

WILLIAM PENN.

The following is perhaps the most eloquent and highly finished eulogium which has been pronounced upon a man in whose praise almost all men unite. May we be permitted to add, that it is as true as it is eloquent.—D. Press.

"William Penn stands the first among the law givers whose names and deeds are recorded in history. Shall we compare with him Lycurgus, Solon, Romulus, those founders of military commonwealths, who organized their citizens in dreadful array against the rest of their species, taught them to consider their fellow men as barbarians, and themselves as alone worthy to rule over the earth? What benefit did mankind derive from their boasted institutions? Interrogate the shades of those who fell in the mighty contest between Athens and Lacedaemon, between Carthage and Rome and between Rome and the rest of the universe. But see our William Penn, with weaponless hands, sitting down peaceably with his followers in the midst of savage nations, whose only occupation was shedding the blood of their fellow men, disarming them by his justice, and teaching them, for the first time, to view a stranger without distrust. See them bury their tomahawk in his presence, so deep that a man shall never find them again. See them under the shade of the thick groves of Coaquanock extend the bright chain of friendship, and solemnly promise to preserve it as long as the sun and moon shall endure. See him then with his companions establishing his commonwealth on the sole basis of religion, morality and universal love, and adopting as the fundamental maxims of his government the rule handed down to us from Heaven, "Glory to God on high, and on earth peace and good will to all men."

Here was a spectacle for the potentates of the earth to look upon, an example for them to imitate. But the potentates of the earth did not see, or if they saw, they turned away their eyes from the sight; they did not hear, or if they heard they shut their ears against the voice which called out to them from the wilderness.

Dixite justitiam moniti et non temere Divos.

The character of William Penn alone sheds a never fading lustre upon our history. No other state in this union can boast of such an illustrious founder; none began their social career under auspices so honourable to humanity. Every trait of the life of that great man, every fact and anecdote of those golden times will be sought for by our descendants with avidity, and will furnish many an interesting subject for the fancy of the novelist, and the enthusiasm of the poet."

Propagation of the Holy Scriptures.

At a late meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, it appears from a statement read by the secretary, that the receipts for the last month amounted to 89,154l. The total net expenditure was 75,000l. of which 26,270l had been expended for Bibles.

An antidote against all kind of bugs which at this season usually injure cucumber plants.

Sprinkle on at evening, (after cool) tea grounds, as they are commonly left by families after use.—This done as often as two or three times in a week, will not only prevent injuries from bugs, but strengthen and vigorize the vine, and cause it to become exceedingly fruitful.

Christian Faith.—There never was found in any age of the world, either philosophy, or religion, or law or discipline which so highly exalted the public good as the Christian faith.

Will be Disposed of

At private sale, the
HOUSE & LOT

now occupied by the subscriber, on the corner of Corn-Hill and Fleet-streets. If not sold at private sale before Saturday the 21st inst. it will on that day be offered at public auction, at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms made known on application to

CHARLES RIDGELY.
July 12.

LOST,

On Sunday last in this city, a
BREAST-PIN

set in Black Jet, and with the initials T. S. M. in gold in it. The finder, on bringing it at the Maryland Gazette Office, will be liberally rewarded.

July 12.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 12.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN
Electoral Ticket for Prince-George's
NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,
GEORGE SEAMES.

For Somerset.
THOMAS K. CARROLL,
Col. MATTHIAS DASHIELL

For Calvert.
RICHARD GRISHAME,
Dr. JOHN DARE.

Montgomery.
THOMAS DAVIS,
GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany.
WILLIAM HILLEARY,
WILLIAM REID.

For Kent.
JEREMIAH NICOLS,
CAPT. NATIL COMEGFS.

For Dorchester.
BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTE
CAPT. MATTHIAS TRIVERS

For Frederick.
ALEXANDER WARFIELD,
Dr. WILLIAM HILLEARY.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick.
Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter, John Duddertar.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.
Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Kent.
William Knight, James F. Brown, J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert.
Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne

Assembly Ticket for Prince George's.
William D. Digges, William A. Hall, Dr. William Marshall, George Moreton.

For the Maryland Gazette.
To the People of the Counties.

No. 2.

The next innovation attempted by the democrats was the introduction of a bill, entitled, "An act to extend to the sect of people professing the Jewish Religion the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by christians."

The effect of this bill was to alter and change one of the best and brightest features in our bill of rights. It is in these words: "That no other test or qualification ought to be required on admission to any office of trust or profit, than such oath of support and fidelity to this state, and such oath of office as shall be directed by this convention or the legislature of this state, and a declaration of belief in the Christian Religion." It was against the latter part of this clause, viz: a declaration of belief in the Christian Religion, that this bill was intended to operate. The first section of this bill contained the following clause, "That no religious test, declaration, or subscription of opinion, as to religion, shall be required from any person of the sect called Jews, as a qualification to hold or exercise any office or employment of profit or trust in this state."

Now let us inquire into the merits of this bill. The advocates of it contended that it was but an act of justice done the Jews, to give them the privilege of participating in the administration of the government; and that to exclude them from it was the extreme of bigotry and illiberality. Now why did not these gentlemen in the plenitude of their sympathy for "oppressed humanity," extend their benevolence a little further? Why alter the constitution for the benefit of the Jews, when the very same section would still exclude Turks, Heretics, Infidels and Indians? Or why alter the constitution in order to give to Jews greater privileges than Christians enjoy? Had this bill passed into a law a Jew might have been elected Governor of the State, member of the Legislature, or to any other office, and no declaration would be required of him; no, not even of his belief in a Supreme Being. Whereas a Christian could not hold any of these offices without making a solemn declaration of his belief in the Christian Religion.—

Extend the principle of this bill to its utmost latitude—suppose it had passed into a law, and Jews from all parts of the world attracted by the inducements which it held out to them, were to settle in Maryland, and their numbers were to increase in such proportion as to render them more populous than the Christians—what would be the consequences? All our christian institutions would be abolished, our churches would be converted into synagogues, and the

sacred day which we hallow as the Sabbath would be profaned, neglected and despised. But it may perhaps be said that this is an unreasonable and violent supposition—that it is highly improbable that the Jews would ever become so numerous in this state as to outnumber the Christians. Admit that it is improbable, yet none will contend that it is impossible—ought not then the possibility of it to be strenuously guarded against?—the constitution does this effectually as it now stands—Why then change it? But there is another point of view in which this bill may be regarded.—Whatever may have been its design, its tendency is sufficiently obvious. Its tendency was to break down the barriers of Christianity.—Had the Jews been admitted to a participation of the government without any religious test or qualification, would not a proposition have next been made to extend the same privilege to Christians—And would not the proposition be a reasonable one? Would it not be said, You permit the Jews, to manage the affairs of your government without requiring from them any religious test, and you are afraid to place the same confidence in Christians. And would not the argument be irresistible? Hence it is manifest that should this bill ever pass, that entire article of the bill of rights which requires a declaration of belief in the truth of christianity must be abolished. And are the people of Maryland prepared for this? Is Christianity at so low an ebb in the state of Maryland in the enlightened era of the 19th century, when unexampled exertions are making in every part of the world for the extension of the Kingdom of the Redeemer, when the glory of the age, the Bible Society, are extending their benign influence into all the dark corners of the earth, and are daily proving the blessed means of converting many to righteousness; when by their instrumentality Turks, Heathens, Hereticks, Infidels and even Jews themselves, are almost hourly brought to embrace the truth as it is in Jesus. Are the people of Maryland at such a time, under such circumstances, prepared to blot from their constitution the only feature which recognizes them as the disciples of a crucified Saviour? Surely not.—The increased zeal which within a few years past has been manifested on the subject of religion is no where more apparent than in Maryland. But it remains now to be considered what would be the effect of an entire abolition of the religious test in the bill of rights. It is the corner stone of our constitution—it is the foundation upon which the whole fabric rests—remove this and the venerable instrument is deprived of its firmest support and of its best and brightest feature. It is from this provision in our constitution that all the oaths of office flow—abolish the test, and the next step will be to abolish oaths also—for what would be the use of swearing a man upon the Bible who did not believe the contents of it? and how are we to know whether he believes or not, but by his solemn declaration? Such would be the consequences of a repeal of the religious test required by the constitution—and are these consequences desirable? Much as oaths are disregarded, yet they still constitute the only "adamantine chain which can bind the integrity of man's conscience to the throne of Heaven." And this bill, productive as it has been shown it might have been, and in all probability would have been, of such pernicious consequences, was the favourite democratic measure of the last session.

And for what purpose was this Bill introduced, and why are the democratic party still so anxious to pass it? Is it not because there are a few wealthy Jews in Baltimore, to whom the promise of an office would induce to contribute a portion of their money to pay electioneering expenses? Are there any Jews to be found in any other part of the State than Baltimore; except those wandering pedlars that have no fixed residence, but who go to and fro in search of gain? Can any Jew become a citizen of America? Does he not consider Palestine as his country, and his home? And is he not in hourly expectation of the advent of his Messiah who is to restore him to the land of his fathers? And shall a Christian people then alter the constitution of their State, to give to a few Jews residing in Baltimore, greater privileges than Christians themselves enjoy?

EVIGILATOR.

July 9.

From the Federal Republican.
TIMELY NOTICE.

Never were a people called upon in a louder voice, to preserve their rights, than are the freemen of Maryland, at this moment. If the present opportunity is suffered to pass by, without their saving intervention, the ancient charter of their government, under which they have lived and prospered from the year 1776, will be subverted in its most radical provisions. It has been openly avowed and repeated, by the democrats, that in case of their success at the next election, they mean to alter the scale of representation, in the House of Delegates. According to this process, and allowing a member to each five thousand souls of the population of the counties, to make up the present number of Delegates—Alleghany would be reduced to one, Calvert to the same, Caroline would be barely entitled to two, Kent would be reduced to two, and Talbot would not be entitled to three; whilst Montgomery, Cecil, Dorchester and Worcester would each be stripped of one.—This will infallibly be the case, or instead of it some other equally unjust and arbitrary abridgment of the relative importance and ancient chartered rights of those counties will take place, upon an equivalent scale. This being admitted, is it necessary to ask the men of those counties, whether they are prepared to yield to such a sacrifice—whether they mean to exhibit a spectacle of tameness and submission to wanton oppression, which would bring upon them unmix'd disgrace.—We know they are not, and that they will manfully and strenuously repel the attempt. This is therefore the time and the season for action. If they are unimproved they never will again return, and the enumerated counties when disfranchised, may in vain deplore their present want of vigilance and activity, for it is the determined intention of the Democrats to place the state in such a transmuted form, in case they succeed at the ensuing contest, as will relieve them from all necessity of again contending with us for power. After they gain it, they mean to fortify it, by altering and obliterating the constitution, wherever it interferes with their plans, so as to render their authority irreversible, permanent, and forever inaccessible to Federalists.

Such is the prospect before us.—Such is the vital interest we have at stake. It must be confessed, that it is in a most critical situation, but at the same time it may with certainty be secured, by the exercise of timely and proportionate exertions. Again we say, let those counties in particular lose no time, and spare no endeavours, in contributing to render the federal cause triumphant through the state, which is indispensable to their own political immunity.

Altering in a small measure the celebrated maxim of Julius Caesar, it will closely apply to the conduct of the Democrats. "By money they gain elections, and by gaining them they obtain money." Who can look over that shocking list of public defaulters, an abstract of which we published, and which we are now engaged in repeating at full length, without perceiving a mortifying illustration of it. What a tremendous effect the disbursements of the war, and this tail of it, must have had upon the elections throughout the Union! How long are the liberties of that nation calculated to endure, where, such open and enormous profusion is disseminated, through every vein and artery of the body politic? Is it for this that land taxes, and others of a more insidious and insidious form, have been fixed upon the community, causing the farmers' lands to be advertised for sale to pay them, and depriving him of comforts, to which he and his family had long been accustomed? Nor is this the worst of it. When the government gets out of the humour of borrowing money, as they now do, to defray the ordinary expenses of the Treasury, they will be obliged to increase the existing taxes, almost insupportable as they are in these distressing times. This indeed we may look for at the next session of Congress.—16

Portsmouth, June 30.

A few days ago, the sexton of the North-Meeting-House, on entering the tower to toll the bell, found it occupied by a swarm of Bees, and was obliged to retreat. They have since been hived in the belfry, & will retain possession during the summer.

MR. MAGEY'S RESOLUTION.

A committee of the Senate, New Hampshire, have reported the Resolutions of Mr. Magey, relative to an appropriation of lands to the purposes of agriculture in the original states, which they are satisfied that the principles contained for are just and equitable, and therefore do concur in the same, expressed in the aforesaid Resolutions."

LAUDABLE.

The bill appropriating 600 dollars for agricultural purposes, passed the Senate unanimously.
N. Hampshire Pap.

Extract from a "Tour between Hartford and Quebec."

CONSTITUTION & GUERRIERE.

A British officer in Canada, of his own accord, spoke to me in the highest terms of the American navy and of its officers. He mentioned Capt. Hull, particularly, with a frankness of commendation, that was equally honourable to himself, and to the subject of his praise. He said that an officer of the Guerriere, who was on board of that frigate when she was captured by Capt. Hull, narrated to him the circumstance, to which I am about to allude.

"It will be remembered, that when the two frigates descried each other, Capt. Hull was standing before the wind, and Capt. Dacres upon it, under easy sail; the tracks of the ships were in lines converging at a considerable angle, so that they would of course, cross. When they were within long cannon shot, the Guerriere fired her broadside, but it was not returned by the Constitution. The Guerriere then wore, and gave her antagonist the other broadside; still the fire was not returned; but Capt. Hull, with his ship in fighting trim, continued to bear down upon his adversary, who finding that he was thus pressed continued, on his part, to wear and to fire, first one broadside and then the other; to all this, however, Captain Hull paid no attention, as pressed forward till he was now very near. The Guerriere then put before the wind, and the Constitution followed on, directly astern, till finding that the Guerriere would outsail her, she spread more canvas and then gained so fast upon the chase, that she was soon enabled to choose, whether she would fire across her stern, and rake her deck, or come along side at very close quarters, and thus be again exposed to her broadsides, from which she yet, she had sustained but little damage. It was this crisis of the affair that excited so much admiration among the British officers; but Captain Hull instead of tearing the adversary to pieces, with comparative impunity, which, by tacking and laying across her stern, he might (according to the opinion of the British naval officer) have easily done, waved his advantage, and did not fire till, coming upon the larboard quarter of the Guerriere, he shot along side, and thus gave his antagonist an opportunity to defend himself. "It was the noblest thing (added the British officer with whom I was conversing) that was ever done in a naval conflict!"

"From the authentic accounts of this action, it is manifest that the gallant American had it in his power to rake his adversary, and from whatever motives it might have been done, he actually waved the advantage. If we do not charge it to his magnanimity and generosity, it must, at least, go to the account of his bravery, and his confidence (not unwarranted by the result) that he was able to subdue the hostile ship, without availing himself of the unwarranted advantage, which he enjoyed.

Anne-Arundel County, & State of Maryland, to wit:

This is to certify, that on the 6th day of June 1821, Alford Clerk, of said county, brought before me, one of the Justices of the peace of the county aforesaid, one small

BAY HORSE

which was taken up by him in the act of trespassing on his grain field. It is about thirteen hands high, upwards of ten years old, bushy ruin, shag all around, short rump; no other marks on said horse.

July 12. **Almer Litchman.**
The owner or owners are hereby requested to come prove property charges and take him away.
Alford Clerk