Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, October 8, 1833.

We are authorised to announce RICHARD J. CRABB, Esq. as a Candidate to represent this city in the next House of Delegates.

MR. GREEN

You are authorised to announce SPRIGG HARWOOD, Esquire, as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.

Second District—	Richard B. Carmichael.	
Third	do.	Charles S. Sewell.
Fourth	do.	Benjamin C. Howard.
Fifth	do.	Isaac McKim.
Sixth	do.	Roderick Dorsey.
Seventh	do.	Francis Thomas.
Eighth	do.	John T. Stoddert.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Baltimore City.

Louis W. Jenkins, Charles C. Harper.

Anne-Arundel County.

John S. Sellman, Wesley Linthicum,
Thomas Snowden, Jr. Charles D. Warfield.

Prince-George's County.

Dr. Benjamin Day, John B. Edelin,
Horatio C. Scott, James Somervell, Jr.

Talbot County.

Richard Spencer, George Stevens,
Morris O. Colston, Philip Horney.

Queen-Anne's County.

Lemuel Roberts, Thomas Wright, 3d.
Samuel R. Oldson, Robert Larimore

Cecil County.

William Knight, Levi H. Evans,
John S. Maffit, Lewis Thomas.

Harford County.

Henry H. Johns, James Nelson,
Samuel Sutton, Alexander Norris.

Frederick County.

David Schley, Joseph M. Palmer,
Abdiel Unkefer, John Stifford.

Washington County.

Fred. Humrickhouse, John O. Wharton,
John H. Mann, John D. Grove

We commence in this day's paper, the eloquent Address of John H. Culbreth, Esq. delivered before the Temperance Convention of Anne-Arundel county, and city of Annapolis, on Friday the 20th ult. We regret our limits preclude the publication of it in one paper. The conclusion will appear next week.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

☞Subscribers are referred to the advertisement inserted in this day's paper, relative to the above valuable work, and will see the necessity of an immediate payment of their second year's subscription.

From the Washington Globe.

We understand that the following Banks have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the deposite of the money of the United States, in the places where they are respectively situated. The change was made on the first of October:

Baltimore—The Union Bank of Maryland.
Philadelphia—The Girard Bank.
New York—The Mechanics' Bank.
do The Manhattan Company.
do The Bank of America.
Boston—The Commonwealth Bank.
do The Merchants' Bank.

We understand that another Bank will be added in Philadelphia, as soon as the proper inquiries and arrangements can be made, and probably, also, another in New York, and that the necessary preparations are in progress for carrying the measure into full effect in other places, as speedily as practicable.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Mr. Durant not having received the patronage which he richly merited on his recent ascension, it has been proposed to him to repeat the pleasing exhibition. To this proposition he has assented, provided the sum of five thousand dollars be raised by subscription. When the high gratification experienced by the numerous spectators, and the trifling remuneration received by Mr. Durant, are considered, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the sum required for a second ascension can readily be raised. We hope our citizens will consider the proposition, and if there should be a desire to gratify the public again, that a mode will be suggested by which it can be accomplished.

JOURNAL OF MR. DURANT'S AERIAL VOYAGE.

The Balloon was unmoored at 5 hours 27 minutes, the barometer standing at 29 42, and the thermometer 80. In a short time let go the Rabbit, and saw it land safely. At 5 h. 35 was over a road, and thought of descending, but kept on. At 5 h. 46 was within hailing distance of the earth, and conversed with several men; understood them to say the distance to Baltimore was 4 miles; understood their names to be Thomas and Philip Burgan. At 5. h. 50 was within hailing distance again, and conversed with several persons—understood them to say, Baltimore was distant 7 miles. On inquiring the name of the first town, in the direction I was going, understood them to say Abington, and afterwards Bel-Air. At 5 h. 55, saw the Sun set and heard the report of 2 guns; judging the sound came from W by N. About 3 minutes previous to which, tried an experiment for a gentleman in this city, which, if it proves successful, will be given to the world. At 6 h. 8, barom. 28,02, therm. 72, I was suspended over Gunpowder River, At 6h. 9, conversed with an inhabitant, understood his name to be Mr. Carroll, and the name of the place Perry Hall—understood the name of another gentleman to be Isaac Holland, who was very communicative: he informed me I was 13 miles from Baltimore, and the next town was Bel-Air—and desired I would not forget his name. At 6h. 16, again conversed, understood Bel-Air was distant 5 miles. Felt anxious to see the town having heard a good account of it before starting, by persons who told me I should go in that direction. At 6h. 32, barom. stood at 24,15, therm. 62. At 6h. 55, both anchors grappled with the earth about 200 feet from the Court House in Bel-Air About 200 persons immediately ran up, and politely proffered help, evincing a great desire to assist me I remained suspended about one hundred feet, untrimmed by them to a clear field in the middle of the town; at 7h. 44, the car touched the earth. At 7h. 55, I stepped from the car. At 7h. 12, every thing was secured—packed up and taken to Mr. Richardson's hotel, where I was politely received and entertained. Among the gentlemen who assisted me to alight were Benjamin Bond, Henry Richardson, Major W. Richardson, Dr. Augustus Bond, Dr. Munnikhuysen, Col. H. Dorsey, Col. I. D. Maulsby, Joseph Robinson, Major Bradford, Mr. Dimmitt and Ralph S. Lee. The persons over whose farms I had passed, also came up with alacrity. I must not omit to mention the attention of the ladies in taking charge of my barometer, &c.—Tea was soon prepared and I partook heartily, having tasted nothing since half past seven o'clock, A. M. The tea table was graced with the presence of a large company of ladies, and my satisfaction was heightened by the presence and attention of the Rev'd. R. H. Davis, and Mr. Charbonnier. After tea we called on Colonel H. Dorsey, where a bottle of very superior old wine was produced, he having promised it to his friends in case the balloon should descend in the Village. In the morning I be entertained by invitation with Mr. Robinson, Postmaster; I was here waited on by Mr. Kenny, deputed by the ladies of the lower part of the town, to express their thanks for having selected their village as the place of descent. A number of ladies called, personally, and were each presented with a flower from the decorations of the Car.

Left Bel-Air 9h. 30, and was escorted by a cavalcade of gentlemen to the county line; the cavalcade was composed of Col. Maulsby, Mr. Bouldin, Mr. Elliott, Mr. McKenney, Mr. Furry, Mr. Jones, W. P. Maulsby, Mr. Davis, Dr. Bond, and Dr. Munnikhuysen. Arrived at Barnum's at half past 3, P. M. I should have mentioned that Mr. Richardson sent me to Baltimore in his gig, for which, as well as for my entertainment, he would receive no remuneration

In conclusion I beg leave to present my thanks thus publicly to those gentlemen of the city who kindly afforded me their aid in the preparations for the ascent at the Garden, [illegible] to acknowledge with a sense of [illegible] courtesy which has been extended to me by the citizens generally in all the preparations and arrangements. At Bel-Air the kindness civility and kindness were afforded me on alighting there, and in returning to the city.—Nothing of personal attention has been wanting any where to make the ascent and the descent agreeable to my feelings.

C. F. DURANT.

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

JOHN H. CULBRETH,

Before the Temperance Convention of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis, on Friday the 20th September, 1833, in the Hall of the House of Delegates.

[Published at the request of the Convention.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Convention are due to JOHN H. CULBRETH, Esq. for the able and eloquent address, which he has, this evening pronounced.

Resolved further, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to communicate to him the aforeguing resolution, and at the same time to request a copy of his address for publication.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 23d, 1833.

John H. Culbreth, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—In the name of the members of the Temperance Convention, which assembled in this city on Friday last, the duty has been assigned us, to communicate to you, their unanimous pleasure, in regard to the address, which you pronounced before them, and we have, therefore, conceiving it a fit mode of discharging our duty, hereto prefixed certain resolutions, which were entered into on the occasion

The manifestations of interest which the convention and the audience, that had assembled, evinced whilst your address was being delivered, were ample evidence of the satisfaction which was afforded them, and therefore, in behalf of the convention, and for ourselves individually, permit us to express the sincere hope, that no obstacle will interpose to prevent your compliance with the wishes of the convention.

With great respect,
Your obe't. serv'ts.

THOMAS KARNEY, Jr.
ALEX. RANDALL,
JOHN RIDOUT, } Com'tee.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 23d, 1833.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the request contained in your note of to-day, I herewith send you for publication, a copy of the address which I had the honour of delivering before the Temperance Convention which assembled in this city on Friday last.

For the very flattering manner in which you were pleased to communicate the resolutions of the convention in reference to the address, accept, gentlemen, my respectful acknowledgments.

Your obe't. serv't.
JOHN H. CULBRETH.

To Thomas Karney, Jr.
Alexander Randall,
John Ridout, Esq'rs.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I trust that the general importance of the subject which we are met this evening to enforce upon your attention, will be a sufficient, without a more special apology for my appearance before you on this interesting occasion. We are all deeply interested in the cause of Temperance, and bound to use our utmost endeavours to advance it. I know that I am incompetent to do justice to the subject, or to shed any new light upon it; and if I had consulted the dictates of prudence, rather than my own anxious desire to add my tribute, however feeble, to the progress of the noble cause in which we are engaged, I should not now have the honour of standing before you. The novelty has long since been worn off of this subject. The lights of eloquence have been shed upon it. The greatest and best men of the age have employed their time and talents in its elucidation. They have appealed to your judgments, to your interests, to your sympathies, with the woes of your fellow-man; they have placed the subject in every point of view of which it is susceptible, and enforced it with arguments, which one would suppose, would be irresistible by a rational creature. But these arguments have been resisted, or rather, they have ceased to make any impression upon our minds, because of their want of novelty. Is this as it should be? Are we like children to take no interest in any thing which is divested of the attraction of novelty? Are we never to emerge from this infantile imbecility? Is it not beneath the dignity of the human mind, is it not unworthy of us, as sentient and rational beings, to reject truths because they have been frequently inculcated upon us? I make these observations for the purpose, if possible, of engaging the attention of those who are assembled on this occasion, to a subject, which, although trite and hackneyed, is of the utmost vital importance.

Sir, the age in which we live seems eminently distinguished for the exertions that have been and are still being made, in the cause of benevolence and philanthropy. Man seems to have taken a higher and a nobler view of human nature and the relation in which he stands to society. Individual prosperity is now looked upon as more nearly allied to general prosperity, than it was wont to be. Self, which was once the object of all exertions and the boundary of all charities, is not now regarded as the sole and exclusive purpose for which man was created, but is fast merging in the loftier consideration of general good. Man is beginning to consider his fellow-man as derived from the same common origin, a member of the same common family, a contender for the same common prize, and interested in the same common pursuits, with himself The numerous institutions that have arisen around us for the improvement of the moral and intellectual condition of man, are abundant evidences of the truth of this remark. We have the Colonization Society—through whose influence the feet of the black man are again to be placed upon upon his native soil, where he may cultivate 'his own vine and his own fig tree' unmolested, and unintimidated by the uplifted scourge of a cruel task master. The object of this society must appeal to the fervent wishes and strenuous exertions of every good man for its accomplishment. We have taken them from their homes. We have snatched them from the sunshine of freedom in which they were basking, and cast them into the gloom of slavery; it is our duty to reinstate them. We have bound the chains of oppression close around their necks; it is our bounden duty to unrivet those chains and replace them in that state of unshackelled freedom which they enjoyed anterior to their cruel ravishment, I say it is our *duty*, the moral responsibility of the debt which our ancestors incurred, in taking the African from his native hearth, for the gratification of an unholy avarice, has devolved upon us; and we have felt the weight which this devolution has brought with it. We have combined together for the purpose of discharging this countless debt, and through the exertions of this combination, we look forward, in confident anticipation, to the time, when the long benighted sons of Africa shall emerge from the darkness that now envelopes them into the glorious light of liberty, and when they shall be restored to their pristine consequence and grandeur, when their Egypt was the lap of learning.

"The fount
Of wisdom, from whose deep and dateless spring,"

even the Greek and Roman in the proudest days of their empires, were not ashamed to drink. Other societies, having similar objects for their exertions, are now scattering their blessings in rich profusion around us. The lights of education have been dispensed to the poor and the destitute. The schoolmaster has been sent abroad through the land, and the light of his countenance has penetrated the darkest nooks of ignorance. Asylums have been erected where the unprotected orphan may find a home, and where his mind may be nurtured in the principles of virtue. The Bible has been placed in the hands of the heathen, and his heart has been purified by its healing influence. The ministers of religion have been sent into the woods of the Indians, they have traversed the trackless wilds of the desert, exposed themselves to the fury of the beasts of the forests, and the still greater fury of the Savage tribes; and the wilderness has been made 'to blossom as the rose,' the rage of the barbarian has melted away before their 'glad tidings' and the voice of praise and thanksgiving has issued from lips, which before had never given expression, but to the shouts of their triumphs and the song of their war dance. Other institutions might be cited as illustrative of the position which we have taken, that the bonds which connect man to man are growing daily closer and closer; but we shall not consume your time by referring to them.

I stand, however, in the midst of a society, whose history is a notable illustration of the truth of the remarks which we have heretofore made. This society is established for a truly benevolent purpose. Its attacks are directed against an enemy whose force is powerful, and whom it will require the greatest exertion of our strength to overcome. It is the enemy of religion, of morality, of virtue, of good government. Yes, I think it may be fearlessly asserted, that intemperance is the greatest evil with which the human race has ever been afflicted.

"Like the fruit of that forbidden tree,
Whose mortal taste brought death into the world,"

it is the prolific parent of human calamity.

It is not my purpose to detain you long by dwelling upon the evils which intemperance has wrought among us. They are manifest to you all. They are written upon the shattered prospects, the blighted happiness of youth. They may be seen in the bloated visage, the nerveless frame of manhood. They are depicted upon the premature old age of the victim, who totters upon the nethermost cliff of the grave. Its triumph is indelibly inscribed upon the polished brow of worse than widowhood. The shouts of its victory may be heard in the cry of the tattered orphan, who in vain supplicates for nourishment. Like the locusts of Egypt, it has hovered over our land, 'a blooming fertile garden before it, a barren wilderness behind.' Its battle field is social life, its triumph is social death. It has entered into a family and plucked the loveliest flower from its bosom. It has invaded society, and torn down some of its brightest columns. No age, sex or condition of life is exempt from its temptations; old and young have been ruined; male and female, (yes the brow of beauty has been dimmed by this fatal poison,) rich and poor, the potentate and the subject of the potentate, all alike are the objects at which the shafts of intemperance, more poisonous than the Bohun Upas, or the fabled asp of Nile, are aimed. Alexander, he who has, by way of excellence, been called the *great*, who, after he had conquered the whole world, wept he had no more worlds to conquer, was at last conquered by this insidious adversary, yes, died a beastly besotted drunkard, with the crown in one hand and the goblet in the other, as well as the poorest, meanest slave over whom he tyrannized. But there are consequences of intemperance more lamentable than these we have mentioned. Its attacks are directed not only against *matter*, but against *mind*, not only against the *corporeal*, but against the *incorporeal*, part of man.

Sir, if it would restrict its ravages to this frail—perishable frame of ours, if it would take away our property, waste away our health, and inflict upon our bodies its severest pains and tortures, and go no further, we should not have so much cause for lamentation. For the body may be confined in the cold damp walls of the prison house, it may be condemned to the rack and to the torture. the canker-worm of disease may prey upon it, yet if the heart be untainted—if the mind be uncorrupted, 'it is its own place, and in itself can make a heaven even of the hell' that encases it. Yes, the lightnings of heaven may flash and consume the trees of the forest, the earth may refuse to yield that food which is necessary for our sustenance, its fountains may neglect to gush from its bosom to allay the parchings of our thirst, war and pestilence, and plague and famine, may come and turn the land pale with their ravages, the convulsions of nature may swallow up our cities, our towns and our villages; so great may be the desolation of matter, that to borrow an expression from a Highland Poet, 'the very foxes may peep from the windows of our houses;' yet, if amidst this desolation, the mind remain undesolated—if amidst this blight the mind continue unblighted, it can look down complacently from its height, and enjoy tranquility and happiness even amidst the ruin that surrounds it. But intemperance tends to a greater desolation than this—to a moral desolation—of mind—of soul—of every grace that adorns—of every virtue that ennobles us—to a *desolation indeed.* Our minds are inadequate to conceive it. Our words are too poor to express it.

These are some of the evils resulting from intemperance, in which we are all interested. Every virtuous principle that glows within our bosoms, appeals to us to repress them.—Patriotism calls upon us to remove from our country an evil, which is sapping the very life's blood of the institutions, upon which that country is raised,—the morals of her people.—The love of parents for their children, of children for their parents, the wife's affection for her husband, invoke them to banish this enemy from their hearths. Philanthropy, touched with a feeling of man's infirmities, beseeches us, with streaming eyes, to exterminate from the earth this horrid monster, which has been permitted to walk unchained through our land, withering in its march every principle of humanity, and blighting in its progress every thing that is fair and lovely to look upon. Selflove calls upon us to arm ourselves with the armour of resistance, to rally our combined forces beneath the banners of the Temperance Reformation, that we may the more effectually ward off the assaults of this insidious adversary. And shall we suffer these appeals, and invocations, and calls, to pass by us, unheeded? We trust not.

Sir, the enemy, against which we are warring, I say, is a treacherous, an insidious enemy. She comes into the field, arrayed in seductive apparels. Her signals are gilded with meretricious ornaments. Mirth and jollity, and apparent felicity precede her march. We listen to the music of her many toned instruments, and we are charmed We watch the cheerfulness and glee that reigns over her votaries, and we desire to be partakers. We hear the sallies of her vivacity, at the table of convivial mirth, and we are induced to join in the throng of those who worship at her shrine. Gradually we float down the current. The waters are at first but gently rippled, but as our bark proceeds, the wind increases, the storms grow more loud, the waves swell more impetuously—and we are hurried on more rapidly, until we are finally dashed into the whirlpool of ruin. Then she exposes her real character, then she throws off her mask, and gladly would we return, but we are within the tyrant's clutch. She rivets her chains close round our necks, and unless by some miraculous delivery, we are ever after her slaves.—Sir, if she would expose her true colours, upon her first approach, if instead of assuming the mock visage of cheerfulness, and the mask of attractive beauty, she would disclose upon her first attack, her bloated visage, her disfigured countenance, her scathed, wretched heart, the danger would be gone. She might stalk abroad over our land. She might send her emissaries out to enlist followers under her banners, but none would follow. She might woo, but she would invariably be repulsed. She might, as she loitered along in her real deformity, as she quaffed the inebriating draught which had reduced her to her depraved condition, cry aloud for followers, but she would cry in vain, no echoing voice would betoken her success But unfortunately this is not the case. The beggar comes, arrayed in the trappings of the king. The wolf clothes himself with the vestment of the lamb, and beneath this guise seduces us.

[*Concluded next week.*]

From the Globe.

REPORT

Of the Government of the Bank of the United States to the President, relative to the Printing Expenses of that institution, referred to in the paper read to his Cabinet on the 18th of September, 1833.

To the President of the United States:

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1833.

SIR:—We had the honour to receive your letter of the 3d inst. directing us to examine and report upon the Expense Account of the Bank of the United States, for the last two years. Those of us to whom it was addressed, requested the attendance of our colleague, Mr. McElderry, to assist us in the examination. On his arrival, we proceeded to investigate the various charges, and to look into such of the vouchers on which they were founded, as we had time and opportunity to do. These are so numerous and embrace so many small items of various kinds, that a full view of them can only be given to you by transmitting copies, made by some person authorized or requested by you or the Secretary of the Treasury. The time and labour necessary for this mode, would have prevented our resorting to it at present, even had it authorized us to do so, for we have believed it would be more consistent with your wishes that we should at once report the results of our own labours, leaving you to decide, after you shall have been made acquainted with them, whether such a more minute statement of the Expense Account be requisite. We may add, too, that finding the particulars of many expenditures were to be ascertained only by an investigation of numerous bills and receipts, we requested, at the Board, that the Cashier might furnish such a statement of them as might be susceptible of ready examination; but as this request was not complied with, we were obliged to depend entirely on our own partial inquiries. These facts we mention, merely to guard against any deficiency you may observe in our remarks, and any inaccuracies, should there be such, in the details which we communicate.

As the Expense Account embraces the various expenditures for salaries, making and issuing notes, transportation of specie, buildings, repairs, and taxes on real estate, stationary, printing and contingencies of all kinds—it is necessarily so large and intricate that we deemed it expedient at present to confine our investigation to that portion which embraced expenditures, calculated to operate on the elections, as they seemed to be the subjects of inquiry suggested by you. All expenditures of this kind, introduced into the Expense Account, and discovered by us, to be found to be, so far as regards the institution in this city, embraced under the head of Stationary and Printing. To it, therefore, we chiefly directed our inquiries; and an examination of that item of the account, for the last three years, undoubtedly presents circumstances which, in our opinion, fully warrant the belief you have been led to entertain.

The Expense Account is made up at the end of every six months, and submitted with the vouchers to the Dividend Committee, for examination. Commencing with the last six months of the year 1829, we find that the sum paid for Stationary and Printing amounted to $8,765 94, which we presume to be the necessary expense of the institution, under this item, when no extraordinary disbursements are made. During the year 1830, the expenditures increased to $7,131 27 during the first, and $6,950 20 during the last half year, and entries are made in both, of large sums making together about $7,000, paid for printing and distributing Mr. McDuffie's report and Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet. These seem to be the commencement of a system of expenditure, which was, the next year immediately increased, and received the sanction of the Board, as appears by the entries on the minute, and two resolutions passed at the end of this year and in the succeeding spring.

On the 30th November, 1830, it is