile, or in order to hasten the preparations for an expedition against the rebels of Dgedda, who have taken several vessels in the Red Sea, and continue to interrupt the communication with Mocha. The Viceroy has resolved to lessen the number of his European officers, and has already reduced their compensation in all departments except that of the Navy.

The inhabitants of Syria continue to suffer from the oppression and exactions of Ibrahim Pacha.—He is laboring to introduce among them the same system of civil and military government, which prevails in Egypt.

These papers contain nothing of importance from Constantinople, in addition to what has been derived from other soueces.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 14, 1833.

MR. TANEY'S REPORT on the removal of the deposites, will be found in this paper. We recommend its careful and dispassionate perusal, to our readers generally, but especially to to such as, like ourselves, have been doutful hitherto, of the propriety of the step. Mr. Taney's reasons and arguments we regard as irresistible; and establish beyond all doubt, to our minds, the absolute necessity that existed, for the change.

THE WESTERN MAIL.—Owing to the entire failure of the Western Mail due on Monday, we have been compelled to fill our sheet of this day, almost entirely with a single article,—Mr. Taney's Report on the removal of the deposites,—which might otherwise have been divided, for the purpose of giving a variety.

The irregularity with which the contractor between Baltimore and Queenstown has performed his duty, for six weeks or more, demands the serious notice of the Post Office Department. It cannot now be objected, that the route is impracticable. Its practicability has been demonstrated beyond any kind of doubt; the mail having been carried on it for three months, (in which time almost every kind of weather, except severe frost, may be supposed to have occurred,) without a single failure, that we recollect, and seldom arriving later than eight o'clock in the evening of the same day that it left Washington, and frequently as early as five. What excuse can be urged by Capt. Griffin, which can be regarded as satisfactory, either by the public or the Post Office department, we are at a loss to conjecture. That made for the last failure is unworthy of notice—which is, that the weather on Sunday, when the mail should have gone from Queenstown to Baltimore, was too unfavorable for him to venture out. The mail packet from Broad Creek to Annapolis made her trip, and other vessels having fully as difficult navigation to perform, proceeded on their trips. Why then could not Capt. Griffin's packet go? And if the weather was too bad on Sunday, it was sufficiently good on Monday and Tuesday for him to have gone to Baltimore and returned, and had the mail at Wye Mill in time for the stage coming down on Tuesday. But, not having failed to go on Sunday, he missed an entire trip, and took two mails on Wednesday. Such neglect of duty is unpardonable, and we suspect would never have been ventured upon, if Capt. Griffin had not known that *another individual*, in no way connected with him, would, *through the unjust and unmanly insinuations of malevolent foes*, be compelled be bear the opprobrium.

We have hopes that in a few days such permanent arrangements will be made in regard to the transportation of the Western mail, as will ensure its regular receipt at the stipulated time.

By taking the mail by land from Baltimore to North Point, and thence by Water to Kent Island or Queenstown, the calms and ice of the Patapsco river are avoided, and the water passage reduced to less than that from Annapolis to Haddaway's Ferry, and the whole route to Easton can always be performed in good time. This arrangement, vigorously carried into execution, would be as punctual as if the mail were transported in steamboats, or nearly so; and the convenience of the community at large being consulted, would be superior to any arrangement that could be made that we have any knowledge of.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.—From a letter from Harrisburgh, dated the 7th instant, published in the American Sentinel, of Monday last, we make the following extract:—

The bill relative to the 200,000 State Loan to the Union Canal Company, was considered in the committee of the Whole, Mr. Cunningham in the chair, and passed. Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate and House of Representatives met in convention, in the chamber of the latter for the purpose of choosing a Senator in the Congress of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1833, when upon the third ballot, SAMUEL M'KEAN, Esq. having received a majority of the votes was declared duly elected. The following are the ballotings.

	1st	2d	3d
Samuel M'Kean,	55	65	74
Thomas H. Crawford,	13	21	19
Henry A. Muhlenberg,	13		
Adam King,	8	1	1
James Buchanan,	7	9	5
W. J. Duane,	1	1	0
William Clark,	21	25	28
Richard Rush,	3	2	0
William Orbinson,	3	0	0
Garrick Mallery,	7	7	5

*Withdrawn by Mr. Geiger of Berks,

SNOW.—The Harrisburg Chronicle says, the Members of the State Legislature from the North and North West, have travelled in sleighs some 50 and some 100 miles, last week, on their way to the seat of government.

Many of our readers probably remember the extensive robbery which was committed some six years ago upon Messrs. S. & M. Allen.—A package of money, containing sixteen thousand dollars, was stolen from a steamboat, and notwithstanding the large reward which was offered for its recovery, and the prompt measures that were taken for the purpose, no clue was discovered which led to the perpetrators until now within a short time past. It seems that four men were concerned in the robbery, three of whom had since established themselves upon farms, and sustained a fair character in their respective neighborhoods. One of these resided on Staten Island, upon a farm which he had purchased, and which is said to be worth from seven to ten thousand dollars. Another had bought a farm at Lodi, New Jersey. It is not deemed prudent to disclose, at present, the means by which the actors in this long concealed piece of villany were at length detected, as such a course might tend to defeat the end of public justice. It may suffice to say that the evidence is of the strongest nature, and that steps have been taken upon it to bring the culprits to speedy trial. Two of them are at this moment locked up in prison in this city, and a third at Staten Island. As an evidence of the supposed respectability of this last individual, we may mention that he was actually serving on the Grand Jury as a member of that body when he was apprehended.—N. Y. Post.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9.

SENATE.

Messrs. Webster, Southard and Preston, appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Secretary, when it appeared that Walter Lowrie was unanimously elected.

Mr. Benton proposed a resolution calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the amount of public money deposited in the United States Bank. The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Calhoun, on leave given, presented a bill to repeal the act of last session, providing for the collection of duties on imports, which passed to a second reading.

Mr. Webster gave notice that he would, on tomorrow, introduce a bill to provide for compensating certain citizens of the United States for French spoliations upon their commerce.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The several standing committees were announced from the chair, as follows:

Elections—Messrs. Claiborne, Griffin, Hawkins, of N.C. Banks, Vanderpool, Jones of Ga. Peyton, Haymer, and Hamagan.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Polk, Wilde, Cambreleng, Gorham, M'Kim, Binney, Loyall, M'Kinley and Hubbard.

Claims—Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Barber, M'Intire, Grennell, H. King, Gholson, Cramer, Forrester and Bynum.

Commerce—Messrs. Southerland, Davis, of Mass. Harper, Foot, M'Kay, Lawrence, Pinkney, Heath, and Selden.

Public Lands—Messrs. Clay, Duncan, Bean, Mason, Clayton, Slade, of Vt., Leavitt, Ashley and Inge.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Connor, Kavenagh, Pearce of Rhode Island, Thomas of La. Briggs, Murphy, Lane, Lytle and Laporte.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Chinn, W. B. Shepherd, M'Kennon, Stoddert, Allen of Va. Dennis, Heister, Fillmore and Taylor.

Judiciary—Messrs. Bell of Tenn. Ellsworth, Foster, Gordon, Beardsley, Thomas of Md. Hardin, Parks, and Pearce of N. H.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Crane, Bates of Mass. Standefer, Bouldin, Marshal, Young, Baylies and Turrill.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Davenporte, Lyon, Paige, Clarke of Penn. Tweedy, Gillet, Hall of Vt. M'Clene and Kinnard.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Johnson of Tenn. Mardis, Carr, Galbraith, Mann of N.Y. Cage, Felder, Casey and Bull.

Manufactures—Messrs. Adams of Ms. Huntington of Con. Denny, Davis of S. C. Corwin, Dickerson, Martindale, M'Comas and Osgood.

Agriculture—Messrs. Bockee, Taylor of Va. Hathaway, Barnitz, Bean, Dunlop, Clowney, Turner, and Davis of Ky.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Lewis, Gilmer, M'Carty, Everett of Vt. Graham, Allen, of Ohio, Dickerson of Tenn. Howell and Love.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Johnson of Keny. Vance, Speight, Ward, Blair of SC. Thompson of Ohio, Burd, Coffee and Bunch.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. White of N.Y. Williams, Watmough, Patton, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker and Smith.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Archer, Everett of Mass. Wayne, M'Duffie, Hall of NC. Coulter, Jarvis, Pierson and Carmichael.

Territories—Messrs. Williams, Allen of Ky Potts, Johnson of N.Y. Anthony, Wilson of Va. Jones of Ohio, Ewing and Gamble.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Wardwell, Barringer, Tompkins, Moore of Va. Lea, Deming, W. K. Fuller, Fowler, Bell of Ohio.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Burgess, Evans, Beall, Sibley, Adams of N.Y. Schenck, Chilton, Chaney and Mitchell of Ohio.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Mercer, Blair of Tenn. Vinton, Stewart, Rencher, Johnson of Md. Lucas, Pope, and Slade of Illinois.

Revisal and unfinished business—Messrs. Dickerson, Harrison of Pa. M'Vean, Shinn & Beatty.

Accounts—Messrs. Mann of Pa. Lee of NJ. Mitchell of N. Y. Crockett and Miller.

Expenditures in the Department of State—A. H. Shepherd, Day, Beaumont, Boyle and Patterson.

Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury:—Messrs. Allen of Vt., P. C. Fuller, Harper of Pa., Spangler and Clarke, of N. Y.

Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.—Messrs. Hall, of Me., Huntington, of N. J., Ramsey, Sloane, and Van Hooten.

Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office.—Messrs. Hawes, Fulton, Wagner, and Lee, of N. J.

Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Whittlesy, of N. Y., Deberry, Chambers, Webster, of Ohio, and Halsey.

Expenditures on the Public Buildings—Messrs. Whallon, Darlington, Brown, Henderson, and Hard.

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

On motion of Mr. GRENNELL, the House proceeded to the election of a Chaplain.

Mr. WARD nominated the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton.

Mr. CLAY nominated the Rev. J. A. Copp.

Mr. WHITE nominated the Rev. W. Hammett.

Mr. ELLSWORTH nominated the Rev. R. R Gurley.

Mr. EVANS nominated the Rev. Mr. Palfrey.

The several members proposing the respective candidates, were appointed Tellers.

On the first ballot 210 members voted—106 being necessary to a choice. There were

For the Rev. Mr. Stockton	104 votes
Rev. J. A. Copp,	33
Rev. Wm. Hammett,	50
Rev. R. R. Gurley,	6
Rev. Mr. Palfrey,	9
Rev. Mr. Smith,	1
Blank,	6
Scattering,	1

None of the candidates having the requisite number, a second ballot took place, when 194 members voted. Ninety-eight necessary to a choice.

For the Rev. Mr. Stockton,	143
Rev. Mr. Copp,	10
Rev. Mr. Hammett,	34
Rev. Mr. Gurley,	2
Rev. Mr. Palfrey,	2
Rev. Mr. Smith,	1
Blanks,	6

Whereupon, the Rev. Mr. Stockton was declared duly elected.

After which, on motion of Mr. STEWART, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

SENATE.—Mr. Clay asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and granting lands to certain states, which was read a first time.

Mr. Clay called up the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Benton, calling for information connected with the United States Bank, and moved an amendment, calling also for certain information in regard to certain State Banks—laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the removal of the deposites, was taken up and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Clay moved a resolution calling on the President to know if the paper purporting to be his views in regard to the deposite question, read to his cabinet on the 18th September last be genuine, and if so, requesting him to communicate a copy to the Senate.

The Rev. Mr. Hatch, was, on the 6th ballot elected Chaplain of the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Clay of Alabama, moved to go into a committee of the Whole on the President's message, Mr. McDuffie, however, obtained the floor to move that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the deposites, be referred to the committe of the whole.

Mr. Pinkney communicated intelligence of the death of Hon. T. D. Singleton of South Carolina, when the House adopted the usual resolutions, and adjourned.

From the Temperance Herald, Nov. 30.

On Tuesday evening, 26th inst. the Young Men's Temperance Society held a public meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore.—The President of the Society being out of town, Mr. John N. Brown was appointed Chairman pro tempore. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Morris of this city. The Secretary, Mr. Baughman, then read a report from the Board of Managers, which will be found in another part of our paper. The Rev. N. J. Watkins, of Annapolis, next addressed the meeting on the evils of intemperance, the motives to oppose the use of ardents spirits, and the success which has attended the operations of temperance societies, both in our own country and beyond the Atlantic. The earnestness with which Mr. W. spoke on these subjects evinced that he was well conversant with the history of reform, and had bestowed on it deep reflection.

The Rev. Thos. H. Stockton followed Mr. W. in an address, considering, chiefly, the means proper to be pursued for extending the Temperance conventions; 1st, of the National Convention held in May last; 2d, of State conventions like that of Massachusetts; 3dly, of County conventions like that lately held in Annapolis for Anne Arundel. He then adverted to the various grades of Societies—1st, the American Temperance Society; 3dly, State Societies, and then County Societies, City, Ward, Town, Village, Sunday School and Family Temperance Societies. He represented by a reference to facts which are now things of history, what great advantages the temperance cause had received from the services of judicious and zealous agents employed in travelling to various sections of our country, for the purpose of diffusing information and recommending the organization of societies; one agent, to whom he referred, had enjoyed the pleasure of seeing in his tours, 6000 persons subscribe their names to the temperance pledge.

Among other means on which the speaker touched, as being in a high degree serviceable, was the frequent delivery of addresses by eloquent and intelligent friends of the cause.

But Mr. S. did not dwell long on the foregoing and other items; he hurried on to a consideration of the immense influence and usefulness of that great lever for moving the moral world, THE PRESS. His illustrations of the endless extent of the utility of the art of printing, were most happily drawn. And the tenor of his concluding remarks must have left a deep impression on his hearers, of the necessity there exists in this city to use THE PRESS with diligence, for helping onward our noble cause. According to a request of the Board of Managers, the Speaker then informed the auditory, that it was contemplated to ask for a collection. He fortified his appeal to the philonthropy of his hearers, by showing how essential money is in promoting the temperance reformation by citing the example of philanthropists who had contributed great assistance to the circulation of temperance documents, by their pecuniary liberality; and by reiterating, with appropriate comments, the frank declaration in the report which had just been read, that the Young Men's Temperance Society were in need of funds.

After the collection was lifted, the meeting was closed with a benediction, by the Rev. John Davis of this city.

The Managers of the Young Men's Temperance Society have reason to be pleased with the success which has attended their first appearance before the public to ask for pecuniary help. Although the meeting was by no means very large, owing as we understand to other churches being opened on the same evening for religious worship, it has been demonstrated that it is only necessary to bring before the intelligent and the virtuous, proof of money being needed in our enterprize, to receive large and cheerful gifts. The name of a respected fellow citizen, who was present at our meeting, will be recorded on the book of proceedings of the Young Men's Temperance Society, accompanied with our grateful acknowledgments for a donation of fifty dollars. Our most sanguine expectations had not led us to expect, at the present period, such a large contribution from a single individual. It will excite our society to more energetic exertions.

DIED,

Suddenly, in Baltimore, on Sunday evening last, Captain WILLIAM DODSON, of St. Michaels.

On Thursday evening, 5th instant, in Baltimore; Rev. WALTER L. FOUNTAIN, of Talbot county, aged 66 years—and for forty years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, first as an itinerant, and afterward as a local preacher.

Astronomical Lectures.

Lecture 5—for Wednesday evening the 18th, shall include some arguments to prove the earth to be round, or rather an oblate spheroid—its diurnal motion on its axis causing the day and the night—its annual revolution round the sun producing the seasons of the year—the inclination of its axis to the ecliptic, and its magnitude, with the relative proportions of land and water.

Lecture 6—For Friday evening the 20th shall consist of an explanation of the arctic and antarctic circles—the tropics—zones—latitude—longitude—climates, and gravity of the earth

A QUARTERLY MEETING will be held in the Methodist Protestant Church at St. Michaels, on Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22d inst.

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centreville.

dec. 14, 1833. tf

CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter suppy of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Brittania and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweesers, Flutes, Harmonicons. Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Claps, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewsharps, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.

Easton, December 14, 1833.

N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchage for work or goods.

☞Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business. J. B.

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel,

Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturm's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems
Sterne's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Pronouncing Testament
Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lestures
Bible Companion
Malcom's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander, Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Græca Majora
Græca Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Cæsar
Clarke's Homer
Smarts' Cicero
Cæsar Delphini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthon's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Ruddiman's do do
Titi Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonnycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tytler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States
Tooke's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's ditto ditto
Olney's ditto ditto
Wanostrocht's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romæ
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comley's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And a variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpowder, &c. &c.

dec 14

ALL PRIZES.

NEW YORK LOTTERY, Extra class No. 38, draws on Dec. 18th, 1833.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of	15,000	1 prizes of	$1,188
1	3,000	5	1,000
1	2,000	5	400
1	1,800	40	100
1	1,500	58	40

Tickets $5. Shares in proportion.

Also the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, extra Class No. 35, draws on December 19th, 1833.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$8,000	5 prizes of	$300
1	2,000	10	200
1	1,511	100	100
2	1,000	100	80

Tickets $2. Shares in proportion.

At the truly Lucky Lottery office of
P. SACKET,
Easton.

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