

# The Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1836.

No. 31.

VOL. XXIII.

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JONAS GLENN,  
At the Brick Building on the Public  
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Price—Three Dollars per annum.

## A BY-LAW

Authorizing the laying of Curb on a portion  
of East Street, and for other purposes.  
Passed May 14th, 1836.

SECTION 1. Be it established and or-  
dained by the Mayor, Recorder, Alder-  
men, and Common Council of the city of  
Annapolis, and by the authority of the same,  
That the City Commissioners be and they are  
hereby authorized and directed to cause that  
a street commencing at the cor-  
ner of East Street and ending at the cor-  
ner of Charles Street, and running to  
the lower end of Jerusalem  
Street, brick houses on the corner of Fleet-  
street, to be graded and established, and  
that they cause to be fixed and established the  
breadth of the footway on that part of the  
said street directed to be curbed in pursu-  
ance of the provisions of this by-law.

SECTION 2. And be it established and or-  
dained by the authority aforesaid, That the sum  
of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the  
same is hereby appropriated for that pur-  
pose, to be paid by the Treasurer, out of any  
unappropriated money in the treasury.

SECTION 3. And be it established and or-  
dained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall  
be the duty of each and every proprietor of  
a lot fronting on that portion of said street  
directed to be curbed by the provisions of  
this by-law, to cause on his, her or their lot,  
to be paved with good red paving brick, and  
each and every person who shall neglect to  
pay the same for the space of thirty days  
after being notified by the said Commissioners,  
or a majority of them, shall forfeit and  
pay the sum of Twenty Dollars for every  
week thereafter that the same may remain  
unpaved.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.  
May 17.

MAMMOTH SHEET.  
OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS  
AND LITERARY GAZETTE,  
Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on  
the SATURDAY NEWS, since its  
recommencement in July last, and a desire to  
meet that patronage by corresponding exer-  
tions, have induced us this week to publish  
a Double Number—being the largest sheet  
ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose,  
and the largest literary paper ever printed in  
the United States. To those of our friends  
who are practical printers, it need not be  
mentioned that this undertaking has involved  
serious mechanical difficulties. The largest  
—or one of the largest presses in Philadel-  
phia is used for our ordinary impression—  
but this would accommodate only a single  
page of the mammoth sheet, and we were ob-  
liged, therefore, to work four forms at dif-  
ferent periods. The care used in preparing  
the paper—in removing and folding the  
sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those  
who have seen the experiment made; and  
added to the necessarily increased amount of  
composition, press work, &c., these supple-  
mentary expenses have made an aggregate  
cost, which would have deterred many from  
engaging in the enterprise. A gain of two  
thousand new subscribers will not repay the  
actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its ex-  
traordinary size, this number presents at-  
tractive features, that entitle it to some atten-  
tion. It contains the whole of London copy of which costs  
\$4, and has 384 closely printed pages of let-  
ter press. Distinguished as the present age,  
and particularly our own country, has been  
for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses  
any former instance. For four cents subscri-  
bers to their ordinary supply of miscellane-  
ous matter, an English annual, the largest  
yet received for the coming season; and they  
receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its  
novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the Saturday  
News we need not speak. That has now be-  
come so well known as to require no com-  
ment. We may take occasion to say, how-  
ever, that in enterprise and resources we  
hold to no other publishers in this city or  
elsewhere, and we are determined that our  
readers shall not be surprised. We have en-  
gaged the field prepared for zealous competi-  
tion, and we stand ready in every way to re-  
alize our promise, that no similar publication  
shall excel it at which we issue. Our articles,  
both original and selected, are not ashamed  
to test by any comparison which can be ad-  
opted; and there is no periodical in the U-  
nited States, monthly or weekly, which might  
not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regard-  
ed as an evidence of our intention and ability  
to merit success. Nor will it be the only  
effort—From time to time, as opportunity  
offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary  
means for the interest and gratification of our  
subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.  
Dec. 15.

PRINTING  
Neatly executed at this Office.

## A NEW AND CHEAPER PERIODICAL

Attention is requested from our readers to  
the following prospectus of a new, and even  
a cheaper book periodical, which will be is-  
sued from this office in the first week of next  
January. It will not be in so convenient a  
form for binding as the present, with which  
it will in no way interfere, but it will make  
books cheap beyond all precedent. It will  
contain the works of the day, which are well  
sought after, but are comparatively dear, and  
which cannot penetrate the interior in any  
mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which  
volumes of books are prohibited. A fifty  
cent American reprint will be furnished on-  
tire for from four to six cents; a Marryat  
novel for twelve cents, and others in propor-  
tion.

As but very few copies will be printed but  
what are actually subscribed for, those who  
wish the Omnibus, must make their remit-  
tances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.  
WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNI-  
BUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LI-  
TERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accom-  
plished; we have given to books wings, and  
they have flown to the uttermost parts of our  
vast continent, carrying society to the seclu-  
ded, occupation to the literary, information to  
all. We now propose still further to re-  
duce prices, and render the access to a li-  
terary banquet more than twofold accessible;  
we gave and shall continue to give in the  
quarto library volume weekly for two cents  
a day; we now propose to give a volume in  
the same period for less than four cents a  
week; and to add as a piquant seasoning to  
the dish a few columns of shorter literary  
matters, and a summary of the news and  
events of the day. We know by experience  
and calculation that we can go still further  
in the matter of reduction, and we feel that  
there is still verge enough for us to aim at  
offering to an increasing literary appetite that  
mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever  
so great a favourite, will continue to make  
its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form  
for binding and preservation, and its price  
and form will remain the same. But we  
shall, in the first week of January 1837, is-  
sue a huge sheet of the size of the largest  
newspapers of America, but on very superior  
paper, also filled with books of the newest  
and most entertaining, though in their  
several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages,  
Travels, &c., selected in their character, joined  
with reading such as usually should fill a  
weekly newspaper. By this method we hope  
to accomplish a great good; to enlighten and  
enrich the family circle, and to give to it,  
at an expense which shall be no considera-  
tion to any, a mass of reading that in book  
form would alarm the pockets of the prudent,  
and to do it in a manner that the most scepti-  
cal shall acknowledge "the power of con-  
centration can no farther go." No book  
which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library  
will be published in the Omnibus, which will  
be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS  
WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be  
issued every Friday morning, printed on pa-  
per of a quality superior to any other weekly  
sheet, and of the largest size. It will con-  
tain:

1. Books, the newest and the best that  
can be procured, equal every week to a Lon-  
don quoddecimo volume, embracing Novels,  
Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable  
with newspaper postage.

2. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches,  
notices of books, and information from "the  
world of letters," of every description.

3. The news of the week concentrated to  
a small compass, but in a sufficient amount  
to embrace a knowledge of the principal  
events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe  
and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of  
five subscribers where the paper is forwarded  
to one address. To clubs of two individuals,  
five dollars; single mail subscribers, three  
dollars. The discount on concurrent money  
will be charged to the remitters; the low price  
and superior paper absolutely prohibit pay-  
ing a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent  
until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of  
this great literary undertaking are all made,  
and the proprietor has redeemed all his  
pledges to a generous public for many years,  
no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can  
be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly mat-  
tered, and will contain in a year reading mat-  
ter equal in amount to two volumes of Rec's  
Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned a-  
bove.

Address, post paid,  
ADAM WALDIE,  
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

Editors throughout the Union, and Ca-  
nada, will confer a favour by giving the above  
one or more conspicuous insertions, and ac-  
cepting the work for a year as compensation.

## POLITICAL

At a meeting of Republican members of the  
Senate and House of Representatives held at  
the Capitol, July 6, 1836, the Hon. JOHN M.  
NILES, of Connecticut and the Hon. CHAR-  
LES E. HAYNES, of Georgia being Chair-  
men, and the Hon. GEORGE M. KEIM, of Penn-  
sylvania, and the Hon. H. L. TURNER, of Ten-  
nessee, acting as Secretaries. The Address to the  
People of the United States was received, and  
further considered; whereupon, on motion of the  
Hon. Hiram Gray, of New York, it was

Resolved, That the address be signed and  
published by the committee who have prepared  
it in behalf of the Republican members of Con-  
gress.

JOHN M. NILES, and } Chairmen,  
CHARLES E. HAYNES, }  
GEO. M. KEIM, and } Secretaries,  
HIRAM L. TURNER, }

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

In a country advancing with the rapidity of  
ours, great changes, having a powerful control  
over its political relations and future destiny,  
must not unrequitly occur, which may make  
it the duty of those intrusted, for the time, with  
the management of public affairs, in order to  
avoid misapprehension, to publish an exposition  
of their principles and purposes. Such are the  
changes which have taken place within the last  
few years, and which have already had great  
effect on the political condition of the country,  
and are destined still to have much greater here-  
after. Among these may be enumerated the  
final payment of the public debt; the expiration  
of the charter of the United States Bank, with-  
out renewal; the fall of the misnamed American  
system; the rise and progress of abolition; and  
finally the stoppage of payment by the banks,  
with the consequent embarrassment to the com-  
munity, and in the fiscal action of the Govern-  
ment. Never, in so short a period, since the  
commencement of the Government, have so  
many events, destined to effect so mighty a  
change in our political condition, occurred.—  
That their first effect would be to unsettle pub-  
lic opinion was to be expected; and accordingly  
there never was a time, when the political ele-  
ments of the country were in a state of greater  
confusion, and when it was more important that  
those who are intrusted with the management  
of public affairs, should recur to first principles,  
and give a full and explicit exposition of their  
views.

Actuated by these considerations, the Repub-  
lican members of Congress, about to return to  
their constituents, propose to lay before them a  
brief exposition of the principles by which they  
have been guided, and intend hereafter to be  
governed, on some of the most important mea-  
sures of public policy acted on, and to be acted  
on, in the councils of the General Government.

We are deeply sensible that too much has  
been expected from the deliberations of Con-  
gress. A numerous and powerful party has in-  
duced a large portion of the people to look alone  
to the Congress of the United States for relief.  
They are taught to believe that from thence  
alone can emanate the measures required to re-  
store the country to peace, quiet, and happiness,  
unmindful that we have a written Constitution  
to control those who administer the various de-  
partments of the General Government. Many  
appear to think that Congress can do any and  
every thing called for at this novel crisis in the  
affairs of the country. To guard against the  
further progress of this fatal delusion, and to  
exonerate ourselves from unreasonable responsi-  
bility, we propose, at the threshold of this ad-  
dress, to present a concise history, touching the  
character of the Federal Constitution, and the  
origin of the two great political parties which  
have divided, and will probably forever divide,  
the American people.

There were radical differences of opinion in  
the convention which formed the Constitution.  
They laid the foundation of those parties which  
have at intervals ever since agitated, and at this  
moment deeply agitate, the whole country.

A portion of the convention, from a strong  
partiality for the British form of Government,  
desired to approximate as near that system as  
public opinion in America would allow. From  
them came propositions for a President and Sen-  
ate for life, elections for long terms, and other  
fundamental arrangements, which should remove  
the government as far as possible from popular  
control. Another portion, having more confi-  
dence in the intelligence and virtue of the peo-  
ple, advocated the principle of making the exe-  
cutive and legislative branches elective for short  
terms. After the Constitution was formed,  
those two parties differed widely in the views  
they took of the tendency of the Government;  
the one believing that it was towards consolida-  
tion, and the other to disunion; and the one ac-  
cordingly believing that the danger was despotism  
in the head, and the other anarchy in the  
members. Hence the different light in which  
the two parties viewed the character of the sys-  
tem. The Republican party held it to be fed-  
erative in its character, and formed by the States  
in their sovereign capacity, and adopted for their  
mutual security and happiness; while many of  
their adversaries regarded it as a great national  
Republic, formed by the American people in the

aggregate, to promote the interest of the major-  
ity, instead of the several States composing it.

When the Government was put in operation  
under the new Constitution, each party adopted  
rules of construction calculated to secure their  
peculiar objects and advance their cherished  
principles, in its practical operation.

Unfortunately, the execution of certain vital  
parts of the system was entrusted to the men  
who had no faith in its stability, without essen-  
tial changes, removing it further from the in-  
fluence of the people and the States; and they  
immediately set themselves to work to accom-  
plish, by a broad construction, that which was,  
in their opinion, essential to the continued exis-  
tence of the Government, but was unattainable  
through a direct appeal to the States and people  
for amendments to the Constitution. Out of  
this design grew the funding system of the first  
Secretary of the Treasury, and other measures  
intended to create an improper action of the  
Government.

The other party maintaining their faith in the  
Constitution as it is, insisted that the Constitu-  
tion should be construed strictly, according to its  
honest meaning as adopted by the States; and  
that changes in the system, when found neces-  
sary, should be sought through applications for  
amendments, rather than through new, vague,  
and latitudinous constructions which, in effect  
would accumulate unlimited powers in a Govern-  
ment notoriously limited by those who had  
created it. The rapid and resolute encroach-  
ments of a few years greatly alarmed and roused  
the energetic action the friends of a limited,  
pure Government, controlled by the public will.  
They organized themselves for constitutional  
resistance, proportioned to the character and ex-  
tent of actual and threatened usurpations, and  
threw out, from the throat of that day, lu-  
minous expostions of the real origin, true char-  
acter, and ultimate objects of our Constitution.  
After a fearful struggle, success crowned their  
efforts; the Government was wrested from the  
hands of those whose principles were monarchi-  
cal and aristocratical; the letter of the Constitu-  
tion, and the honest meaning of those who ad-  
opted it, became the practical rule of construc-  
tion; and public opinion, expressed by the unbi-  
ased representatives of the people and the States,  
through the different branches of the Govern-  
ment, was recognized as the only legitimate  
governing power.

We adhere to the constitutional doctrines of  
the Republican party of 1793-9; we adopt the  
rule of strict construction they maintained, as  
the only true and safe one, applicable to our  
Constitution; we reject the assumption that the  
people have not the requisite intelligence and  
virtue to choose competent managers of public  
affairs, and direct them when necessary.

These are the principles upon which we  
would have our Government administered, and  
a reference to our views upon the great and ag-  
itating topics of the day will, we trust, show  
that we are disposed to carry these principles  
into practice by our public acts.

The leading question which now divides the  
two parties of the country is the re-establish-  
ment of the Bank of the United States. The  
first bank was a measure of that party, which  
deemed it necessary to devise other means than  
public opinion and the suffrages of the people, to  
secure a stable Government. It was condemn-  
ed by the people, and was required to wind up,  
after living out its chartered existence. Far  
different were the considerations which led to  
the establishment of a second bank. It was  
thought to be necessary, perhaps from conclu-  
sions too hastily drawn, as an instrument to  
compel the State banks to resume specie pay-  
ments; and as a fiscal agent, to keep and trans-  
fer the funds of the United States. This bank  
was also condemned by the people, and its char-  
ter suffered to expire without renewal. The  
question is, shall we have a third bank, after  
two have been established by the public au-  
thorities, and condemned by the people?

There are many of us who have all be-  
lieved a Bank of the United States to be uncon-  
stitutional. They look upon the power to create  
corporations, except in and for the District of  
Columbia, as a substantive power reserved whol-  
ly to the States. They find that the convention  
which formed the Constitution, refused to insert  
clauses delegating to Congress the General pow-  
ers to create corporations. In the discussions of  
the friends and foes of the Constitution, through  
the press of the country, and in the State con-  
ventions prior to its adoption, they do not find it  
mentioned on either side, that it conferred such  
an alleged power on Congress. They think that the  
approval on Congress, they think that the ap-  
proval of any grant of power in the Constitution  
ought, itself, to be conclusive; but when, in ad-  
dition to this, it has been proved by the devo-  
tions of late years that the proposition was  
lopedments of late years that the proposition was  
actually voted down in convention, and that  
both parties were thenceforward silent on the  
subject; it seems to them impossible to doubt  
that the power was not granted, but was pur-  
posely withheld.

They believe that Congress has no constitu-  
tional power to regulate credit in any of the  
States; that the right of each citizen, and of  
any association of citizens, to use their credit,  
is not derived originally from the laws, but is  
an incident to property in the social state; that  
the citizens of the States possessed it in the  
most plenary manner; and that each or any of  
them, singly or associated, could issue their

notes, without limitation, until the right was  
taken away by the laws of the States against  
private banking; that, to restore the right, no-  
thing is necessary but the repeal of those laws;  
and that the granting of bank charters is but a  
restoration of the right to the favoured individ-  
uals, in a modified form. They maintain that  
the General Government, having had no agency  
or right, or in fact, in restraining the use of  
credit, or forbidding private banking within the  
States, has no power to restore the right in es-  
tablish a general or modified form, the power be-  
longing exclusively to the States which took it  
away. And they think Congress has as right-  
ful power to abrogate all the State laws against  
banking, and restore the right to every citizen  
without restraint, as they have to restore it in  
a qualified shape under the conditions of a bank  
charter.

These, and many other arguments of great  
force may be employed to prove the constitu-  
tionality of a Bank of the United States. But  
whatever may have been, or are now, our sever-  
al conclusions upon that point, we unanimously  
concur in the opinion that the re-establishment  
of a Bank of the United States is unnecessary,  
inexpedient, and dangerous to the public li-  
berty.

A few years' experience has given much ad-  
ditional force to the arguments originally urged  
against such an institution. A leading argu-  
ment in favour of it, is, that the State banks,  
of themselves, are incompetent to manage their  
affairs prudently, or to maintain specie pay-  
ments and preserve a sound currency; and that a  
Bank of the United States is necessary to check  
and control them. Do those who use this argu-  
ment reflect that it is an argument against popular  
government itself? The people constitute the  
governing power in the United States, and it is  
by their authority that the State banks are  
created. This argument assumes that the peo-  
ple are incompetent to check and control a class  
of institutions which they create, and that a  
new agent, unknown to the States and irrespon-  
sible to them or to the people, must be introduc-  
ed, to save them from the disastrous conse-  
quences of their own acts.

Is this a Republican doctrine! On the con-  
trary, is it not the leading argument in favour  
of monopoly and absolute power throughout the  
world? Why do kings reign, and princes exer-  
cise absolute dominion, but because the people  
are assumed to be incompetent to act wisely,  
and protect themselves against the evil conse-  
quences of their own ignorance and error?

Assume that the State banks are incompetent  
to the ends for which they are created, and will  
necessarily run into periodical excesses, entail-  
ing great evils upon the country, to what source  
would a Republican look for a remedy? Would  
he say that the people cannot be trusted to re-  
mend their own institutions, and that we must  
have an irresponsible corporation to prevent  
these evils? Would he not rather justly con-  
clude that the banking system itself was defec-  
tive, and undertake to reform it, so as to bring  
it under the control of the people, through their  
constitutional organs, rather than to assume that  
it cannot be regulated otherwise than by the in-  
troduction of a power competent to contend for  
mastery with the Government itself?

We reject both the premises and the conclu-  
sions. We believe our representatives and popu-  
lar Governments in the States, who created  
these institutions, fully competent to modify and  
reform them, and to impose all those checks and  
restraints upon them which the banking system  
is capable of receiving.

To awaken the people to a due sense of the  
magnitude of that power which the advocates of  
a Bank of the United States would create, let  
us look at the amount in "men and money"  
which they propose to make dependant upon  
one institution.

The number of State banks and branches now  
is 829. The number of presidents, directors,  
and other officers, is not over estimated at eight  
thousand two hundred. The number of stock-  
holders may be safely estimated at three hundred  
thousand; and the number of debtors exclusive of  
stockholders, at six hundred and fifty thousand.  
The aggregate of these is near a million of persons,  
whose business relations and pecuniary interests  
are directly involved. The capital of all the  
banks is about \$317,836,770; and the amount of  
their loans about \$485,031,867. Here, then,  
we have a mass of about one million of persons,  
and money and credit to an amount exceeding  
five hundred millions of dollars, which are, in a  
great degree, dependant upon the operations of  
this bank credit system.

Left to be governed by the general laws of  
trade and credit, these elements of power may  
continue to be comparatively harmless in their  
effects upon our political institutions; but what  
does the opposition party propose?

It proposes, by the establishment of a Na-  
tional Bank; to increase, concentrate, and com-  
bine those elements of our corporation. The  
project is not merely to establish a new Bank,  
with an immense capital, but it is also to give a  
head and manager to the million of persons and  
five hundred millions of dollars embraced in the  
existing State banks.

When the first Bank of the United States  
was created, with eleven millions of capital, the  
number of State banks did not exceed four, and  
their capital was not over two million five hun-  
dred thousand dollars; yet the Republicans of