

# The Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1836.

Printed and published by  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
At the Brick Building on the Public  
Circle.  
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, 1835.

**SECTION 1.** Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, 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 hereby authorized, commencing at the corner of East Street towards the lot of Jeremiah Hughes' brick house on the corner of Fleet street, to be graduated and established 'he 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.  
Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose to be paid by the Treasurer to the order of the City Commissioners, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.  
Sec. 3. And be it established, 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 the footway, so far as the same shall bind on his, her or their lot, to be paved with good red paving bricks, and each and every person who shall neglect to pave 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.

May 17. JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

## 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 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 size of the largest press 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 engaged the field prepared for zealous competitors, 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, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be made; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributions.

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.

**PRINTING**  
Neatly executed at this Office.

## 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 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 much 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 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 to books wings, and they have flown to the utmost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold 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 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, 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 enrich 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 alarm the pockets of the provider, 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 published in the Omnibus, which 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-fulfilment 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 Rec'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 one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

## POLITICAL

From the *Dorchester Aurora*.

## MR. STEELE'S VOTES UPON THE SUBJECT OF REFORM.

We have charged Mr. Steele, the Whig candidate for Governor, with having been an undeviating and uncompromising opponent of Reform. This fact is well known here, he having been frequently before the people when the question has been discussed; and that he was adverse to the great and important changes, which have been effected, is as notorious in this county, as the fact, that Mr. Steele is now the Whig candidate for Governor. In all his speeches, he has strenuously disapproved the Republican doctrine of Reform, and endeavoured, so far as his influence operated, to keep the door closed upon the patriotic efforts of the Reformers.

There are clouds of witnesses in Dorset who will bear testimony to these allegations, which we are sure Mr. Steele himself will not deny. These charges however, have been denied elsewhere; and now for the purpose of exhibiting the falsehood of those who have asserted that Mr. Steele was not opposed to Reform; and with a view of showing to the people of this State the extraordinary lengths to which certain of the Whigs will go to get their candidate out of the mud, we shall proceed to turn to the record evidence against Mr. Steele. The oral testimony of witnesses may be cavilled away—the recollection of mortals of bygone facts, may be considered uncertain and imperishable in the hot conflict of electioneering companies; but written and recorded evidence, is to such objections. We shall therefore turn to the Journal of proceedings of the House of Delegates, a copy of which may be found in the hands of almost every man in the State. Mr. Steele was elected from this county to the House of Delegates in the fall of 1830, and took his seat at the December session of that year. The friends of Reform, anxious for the success of that cause, introduced the subject, upon various propositions, during that session. Mr. Steele's votes are recorded upon these propositions. Unwilling that his vote should be lost and his influence untied, he does not dodge the question, but like a noble hero and unflinching representative, appears upon the call of his name, and with all the solemnity of a legislative act, announces his deliberate hostility to the proposed measures. To the record. Let the reader turn to the Journal of proceedings of the House of Delegates at the December session of 1830.

Mr. Steele's vote upon the change in the Constitution to give the people the power directly to elect their own Governor.

On Monday January 31 1831, at page 38 of the stores id Journal, is the following proceedings, to wit:  
On motion by Mr. Turner, leave given to bring in a Bill entitled an Act, to alter and amend the Constitution so as to elect the Governor and Council, by the people and abolish the Council. Ordered that Messrs. Turner, Ely, Brawner, McEntire, Stewart, Tilghman, and Teackle prepare and lay in the same.

On Tuesday, Feb. 8th, 1831, at pages 233 and 264 of the Journal, Mr. Turner reported a Bill, entitled an Act to alter and amend the Constitution of this State, so that the Governor may be elected by the people, and to abolish the Council.

On the question being put, will the House consider said Bill, it was determined in the negative. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Stocket, Turner, Ely, Holmes, Worthington, Hugglett, Dickinson, Denny, Teackle, Ballard, Bell, Evans, Biles, Gale, Gantt, Edlin, Davall, Wootton, Brown of Q. A. Thomas of Q. A., Goldsborough, Parker, Kemp, McKinstrey, McElfresh, Montgomery, Moore, Amos, Waters, Harcastle, Hunt, Nicholas, Kershner, Brookhart, Merrick, Gittings, McMahon, Ridgely, Shaw, Reid—49.

Negative.—Messrs. Thomas, Speaker, Hawkins, Blackstone, Gough, Brown of Kent, Muckle, Dalrymple, Brawner, Jenifer, STEELE, Wright, Claude, Brewer, Tilghman, Spence, Parnell, Mitchell, Charles, Chapman, Dudley, Hicks, Burchenal, Jones, Harding—21.  
It thus appears, that Mr. Steele was also opposed to the people having the privilege of voting for the Senate, immediately. Not willing to trust the freemen of the State with this important right, that therefore they must elect electors to choose a Senate for them! Aye—that is the creed, save the people from themselves, founded upon the aristocratic principle, that the people are incompetent to govern themselves, and therefore they must be placed in the kind keeping of some assumed superior beings! Is this republicanism! Heaven save us from the balls and bars, who would under such a state of things, take care of the people's interests.—  
By the by, we should not be at all surprised, if some of the other gentlemen who voted with Mr. Steele, in the negative, against the people having the power of choosing their own Senators, should themselves be candidates, in the different counties for the State Senate. Will the people trust them! Nona veritas.

Mr. Steele's vote in regard to the tenure of office, or Registers of Wills and Clerks of the County Courts.—Let us now see how Mr. Steele stands in relation to this measure of reform. On Friday, December 31st, 1830, in the same Journal, at page 33, Mr. Brookhart submitted the following order: Ordered, that the petition of the citizens of Washington county, to the General Assembly of Maryland, praying for certain alterations in the Constitution in relation to the mode of electing State Senators, and the appointments of Clerks of the County Courts and Registers of Wills, so as to give the people the privilege of voting directly for their State Senators, and the power of electing said Clerks and Registers for a term of years, presented to the House of Delegates on the 29th of January 1831, and the memorial of Andy

ry, and the practice, as all experience has shown, corroborates the truth of the remark. Mr. Steele, whether under the inspiration of that comprehensive wisdom which guides the enlightened statesman, or under the influence of that temporary philosophy which teaches to hold on to what you have got, right or wrong, we leave intelligent freemen to decide, admitted to the old rotten borough Constitution with the tenacity of a Shylock. Now, when the Reformers on the Western, together with that heroic band of Reformers on the Eastern Shore, who were for what they believed to be right in government, notwithstanding the adverse current which set against them by the local jealousy of small county prejudice, have achieved the work of Reform, in part forsooth Mr. Steele, aye Mr. Steele, an Anti Reformer, is to carry off the first honours! Is this fact, or is it a vision of the night!

Reformers, where is your gratitude, your sense of justice! You will speak on the 1st Wednesday, in next October, and you will say in a voice of thunder to the Spoils-men, that they shall not pluck the laurels, which you have so nobly won. This is our candid opinion of you, will you receive us!

## MR. STEELE OPPOSED TO THE PEOPLE DIRECTLY ELECTING THE SENATE.

We come now to Mr. Steele's vote, in regard to the election of the Senate. "Tuesday December 29th, 1830, on page 7 of the same Journal. On motion by Mr. Ely, leave given to bring in a Bill to be entitled an Act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relate to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county, and the City of Baltimore may have a Senator, to be elected immediately by the people. Ordered that Messrs. Ely, Hunt, Kershner, Brookhart, Goldsborough, Harcastle, and Comegys, prepare and bring in the same. On January 31 1831 at page 38 of the Journal, Mr. Ely reported a Bill, entitled, an Act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relate to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the City of Baltimore may have a Senator to be elected immediately by the people; which was read.

On Wednesday January 19th 1831, at page 102. "The House proceeded to consider the order of the day, it being the Bill reported by Mr. Ely, entitled an Act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government as relate to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the City of Baltimore may have a Senator to be elected immediately by the people. The said Bill was then read the second time and passed. The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:  
Affirmative.—Messrs. Wallis, Piner, Sewarth, Hood, Kent, Stocket, Smith, Turner, Ely, Holmes, Worthington, Hugglett, Dickinson, Denny, Teackle, Ballard, Bell, Evans, Biles, Gale, Gantt, Edlin, Davall, Wootton, Brown of Q. A. Thomas of Q. A., Goldsborough, Parker, Kemp, McKinstrey, McElfresh, Montgomery, Moore, Amos, Waters, Harcastle, Hunt, Nicholas, Kershner, Brookhart, Merrick, Gittings, McMahon, Ridgely, Shaw, Reid—49.

Negative.—Messrs. Thomas, Speaker, Hawkins, Blackstone, Gough, Brown of Kent, Muckle, Dalrymple, Brawner, Jenifer, STEELE, Wright, Claude, Brewer, Tilghman, Spence, Parnell, Mitchell, Charles, Chapman, Dudley, Hicks, Burchenal, Jones, Harding—21.  
It thus appears, that Mr. Steele was also opposed to the people having the privilege of voting for the Senate, immediately. Not willing to trust the freemen of the State with this important right, that therefore they must elect electors to choose a Senate for them! Aye—that is the creed, save the people from themselves, founded upon the aristocratic principle, that the people are incompetent to govern themselves, and therefore they must be placed in the kind keeping of some assumed superior beings! Is this republicanism! Heaven save us from the balls and bars, who would under such a state of things, take care of the people's interests.—  
By the by, we should not be at all surprised, if some of the other gentlemen who voted with Mr. Steele, in the negative, against the people having the power of choosing their own Senators, should themselves be candidates, in the different counties for the State Senate. Will the people trust them! Nona veritas.

Mr. Steele's vote in regard to the tenure of office, or Registers of Wills and Clerks of the County Courts.—Let us now see how Mr. Steele stands in relation to this measure of reform. On Friday, December 31st, 1830, in the same Journal, at page 33, Mr. Brookhart submitted the following order: Ordered, that the petition of the citizens of Washington county, to the General Assembly of Maryland, praying for certain alterations in the Constitution in relation to the mode of electing State Senators, and the appointments of Clerks of the County Courts and Registers of Wills, so as to give the people the privilege of voting directly for their State Senators, and the power of electing said Clerks and Registers for a term of years, presented to the House of Delegates on the 29th of January 1831, and the memorial of Andy

citizens of Frederick county, of similar import, presented to the House of Delegates on the 2d of February 1831, be severally referred to a select committee of five members of the present House of Delegates; which was read and referred to Messrs. Brookhart, Blackstone, Brawner, Montgomery and Parnell.

On Tuesday, January 4th, 1831, at page 45, Mr. Brookhart reported a bill, entitled, an act to abolish all and every such parts of the Constitution and form of Government in this State as relate to the appointment of the offices of Registers of Wills and Clerks of the County Courts of this State; which was read. On Wednesday, January 19th, 1831, at pages 103 and 104, on motion by Mr. Brookhart, the House proceeded to consider the bill reported by him, entitled, an act to abolish all and every such parts of the Constitution and form of Government in this State as relate to the appointment of the offices of Registers of Wills and Clerks of the County Courts in this State; when on motion by Mr. Tilghman, the said bill was amended by adding at the end of the second section thereof, the following proviso: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorize the removal of the Clerks of the respective County Courts, or Registers of Wills in commission at the time of the confirmation of this act by the next General Assembly, in any mode or manner than that provided by the Constitution and form of Government. Mr. Tilghman moved further to amend said section by adding the following proviso: And provided further, that the said Clerks and Registers shall be respectively appointed for a term of not less than five years, and be re-eligible to the same offices in the discretion of the appointing power. Mr. Wootton moved to strike out "five" and insert "one." On the question being put, it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Steele moved to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Tilghman, by inserting after the word "appointed," the words "as now provided for by the Constitution and laws of this State." Mr. Wootton then moved to refer the bill and amendments to the first day of June next—Determined in the negative. Mr. Hawkins moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill—Determined in the negative. The question was then taken on Mr. Steele's proposition to amend the amendment as proposed by Mr. Tilghman, and on the question being put, was determined in the negative. The question then recurred on the amendment as offered by Mr. Tilghman; resolved in the affirmative. Mr. Jenifer offered as a substitute for the second section of the bill, the following—"And be it enacted, that the appointment of Registers of Wills and Clerks of the several County Courts of this State be limited to a term of seven years, provided nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the tenure of office of the present incumbents, as at present provided for by the Constitution of this State." And on the question being put thereon, it was resolved in the affirmative. The bill was then read the second time and passed. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:  
Affirmative.—Messrs. Moffett, Wallis, Piner, Stewart, Hood, Stocket, Smith, Brawner, Jenifer, Chapman, Rogerson, Turner, Ely, Holmes, Worthington, Hugglett, Dickinson, Denny, Bell, Evans, Biles, Gale, Gantt, Edlin, Davall, Brown of Queen-Anne's, Tilghman, Thomas of Queen-Anne's, Goldsborough, Parker, Kemp, McKinstrey, McElfresh, Burchenal, Harcastle, Nicholas, Hunt, Jones, Kershner, Brookhart, Merrick, Gittings, McMahon, Ridgely, Shaw, Reid—51.  
Negative.—Messrs. Thomas, Speaker, Hawkins, Blackstone, Gough, Brown of Kent, Kent, Dalrymple, STEELE, Wright, Wootton, Claude, Brewer, Spence, Parnell, Dudley, Teackle, Ballard, Hicks, Keene, Mitchell, Harding, Wilson, Lee—23.

Thus we find Mr. Steele carrying out his anti-reform and anti-republican principles by going for life offices. We have given the proceedings of the House at large upon the questions embraced. The extracts from the Journal are full and copious, from which it is demonstrated as clearly as any proposition in Fuchel, that Mr. Steele has been an uniform and consistent opponent of every thing wearing the appearance of Reform. We then but do him justice in charging him with inveterate and uncompromising hostility to the great question of Reform. If in the face of all these efforts of his to stifle the voice of the freemen of Maryland in the assertion of the great principles of Constitutional Reform, any redeeming qualities in his public acts, either in the councils of the nation, as a potent representative from this district, or in the legislative halls of the State, as a delegate from this county, can be cited, it remains for his friends to exhibit them. If in his political history, in any speech, or in any prominent act, we could find any atonement for these sins against the people's rights and the fundamental principles of democracy, we would have no great objection to set it forth. We must confess, however, that we have yet to learn of any exertions of his in behalf of the interests of the people of this State that can counterbalance to the weight of one feather, his unquestionable repugnance to the alterations which have taken place in our old rotten borough con-