

# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1836.

NO. 26.

Printed and Published by  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
At the Brick Building on the Public  
Circle.  
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

## NOTICE.

**THE** Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on **TUESDAY**, the 23d day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the public roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,  
**2 R. J. COWMAN, Clk.**  
August 30 2

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

**THAT** the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of the late Reese Williams, of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate, are warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

**WILLIAM HUGHES,**  
**GEORGE BILLCOTT,**  
Executors of Reese Williams.  
August 30 2

## MAMMOTH SHEET.

**OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS  
& LITERARY GAZETTE.**  
Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

**THE** very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, 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 Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different 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 supplementary 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 extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention. It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs \$4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter 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 subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous 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 become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprise and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, on which can be depended, and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded 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.

## FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat **MA RYLAND**, leaves Baltimore, every **TUESDAY** and **FRIDAY** MORNING, at 7 o'clock for the above places, starting from the lower end of Degan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.  
**LEML. G. TAYLOR.**  
May 26.

## A NEW AND CHEAP PERIODICAL.

Attention is requested from our readers to the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be 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 such sought after, but are comparatively dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which columns of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for four to six cents; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

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

## Books at Newspaper Postage.

## WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

## NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY 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 accomplished; we have given wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to the ignorant, and the access to a literary banquet more than (useful accessible) we gave, and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than three cents a week, and to add as a piquant reasoning 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, issue 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., select 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 enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would fill the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." No book which appears in *Waldie's Quarto Library* will be an entirely distinct periodical.

## TERMS.

**WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS** will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain:

- 1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.
- 2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.
- 3d. 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 uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying 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-fulfillment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of *Ree's Cyclopaedia*, for the small sum mentioned above.

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

Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

## POLITICAL.

From the *Baltimore Republican*.

We regret that we cannot give at length some able papers which have appeared in late numbers of the *Globe* in reference to expenditures proposed and procured by the opposition in Congress. The various items have been collected with great labour and are deserving of careful examination. They display the degree of effrontery with which Mr. Bond has dared to come out with his charges and assigned garbled statements, while the journals of Congress show that a system has prevailed for years on the part of the opposition to drain the Treasury by every variety of scheme and for almost every purpose. And yet we see the laboured tissue of perverisions, misstatements and falsehoods uttered by this purveyor to the libellers of the Administration, sent by myriads throughout the country to mislead the people. We have seen with what effect, however, in the results of recent elections. Dr. Duncan's speech, so far as it went, has done much to dispel the mischievous tendency of Bond's tirade. It has served to open the people's eyes, and where they have seen how easily these whig attacks may be turned aside on some points, they rightly believe that the whole is a studied piece of deception. The articles in the *Globe* to which we have referred, most ably carry the war into Africa, and go back so far as during the last term of General Jackson's administration, showing up most admirably the system of extravagant expenditure pursued by the opposition for that period. We have only room now to subjoin a very brief synopsis of their doings during the first year of Mr. Van Buren's term. For the last four years of General Jackson's administration, the great body of the opposition voted for appropriations beyond the estimate, amounting to SIXTY-SIX MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR DOLLARS.

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"For 1835 it will be seen that the appropriations were carried THIRTYEIGHT MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY FIVE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS AND SIXTY-EIGHT CENTS beyond the estimates, \$13,195,915 48

Projected appropriations of the opposition, which failed, amounted to 5,125,859 60

Total amount of excess beyond the estimates for 1835 \$18,321,774 08

From this it will be seen that in the last four years the excess of the actual appropriations beyond the annual estimates has been about thirty-five millions; by the opposition, proposing specific sums, would have carried the expenditures to one hundred and fourteen millions three hundred and seventy thousand four dollars and eighty eight cents beyond the annual estimates."

Among the projected appropriations of the opposition we find some such items as the following:

- For new machinery for Armory \$200,000
- For support of Indians 260,000
- For the Portsmouth Rail Road 300,000
- For additional compensation to Cheerokees, 1,211,299
- For certain roads, 317,000
- For purchase of Louisville and Portland Canal Stock! 818,500

These form some of the larger sums entering into the amount of \$5,125,859 as above stated, and it must be remembered, that while these appropriations were called for by the opposition, they at the very same time were echoing through the capital the staccato cry of "bankrupt treasury," and by every possible means were endeavouring to clog the wheels of Government in the absolute financial wants of the country. It is only necessary to state these things to the people, to present the facts before them, to call upon them to examine them, and the whole of the mischievous trickery with which their judgment has been practised upon must stand out in its disgusting deformity. Truly this is the age of political humbuggery—and such men as Bond may well claim the title of prince in the art.

## MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

The Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and the Baltimore Chronicle, have charged upon some one a fraud, in the suppression of a part of the report of the treasurer, given by us some days ago. It is a bad cause which requires such a course, when the most indifferent observer will see that in substantial we were right; that the omitted part was wholly immaterial, and they dare not deny the alarming facts portrayed in the report. Let it speak for itself. We shall give it again at length, that all may read.

We quote the following from our columns of the 14th instant: "Let us look for an instant at the following table, taken from the report of the treasurer, on the 13th February last."

From this it will be perceived, that it was the intention only to publish the table of actual expenses. In fact, this table shows the whole. It will be perceived from the editorial remarks, that the table was taken as an extract, and the report not otherwise alluded to. The table showing the actual expenses was marked for the compositor, and it was intended at the time not to give the whole of the report, or any other part, because too long for our paper. We should not intentionally have given a certified copy without putting in the whole, whether important or not, but it was not attended to afterwards, inasmuch as it was, substantially, what would have appeared, even if the other column had been inserted—and it was spoken of as an extract. But what is the difference, pray! As to the manner in which the report appeared, it is evident from the editorial matter, that the table was to have been extracted. No one who will take the trouble to examine the above extract can think otherwise for a moment. If it had been intended to make a fraudulent statement, it was rather too easy to make the correction to have ventured upon it, even if we did not spurn such an attempt. The table we gave included the whole of the expense, and was substantially correct. The whigs are nightly sensitive upon this subject—they catch at straws. They can't deny that the expenses are such as are stated in the paper. But they cry fraud, fraud. Stop thief—stop thief; in hopes to turn the eyes of the people from the glaring abuses that have been practiced. In order that there may be no mistake about it, we have in our paper to-day republished the whole of the report.

The people will have an opportunity of seeing it. We are glad attention has been called to it. And it the mistake is of any importance, we are glad to correct it. As for the expenses attending the movements of the "nineteen," we regard them as the price of liberty, and only wish the whig party could give as good an account of the other draws upon the treasury.

We hope the whig papers in the State will publish the whole of the report; we will thank them kindly.

**WESTERN SHORE TREASURY,**  
Annapolis, 13th of February, 1836.

## The Honourable.

*the House of Delegates:*  
GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to your orders of the 29th and 30th of January last, that the Treasurer report to the House the whole cost of each session of the Legislature for the last ten years, and designate the amount paid for printing each year, and particularly the cost of the electoral college in 1836, to choose state senators, and also the cost of the extra session of the Legislature, held in November 1836.

I have prepared and submitted the accompanying exhibit showing the facts called for as accurately as may be.

And have the honour to be,  
Most respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
**GEORGE MACKUBIN,**  
Treas. W. S. Md.

An exhibit of the account of the legislature in each of the last ten years, and of the cost of the public printing of the session in 1836, of the college of electors of the senate, and of the extra session of the general assembly of Maryland, in November, 1836; prepared in obedience to the orders of the house of delegates of the 29th and 30th of January, 1836.

In the year ending	Account of the printing	Cost of the session in 1836, the cost of the extra session of the Legislature in Nov. 1836.
1st Dec. 1825	43,200 35	6,005 72
1826	44,700 00	8,133 76
1827	37,200 00	5,480 00
1828	33,200 00	4,915 00
1829	33,200 00	4,915 00
1830	43,417 00	8,827 76
1831	51,711 00	9,705 00
1832	40,384 00	7,413 30
1833	52,300 00	12,027 37
1834	61,130 00	12,000 65
1835	67,582 81	13,903 70
1836	500,572 23	939,907 57
Total		\$4,738
		\$6,070 00

N. B. The account of "the Legislature" includes the payments made in each year on account of the Journals of Account, the sums made payable by resolutions to its members, officers and attendants, their postage, the cost of the newspapers with which they are furnished, and the cost of the public printing done by its orders and during its session.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original on file in the archives of the House of Delegates of Maryland. Given under my hand at the city of Annapolis, this 6th day of August, 1836.

**GEORGE G. BREWER,**  
Clerk house delegates of Md.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### HOW TO RUIN A SON.

1. Let him have his own way.
2. Allow him free use of money.
3. Suffer him to rove where he pleases on the Sabbath.
4. Give him free access to wicked companions.
5. Call him to no account for his evenings.
6. Furnish him with no stated employment. Pursue either of these ways and you will experience a most marvellous deliverance, or you will have to mourn over a debased and ruined child.

### SAM SLICK'S IDEA OF GEOLOGY.

The shrewd clock maker says, "I never hear of secondary formations," without pleasure,—that's a fact. The ladies, you know, are the secondary formation, for they were formed after man—and as for trap if they ain't up to that it's a pity."

### COMMODORE PORTER.

We had the pleasure and the honour of meeting Commodore Porter, in Delaware county on Saturday last, and wishing him welcome to his native land, after a sojourn abroad as Charge d'Affaires of the American Government, at the Court of the Sublime Porte, for several years. The Commodore will soon again return to Constantinople, and resume his functions. It is impossible to describe the emotions that thrilled within us, as we gazed upon this extraordinary man—who, perhaps, more than any other American sailor, carried further the terror of his name, and the renown of his flag—extending alarm and dismay among the enemy along the South American coast, and inflicting severe and devastating ruin on their important commerce in the Southern Seas. We will briefly refer to a few of the prominent incidents in his naval career. On the 3d of July 1812, Captain Porter, sailed from New York, in command of the *Essex*, and after some minor captures, fell in with the British sloop of war *Alert*, on the 13th of August, and after a hot action of eight minutes, the standard of St. George, was lowered to the stripes and stars. In October of the same year, Capt. Porter again put to sea in his favorite vessel, the *Essex*, and repaired agreeable to instruction from Commodore Bannbridge to the coast of Brazil. On that coast, he captured the British Majesty's ship *Spectator*, but hearing of the victorious action between the former to the coast of Brazil, which would oblige the latter to return to port, and not informed that the coast swarmed with British cruisers, he abandoned so dangerous a vicinity and after running down as far as the Rio de la Plata, stretched away for the shores of the Southern Pacific.

During his cruise in this sea, he inflicted the most irreparable injury upon the commerce of Great Britain, and was particularly destructive to their shipping employed in the Sperrn Whale Fishery. His numerous prizes supplied him in abundance with provisions, clothing, medicines and naval stores of every description, and he was consequently enabled for a long time to keep the sea without sickness or even inconvenience to his crew; living entirely on the enemy, and enabled to make considerable advances of pay to officers and men, without a single draft on Government. His name became a terror along the whole coast, and among the islands of the Pacific, and at length reached the ears of the British Admiralty, who dispatched a vessel after vessel in pursuit of the daring American, who laughed to scorn the boasted supremacy of the British Navy. For a long time Porter effectually baffled all pursuit—keeping the open sea, or lurking among the numerous barren and desolate islands that form the Gallapagos group, he left no traces by which he could be followed.

At length in the harbor of Valparaiso, the *Essex* became a prey to superior force, and after one of the most sanguinary defences on naval record, surrendered to the *Phaëbe* and *Cherub*. An idea may be formed of the defence, when the British officer who boarded after her surrender, although accustomed to scenes of blood and carnage, fainted at the sight of the shocking spectacle, presented by the dead and dying, who strewed her decks! On his return home, Commodore Porter, was received with that grateful enthusiasm by his admiring countrymen, so well accordant with the high merits of his career since the war—the unfortunate affair at Toxardo, which resulted in depriving the American Navy of one of its brightest ornaments, it is painful to speak of—since then the gallant Commodore in the civil station to which he was appointed by the late President has equally, as in his naval sphere, represented the dignity and honour of his country. May a gracious Providence ordain, that his declining years be cheered by health and happiness.—*Focus.*

**PRINTING**  
Neatly executed at this Office.