

# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1835.

NO. 34.

Printed and Published by  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
At the Brick Building on the Table  
Circle.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

## NOTICE.

All persons owning Carriages of burse, then for wire, and Carriages of pleasure, within the City of Annapolis, and its precincts, are hereby notified, that the period for which Licenses on the same were taken out will expire on the first day of September next, on which day all owners as above are required to renew said Licenses, or be subject to the penalty of the Ordinances in such cases made and provided.

The following are the rates on the different vehicles enumerated in the Ordinances aforesaid, and which are to be paid to the Treasurer, to wit—For every Coach, Chariot or Hack, five dollars; for every Gig, Chair, Sulky, or other carriage of pleasure, three dollars; for every Cart and Dray two dollars.

GABRIEL H. DUVAL, Clk. Corp'n.  
August 16.

## 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 press 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 will lead 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 ever 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, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; 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, ST. MICHAELS,  
AND WYE LANDING.

The Steamboat **MARYLAND** will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dugan's Wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis \$1 50, to St. Michaels and Wye Landing \$2 50.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.  
WM. L. G. TAYLOR.

May 26.

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 sought after, but are comparatively dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any volume half as rapidly as by mail, in which volumes of books are prohibited. A fifty-cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from 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 uttermost 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 quaint 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 favorite, 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 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 alarm 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 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-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 *Rees'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 favor by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

## POETRY.

### THE CHILD AT PRAYER.

'Twas summer's eve—the rosy light  
Had faded from the sky,  
And stars came twinkling pure and bright,  
Through the blue arch on high;  
And the western breeze softly stole,  
To kiss the weeping flower,  
And nature wore her sweetest smile,  
To bless the twilight hour.

There sat within a curtained room,  
A mother young and fair—  
What voice comes softly through the gloom?  
"The child's voice in prayer!"  
A cherub boy in kneeling now,  
Beside that mother's knee—  
She who had taught him when to bow  
Before the Deity.

A father on the distant deep,  
A sister slumbering near,  
A babe upon the mother's breast,  
And that kind mother dear;  
For every living thing he loves,  
His prayer ascends to heaven,  
And for himself he humbly asks  
Each sin may be forgiven.

And in after years, when grief  
Shall bow his spirit down,  
And the world, the cold and bitter world,  
Shall meet him with a frown—  
And when allured from virtue's path  
He treads a dangerous way—  
Oh! he will turn to the blessed hour  
When first he knelt to pray.

And the kind hand which then was laid  
Upon his silken hair—  
And the soft voice which taught him first  
His simple words of prayer—  
Will come again with thrilling power  
To still his pulses wild  
And lure him back to that dark hour  
As sinless as a child.

The prayer is o'er—the last fond kiss  
By that kind mother given;  
But rises not from scene like this  
That childish prayer to heaven?  
It does, it does—an angel's wing  
Has borne its tone with joy,  
And the earnest blessings which it sought  
Circles on the sleeping boy.

## POLITICAL.

From the *Mobile Examiner*.

## OPINIONS.

On the Constitutionality of a NATIONAL BANK.

We give below some scraps of arguments upon the power of Congress to charter a bank. If our readers find them interesting we may continue the selection.

MR. GILLES—(1791) All Congress in this instance, exercises the power of erecting corporations; it is no where limited, and they may if they think fit extend it to every object; and in consequence thereof, municipalities of the East and West India trade be established; and this would place us in the precise situation of a nation without a free Constitution.

MR. MADISON—(1791) He expressly denied the power of Congress to establish banks. And this, he said, was not a novel opinion; he had long entertained it. All power, he said, had its limits, those of the General Government were circumscribed from the mass of general power inherent in the people and were consequently confined within the bounds fixed by their act of assent. The Constitution was this act, and to warrant Congress in exercising the power, the grant of it should be pointed out in that instrument—This, he said, had not been done; he presumed it could not be done.

He adverted to the clause of the Constitution which had been adduced as conveying this power of incorporation. He said he could not find it in that of laying taxes. He presumed it was impossible to deduce it from the power given to Congress to provide for the general welfare. If it is admitted that the right exists here, every guard set to the powers of the Constitution is broken down, and the limitations become nugatory.

JEFFERSON—(1791) I consider it as laid on this ground, that all powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people. To take a single step beyond the boundaries thus specially drawn around the powers of Congress, is to take possession of a boundless field of power no longer susceptible of any definition.

It was intended to lace them up strictly within the enumerated powers, and those without which as means, these powers could not be carried into effect. It is known that the very power now proposed as a means, was rejected as an end by the convention which formed the Constitution. A proposition was made to them to authorize Congress to open canals, and an amendatory one to empower them to incorporate. But the whole was rejected, and one of the reasons of rejection urged in debate, was, that they then would have a power to incorporate a bank.

On looking over the proceedings of the convention, we find that on the 18th of August, 1787—some additional powers were proposed to be vested in Congress, among which was, "to grant charters of incorporation in cases where the public good may require them, and the authority of a single State may be incompetent." This with others was referred to a committee, and no further mention is made of it in the journal. Mr. Jefferson, however, derived his information from those who were present at the convention—and gives the following anecdote in his notes, in support of his assertion. "When the bank

bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives, Judge Wilson came in and was standing by Baldwin. Baldwin reminded him of the following fact which passed in the convention. Among the enumerated powers given to Congress, was one to erect corporations. It was on debate struck out. Robert Morris then proposed to give Congress a power to establish a National Bank. Gouverneur Morris opposed it observing that it was extremely doubtful whether the Constitution they were framing could ever be passed at all by the people of America; that to give it its best chance, however they should make it as palatable as possible, and put nothing in it not very essential which might raise up enemies. That in Pennsylvania, bank was the very watch word of party, and that to assert this power would enlist against the whole instrument the entire anti-bank party of that State. The motion was rejected—Wilson agreed to the fact."

MR. TROUT—(1811) "Gentlemen had said, that the power to lay and collect revenues; and that the power ought to be exercised, because the banks gave a facility to the collection of the revenue. If the power is exercised it must be necessary and proper." If it be necessary to the collection of the revenue the revenue cannot be collected without it. Gentleman might say to the collection of the revenue, but facility and necessity are wholly different; and the Constitution says, that a power to be incidental, must be necessary and proper."

P. B. POWERS—(1811) "The Constitution is a specification of the powers, or means, by which certain objects are to be accomplished. The powers of the Constitution carried into execution according to the strict terms and import of them, are the only means within the reach of this Government for the attainment of its ends. It is true, Congress has a right to make all laws necessary and proper for executing the delegated powers; but this gives no latitude of discretion in the selection of means or powers."

HENRY CLAY—(1811) "If Congress have the power to erect an artificial body, and say it shall be endowed with the attributes of an individual—if you can bestow on his object of your own creation the ability to contract, may you not in contravention of State rights, confer upon slaves, infants, and females, the ability to contract? And if you have the power to say that an association of individuals shall be responsible for their debts only is a certain limited degree, what is to prevent the extension of a similar exemption to individuals? Where is the limitation upon this power to set up corporations? You establish one in the heart of a State, the basis of whose capital is money. You may effect others whose capital shall consist of lands, slaves or personal estate, and thus the whole property within the jurisdiction of a State might be absorbed by these political bodies. The existing bank contends that it is beyond the power of a State to tax it, and if this pretension be well founded, it is in the power of Congress, by chartering companies to dry up all the sources of State revenue."

From the *Eastern Shore Whig*.

## MR. GRASON'S LETTER.

About three years ago, when Mr. Grason was a candidate for Congress in this Congressional District, he wrote a letter to the former editor of this paper, and which, though not intended by Mr. Grason for publication, was so used, for the purpose of showing the Democratic electors of Talbot; particularly that Mr. Grason entertained the identical political views with themselves, and that he was an ardent and zealous supporter of Democratic principles. On this subject, however, there was very little difference of opinion, for it was well known to the people of Talbot that Mr. Grason was always a firm and decided advocate of Gen. Jackson's administration—a friend to reform in our State Constitution, and a steadfast adherent to the people's rights. He was also equally zealous in his support of Mr. Van Buren as the candidate of the republican party, and he always received the hearty support of the administration party whenever he was before the people for their suffrage. Indeed, there was no man who more delighted to elevate to political preferment than Mr. Grason, and his popularity and standing may be estimated by his recent triumph over the most uncompromising opposition that was brought to rally against him last fall, when he was elected to the Legislature by the people of Queen-Anne's county. Is there any so silly as to suppose for one moment, that the Republicans of Queen-Anne's would have continued their support to Mr. Grason if he were not strictly orthodox in his political opinions, and an unflinching advocate for the rights of the people? Certainly not.

When the late war with Great Britain was declared, we find Mr. Grason standing beside his beloved country—right or wrong. He exerted in the success of the American arms over those of a mercenary foe, and no one felt more keenly the reverses incident to war, than did the Queen-Anne's farmer, when for a moment success crowned the efforts of our tyrannical adversaries. He loved his country, and he rejoiced in her triumph over British persecution.

This is more than many who oppose him can say.

If we look at his recent course in the Legislature of Maryland, we find it such as to win him the applause of both friend and foe, and his political sagacity has pre-eminently distinguished him as a statesman of no ordinary pretensions. We proudly and unhesitatingly refer to his public acts, and his uniform advocacy of popular rights and democratic principles, as the surest guarantee of his democracy, and the most honourable vindication of his political sentiments. We know not what his opponents intend to prove by the raving up and republication of the letter referred to, unless it be to recommend Mr. Grason more strongly to the support of their own party for his candour and excellence, and as a gentleman worthy of the support of the people of Maryland for the highest office within their gift. We give the subjoined extract from his letter, which must only strengthen his supporters in their admiration of the man, and increase their zeal in his behalf as a candidate for their suffrages. We will further notice this subject next week.

"I supported the war after it was declared, and condoned all those who wished to throw obstacles in the way of the government. I believe that the party to which I belong, and which I have supported for eleven years, has been acting upon the principles of the old democratic party. I know that our party is called the democratic party in most of the States of the Union, though that name has not been adopted in every part of Maryland. In Queen-Anne's the parties are called Jackson and anti-Jackson, and the names of the old parties are not applied to either.—Our party commenced and first prevailed in the old democratic States, and those States continue longest in opposition to it which retain their old federal prejudices. The same may be said of the different counties of this State. Having supported the party so long, and having been supported by the Democrats of Queen-Anne's, it may be a matter of surprise why I object to the assumption of the name. If you say I AM A DEMOCRAT, being friendly to the rights of the people, and belonging to the party which bears that name."

## A LITERARY CHARACTER.

One morning during the "rabid stage" of the late pressure, while looking over some new publications in the fashionable magazine of one skilled in bibliography, there enters a middle aged specimen of humanity, who, from crown to heel, bore the marks of a decayed gentleman. He looked as if he had been spending the night in a stable, and taking his breakfast at a pump. "Sir," said he, bowing condescendingly to the shopman, and speaking with studied precision and diction, "you see before you an unfortunate individual—one who, as the poet remarks, is greatly

In want of ready things.

Like many hereabout that you,

And some, perhaps, that I know.

Permit me, therefore, my dear sir, to ask, could you oblige me by the loan of a fip?" "No, sir, I could not," replied the shopman, sarcastically. "Ah," responded the solicitor, "I had no idea that times were so hard here. I thought they were hard enough in Philadelphia, but—nothing like it, nothing like it. I feel for you," he added, laying his hand with a philanthropic air upon his breast, "I feel for you all." He mused for a moment, and then extending his arm and flourishing the tattered remnant of a pocket handkerchief, he continued, "What is this great and glorious country coming to, I should like to know, under its present rulers, with their bank laws, their currency laws, their sub-treasury, and so forth! To ruin, sir—to utter ruin. Man, as the English grammar very correctly observes, is a verb. Our government, the body corporate, is the verb to be—to do—And we the people, sir, are this great and glorious country, are the miserable passive verb to suffer." "Shade of Cicero," thought we, such eloquence would shame the oratory of our Eagle of the North. "Sir," said the shopman, "I have no time to attend to you. You will oblige me by leaving the store." "Oh, certainly!"—and he retired accordingly.

[Knickerbocker.

## LEGAL DEXTERITY.

The anecdote now going the rounds of the press, from a London paper, of Gen. Wiron's advice to the Frenchman who complained that an Englishman knocked him down whenever he attempted to rise—"My friend when an Englishman knocks you down, never do you get up until he is gone away," reminds me of a story of Sergeant Davy. The Sergeant having abused a witness, was on the following morning, whilst in bed, informed that a gentleman wished to speak to him; the Sergeant concluding that it was a client, desired that he should be shown up; the visitor stating his name, reminded the Sergeant of the abuse which he had heaped on him the preceding day, protesting that he could not put up with the imputations and must have immediate satisfaction, or he should have resort to personal chastisement.—On this the Sergeant raising himself up, said, "but you surely won't attack me while I am in bed, will you?" "Certainly not," said the aggrieved party, "I should never think of attacking a man while in bed." "Then I'll be—," said the Sergeant, wrapping the clothes around him, "if ever I get out of bed while you are in this town."—*London Magazine*.