

...with the wings of the dove, to comfort
 female orphan child from an impending
 calamity; they succeeded—and have the
 consolation of protecting innocent and
 less nature from certain misery or
 degradation. For their is reserved a
 pleasurable visit to the Asylum
 of gratitude to the Father of the Orphan,
 they also the sheltering arms of
 stranger to the great source of pure
 it is understood, that since the Fair last
 year, which terminated so successfully,
 the ladies have formed the intention of
 another opportunity to the benevolent
 in such degree as their means and
 nations may determine, some of the best
 under the care of several ladies, and
 its roof seven little orphan girls are
 clothed, educated, and protected, in
 satisfaction of this intention, I have
 the ladies who took part in the last Fair,
 their cheering and efficacious aid, which
 an elevated principle of universal and
 heart animated with the warmth of
 that would refuse sanctioning, by its
 the efforts of the tender champions in
 cause? The reply is anticipated by the
 of the three last Fairs for such an
 our city. It is understood that the
 hold the Fair at the Assembly Room
 of the city, on Thursday, the 29th
 o'clock, at which will be offered for
 variety of articles furnished by the
 industry of the friends of the Institution.
 The collection of articles, it is presumed,
 be such as to render it a pleasing
 at the same time as assorted, that
 utility, as well as of fancy, may be
 at a small advance on store prices.
 will perhaps be expected that all who
 still purchase some article, however
 still a different course will not be
 into negative encouragement, since the
 sum to be received at the door from
 sum, will be a positive benefit to the
 "He who giveth unto the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS STERLING!!!—...
 generally considered a part of the
 currency, and they are preferred
 from a knowledge of their foundation
 actual value, and with a view to the
 of foreign commerce—and in-
 and bills, in England, are employed to
 small extent as money of exchange, they
 perform the ordinary functions—in Lancashire
 and part of Yorkshire, a bill three months
 is considered as cash, and by far the greater
 portion of the currency consists either of
 bills of bankers or their correspondents, or
 of merchants and dealers scattered up and
 down the country—the same practice is al-
 so followed in other districts, so that the
 aggregate amount of such bills of exchange
 amounts to one of the witnesses before a
 committee of the House of Lords, in 1826,
 in answer to a question respecting the pro-
 portion which bills of exchange bear in
 value to the Bank of England, notes and gold
 in circulation in Lancashire, stated that he
 should suppose those bills of the denomina-
 tion of ten, and exceeding thirty pounds,
 amounted to four fifths of the whole, and
 that if he did not confine himself to bills un-
 der thirty pounds, he would say that the bills
 of exchange were to gold and bank of En-
 gland notes as twenty is one—Some bankers
 even stated them as fifty to one. It hence
 would seem that the treasury notes of a so-
 vereign size of the character and solidity
 herein described, under proper regulations
 and representations, could be made to circulate
 not only in England, but throughout the
 Continent of Europe, from which the means
 of foreign commerce might be drawn, to a
 vast amount—the practical merchant and ex-
 periented statesman will comprehend the
 feasibility of the operation.

STATISTICUS.
MARYLAND STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
 At the Second Annual Meeting of the Maryland State Temperance Society held in the House of Delegates, on Thursday evening the 15th January 1833, ALEXANDER C. MAGRUDER, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided, and the Secretary ALEXANDER RUNDALL acted as such, the following proceedings took place:
 On suggestion of the President, the Delegates from the Auxiliary Societies gave in their names to the Society.
 The proceedings of the last meeting were then read, and afterwards the second Annual Report.
 On motion of I. D. Jones, Esq. of Somerset, the report was adopted.
 The Society adjourned till the next evening.
 The honorable Charles F. Mayer delivered the Anniversary Address.
 On motion of the Rev. Mr. Guest, Resolved, That the President present the thanks of the Society to Charles F. Mayer, Esquire, for the able and interesting address which he has just delivered, and request of him a copy thereof for publication.
 On motion of I. D. Jones, Esq. of Somerset, Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to have the Annual Report, and the Address, printed and circulated, and that the Auxiliary Societies, and all persons interested, be requested to contribute to the payment of that and the other expenses of the Society.
 On motion of Mr. Compton,
 Whereas this Society approving the recommendation made at its last meeting to have a State Agent appointed to visit the different parts of this state to aid in the formation of Auxiliary Societies, and to promote generally the objects of this association, do therefore
 Resolve, That the President be requested to appoint such agent, and that all interested in the cause of temperance be requested to aid the said agent in the performance of his duties.
 On motion of Charles F. Mayer, Esq.
 Whereas a Convention of the Friends of Temperance in the United States, to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 24th day of May next, has been proposed by the American Temperance Society, and the several State Societies have been invited to send delegates thereto, therefore
 Resolved, That Charles F. Mayer, Esq., Franklin Anderson, Esq., the Hon. John B. Eccleston, Christian Kinsey, Esq., Rev. Nicholas J. Watkins, Kinsey Harrison, Esq., Alexander Randall, Esquire, and Thomas Archer, Esquire, be and they are hereby appointed delegates to said Convention on the part of the Maryland State Temperance Society.
 Resolved, That the several County Temperance Societies in the state of Maryland, be requested to send one or more delegates to said Convention.
 On motion of B. O. Lowndes, Esq.
 Resolved, That this Society approve the establishment of "The Guardian and Temperance Intelligencer," and "The Temperance Herald," two newspapers about to be published in the city of Baltimore, for the promotion of the cause in which we are engaged, and earnestly recommend them to the patronage of all the friends of temperance in this state.
 On motion of J. Hughes, Esq.
 Whereas it has been proposed by the American Temperance Society, that simultaneous meetings of the friends of the temperance cause be held on the 26th day of February next, therefore,
 Resolved, That it be recommended to all the county, city, district, and other Temperance Associations in the state of Maryland, to hold meetings of their several Societies on Tuesday, the 26th day of February next.
 Resolved, That the said Societies be requested to have a collection taken up on that day to aid in defraying the expenses of the State Society, and to forward to the Secretary a copy of their proceedings, and the state of their respective Societies.

...tion has been received of the re-assemblage
 of that body, and the internal affairs of
 the United States. It is also reported as
 expedient, by modifying the existing
 laws, on the subject, to authorize the
 making of prisoners committed under the
 authority of the United States.
 The message closes with some remarks, in
 which the President expresses his reliance
 on the disposition of each department of the
 government to perform its duty. Whilst a
 bearing spirit may, and he trusts will, be
 exercised towards the errors of our brethren
 in a particular quarter, duty to the rest of
 the Union (says the President), demands that
 open and organized resistance to the laws
 shall not be executed with impunity. He
 trusts that the present difficulties may result
 in proving that the Constitution and the laws
 are supreme, and the Union indissoluble.
 The whole message, of which this is but
 a brief and meagre outline, is written with
 ability, and the whole contents of it, when
 published at large, will command universal
 attention. The reading of it produced, in
 both houses, a very considerable sensation,
 but not greater than was natural on such an
 occasion.

Additional Vice-Presidents.
 William Wirt, Dr. Anan,
 Gen. W. H. Marriott, John Gill,
 David Hoffman, Dr. John Ridgely,
 Philip E. Thomas, Dr. R. G. Stockett,
 Rich. W. West, Dr. Baker,
 Joseph J. Merrick, Rev. H. Humphreys,
 Dr. D. Claude, Rev. Dr. Roberts,
 Hon. Judge Brice, Rev. Mr. Nevins,
 Hon. A. Nesbit, Franklin Anderson.
Managers.
 U. S. Heath, Jeremiah Hughes,
 Chas. F. Mayer, Samuel Ridout,
 William Gil, Louis Garrison,
 Archibald Sterling, John Sellman,
 William H. Murar, Geo. L. Magruder,
 Christian Keener, John Ridout.
Chaplains.
 J. G. Blairard, Job Gess,
 N. J. Watkins, John Daker.
Treasurer.
 Thomas S. Alexander.
Secretary.
 Alexander Randall.
 The Treasurer's Report was then read, whereby it appeared that the Society had received, since its establishment, \$66 50 which had been duly accounted for; and that the Society was then in debt for printing and circulating its Addresses, Reports, and Temperance Tracts \$123 35.
 On motion, Resolved, That the editors of all newspapers in this state be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting as early as practicable.
 A. C. MAGRUDER, Prest. pro tem.
 R. R. ANDALL, Secy.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.
 A message of much importance was, as the reader will perceive, on reference to the Proceedings of Congress, transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses yesterday. The subject of it is the existing difficulty between the General Government and the state of South Carolina; and the message was accompanied by copies of the several acts, proclamations, &c. which have emanated from both governments.
 The message is of great length, and it has not been in our power to obtain a copy of it for to-day's paper. We shall, however, from a cursory examination of it, give our readers such a synopsis of it as will possess them of its general course and bearing, which we condense into the following paragraphs:
 The message opens by a reference to the last annual message of the Executive to Congress, and to the intimation therein contained, that should an emergency arise, rendering the execution of the laws of the United States, for the collection of the revenue impracticable in any quarter of the Union, application should be made to Congress, for such aid as they might appear to require. The message then goes on to say that every thing which occurred in the quarter then alluded to, or which has come to the knowledge of the President subsequently to the date of his Annual Message, do present this emergency, as made known to him by the official transmission to him of certain acts of the state of South Carolina. The President then adverts to his Proclamation of the 10th of December, explaining his views, &c., to his expectation that that Proclamation would not have been without effect, which reasonable expectation has not been realized, as appears by the several acts of the Legislature of the state of South Carolina, which, he says, are calculated, both in their positive enactments, and in the spirit of opposition which they obviously encourage, wholly to obstruct the collection of the revenue within the limits of that state. Referring to the Ordinance of the Convention, &c. the President says that no intima-

tion has been received of the re-assemblage of that body, and the internal affairs of the United States. It is also reported as expedient, by modifying the existing laws, on the subject, to authorize the making of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States.
 The message closes with some remarks, in which the President expresses his reliance on the disposition of each department of the government to perform its duty. Whilst a bearing spirit may, and he trusts will, be exercised towards the errors of our brethren in a particular quarter, duty to the rest of the Union (says the President), demands that open and organized resistance to the laws shall not be executed with impunity. He trusts that the present difficulties may result in proving that the Constitution and the laws are supreme, and the Union indissoluble.
 The whole message, of which this is but a brief and meagre outline, is written with ability, and the whole contents of it, when published at large, will command universal attention. The reading of it produced, in both houses, a very considerable sensation, but not greater than was natural on such an occasion.
 We have received information from a source that cannot be doubted, that the imprisoned Missionaries (Messrs. Worcester and Butler) have been pardoned by the Governor of Georgia.—Globe of Tuesday.
 The New Orleans Courier of the 21st ult. says: The trial of Capt. Villereal, and the other officers of the Mexican Sloop, Montezuma, captured by the U. S. sloop, Grampus, for an act of piracy on the American sloop, Win. A. Turner, terminated yesterday in the U. S. District Court. The Captain, we learn, has been found guilty, and the other officers acquitted.—New York Intelligencer.
CONGRESS—SOUTH CAROLINA.
 The committee of the U. States, Senate have responded to the message of the President of the United States, with a bill to enable him effectually to collect the public revenues.
 We annex, from the National Intelligencer of yesterday, the following extract of the provisions of the bill.
 The first section of the Bill provides that whenever, by any combinations or obstructions to the due execution of the laws of the United States, it may be impracticable for the proper officers to collect the Revenue from Import Duties at any particular port, the President of the United States may direct the Custom House to be kept at some other place within that State, and the duties accruing there to be paid in cash, deducting interest, &c. The goods which may be in custody of such Collector shall not be removed by any authority but that of the Courts of the United States; and if any attempt be made to seize or obtain possession of said goods under colour of any other authority, the President of the United States may direct the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States to resist and repel it.
 Section second provides that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the U. States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the laws of the United States; and any person suffering injury in his person or his property for any act done under the laws of the United States, may institute and prosecute a suit in the Circuit Court, and be entitled to damages proportioned to said injury. Property seized by any officer of the Government, under the authority of the laws of the United States, is to be releasable only by process of Courts of the United States; and any person who shall dispossess or rescue any property in custody of an officer, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and liable to fine and imprisonment according to the act of 30th April, 1790.
 The third section provides that in any suit or prosecution in any Court of any State against any officer for any act done under the authority of the laws of the United States, it should be lawful, at any time before the trial thereof, to remove the case, on petition and affidavit, to the Circuit Court of the United States, and any further proceeding thereon in the State Courts shall thereafter be null and void, &c. This section further provides for continuation of all process and attachments, &c., as if the suit had been originally commenced in the Circuit Court.
 This section also contains other provisions against evasions of its regulations.
 The fourth section provides that where any copies of papers or records of any State Court, necessary to be used in any suit in a Court of the United States, are refused, the United States Court may direct and allow the record to be supplied by affidavit, or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may allow, and proceed without it, as if certified copies of such records and proceedings were regularly had before said Court.
 The fifth section provides that whenever the President of the United States is officially informed that the execution of the laws of the United States, or the decrees of the Courts of the United States will be obstructed by military force, he may prostrate and order the dispersion of such force; and if it be not thereupon dispersed, he may employ the land and naval forces of the United States to disperse the same, in conformity to the provisions of the acts of the 29th of Feb. 1793, and 3d March, 1807.
 The sixth section provides, that the Marshal of the United States for any district, in case of the use of the jails of any State being refused for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the laws of the United States, shall, under the direction of the

District Judge of said district, use such other places, and adopt such other measures, as may be necessary and expedient in such cases.
 The seventh and last section provides that any Judge of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States may issue a writ of habeas corpus, to bring before him any individual confined in prison under any law of the United States, or of any decree of any Court of the United States, &c.
DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LYNN.
 Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the leather and stock, a store belonging to Mr. David S. Tappan, in Lynn, south east of the Hotel. It is supposed to have been communicated from the stove pipe, while the occupants were absent at breakfast. The building, together with a large and valuable stock, was consumed. Loss estimated at 15 or \$20,000, and no insurance on the stock. The building was partly insured.
 Boston Adc.
NORFOLK Va. Jan. 19, 1833.
 Naval.—The U. S. Steamer Franklin, Lt. Comd. J. I. Boyer, Midshipmen Bannister and Talliferro, with a draught of 23 men from the U. S. ship Natchez, bound to Charleston, (S. C.) sailed yesterday afternoon—all well.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
 June Brundall County Orphans Court,
 January 29th, 1833.
 ON application by petition of Sarah H. Williamson and Isaac Mayo, Executors of James Williamson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette.
 SAM'L BROWN, Junr.
 Reg. Wills, A. A. County.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
 THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Williamson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in proof, to the subscribers at or before the 23rd day of July next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hand this 29th day of January 1833.
 SARAH H. WILLIAMSON, } Exrs.
 ISAAC MAYO, }
 Jan. 24, 1833. R. Gw.

Lottery Office.
 Sold a prize of \$1000—Combination Numbers 14, 39, 43, in the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 1, was presented as cash paid—Sold at Dubois' Lucky Office.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.
 CLASS No. 2, for 1833.
 Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.
 To be drawn at Baltimore,
 On SATURDAY 2d of Feb. 1833,
 AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.
 Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Draw Balls.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$12,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	2,000
1 prize of	1,500
1 prize of	1,300
5 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	400
10 prizes of	300
40 prizes of	150
40 prizes of	100
66 prizes of	50
56 prizes of	40
56 prizes of	30
112 prizes of	20
2,240 prizes of	8
15,400 prizes of	1

18,040 prizes.
 Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1

SPLENDID.
 100 Capitals of \$1,000 each.
 Beads \$20,000, 10,000, &c.
 UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
 To be drawn in Philadelphia on Saturday next.
 CLASS No. 2.
 66 No. Lottery—10 DRAWN BALLS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	\$20,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	3,000
100 prizes of	1,000
16 prizes of	500
56 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	80
112 prizes of	50
112 prizes of	40
224 prizes of	30
224 prizes of	20
224 prizes of	10
1540 prizes of	5

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50
 Tickets to be had at
DUBOIS'
 LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
 (Opposite THE POST OFFICE.)
 Jan. 24, 1833. R.