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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1833—OCTOBER.	Nov. 27.	Nov. 28.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 30.
26 Thursday	27 Friday	28 Saturday	29 Sunday	30 Monday
1 Wednesday	2 Thursday	3 Friday	4 Saturday	5 Sunday
6 Monday	7 Tuesday	8 Wednesday	9 Thursday	10 Friday
11 Saturday	12 Sunday	13 Monday	14 Tuesday	15 Wednesday
16 Thursday	17 Friday	18 Saturday	19 Sunday	20 Monday
21 Tuesday	22 Wednesday	23 Thursday	24 Friday	25 Saturday
26 Sunday	27 Monday	28 Tuesday	29 Wednesday	30 Thursday

MISCELLANEOUS

THE ROCK OF SALVATION.

AN ODE FOR CHRISTMAS.

HAIL to thy birth, blessed, incarnate
Star of the East, bright and true,
Bright beamed the day when Jesus
Was born; the earth rejoiced,
Though the straw was thy bed, and thy cradle
A manger, Hegen's ministry usher'd the bountiful
Gospel!

Sweet flow'd the doleful strain
Over the hill and plain;
Joy fill'd the Shepherd that watch'd by his
Flock:
List to the seraph voice—
"Let all the earth rejoice,
Jesus is born, of Salvation the Rock."
Ye favoured of God, join the strain to his
Glory,
Who sav'd you from foes, in a Canaan to
Bloom;
Join in the song that re-echoes the story,
"Let Judah rejoice, for her Shiloh is
Come!"
Now, late where sin and wo,
Waters of life shall flow,
Hail to her hosts have receiv'd a dread
Saviour,
Who by his bright wings, the Dove
Stoops from the realms above,
Jesus to hail of Salvation the Rock!

Finds that delight in their crimes, it shall
Adden,
Horror shall sit on their stern monarch's
Plume;
Millions that mourn for their guilt, it shall
Gladden,
By mercy redeem'd from despair, and
Her doom!
Loud let the anthem peal,
Joy let each bosom feel;
Hail to her hosts have receiv'd a dread
Saviour,
Peace now with transport blend,
Mercy and Truth descend,
Jesus is born, of Salvation the Rock!

FRAGMENT.

What is beauty—but a flower,
Whose withers in one little hour;
Whose fading star of playful light,
That breaks upon the enraptur'd sight,
And then—is gone for ever!

What is beauty—but the bow
Of life, where rich colours glow;
A gem of poor mortality,
Whose whilts awhile so lustrely,
And then—is gone for ever!

What is beauty—but the grace
That blossoms in the face,
Which speaks a mind, a heart that's fair;
Which speaks of heaven dwelling there;
And then it stays for ever.

PROVIDENCE.

Nought so vile, that on the earth
Doth live,
Which the earth some special good doth
Give.

The various orders of vegetables which
Have been provided for the countless forms
Of existence, in the different quar-
ters of the globe, are eminently illustra-
tive of the provident care of the Creator,
and show how great and how good is the
following passage from St. Peter's
epistle calculated to impress this truth, that it
is necessary to apologize for its introduc-
tion into the length of the paper.

The length of the paper, the bounding sheep,
The security of the hill, the scrambling
Antelope among the heights of the rocks,
The seeds on the water, plants of the
sea, the bee, with attentive eye, picks up
The grain that is scattered and lost in the
corn, the pigeon, of rapid wing, collects its
Food from the refuse of the grove,
The eagle has been turned to account even the
Worm on the flower—There is no corner
of the earth, where the whole vegeta-
ble may not be traced. Thus, plants
are rejected by one, are a delicacy to
another, and even among the fishy tribes,
The scorpion and the hermit crab, the
Hemlock, and the hemlock, all return in
the habitation of man, with many
other things, with bits of joy,
Which make him the delicious tribute
Of the most inestimable, into honey,
Butter, eggs, and bread.

HOMER.

Ulysses depends neither on Hellenes
Nor on the sea, he is neither attached to
The land, nor does he despise the sea,
Nor does he despise the land, he is
Not attached to the sea, nor does he
Despise the land, he is not attached to
The sea, nor does he despise the land,
He is not attached to the sea, nor does
He despise the land, he is not attached
To the sea, nor does he despise the land.

COMPASSION.

Who ever was any heart truly great,
Who ever was any heart truly great,
Who ever was any heart truly great,
Who ever was any heart truly great,
Who ever was any heart truly great,
Who ever was any heart truly great,
Who ever was any heart truly great,
Who ever was any heart truly great,
Who ever was any heart truly great,
Who ever was any heart truly great,

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The bill for the relief of Whittington Steele, and Kitty Parker, the idiot daughter of Azariah Parker, of Worcester county, was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Egleon presents a petition from James O'Rourke, of Anne Arundel county, read and referred to the committee on petitions and revolutionary claims.

Mr. Egleon reports a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of Mary Scott, of Charles county, passed at December session 1831; chapter 82; which was read.

Mr. John P. Kennedy presents a petition from George Yeaman, of the city of Baltimore, praying for a divorce; read and referred to the committee appointed on petitions of a similar nature.

On motion by Mr. Norris, Ordered, That the committee of claims be requested, as speedily as possible, to have placed on the desk of each member of this house, the printed report of the treasurer, and other state officers.

Ordered, That the supplement to the act, entitled, An act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers, have a second reading on the 19th inst.

Ordered, That the bill to authorise special courts of oyer and terminer, and for other purposes, have a second reading on the 3d of January.

Ordered, That the bill to withdraw the sum now given the different schools, colleges and academies, to constitute a fund to be hereafter appropriated to the education of poor children, have a second reading on the 15th day of January next.

The report of the committee, relative to the importation of slaves from other states into this state, was read the second time, and the question put: That the house concur with the same? Determined in the negative. Yeas 34—nays 37.

Mr. Purviance presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, praying for the removal of obstructions in, and the widening of Water street; read and referred to Messrs. Purviance, John P. Kennedy and Spence.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution appointing a day for humiliation and prayer, endorsed "assented to with the proposed amendment;" which amendment was read and assented to.

The resolution relative to the Cumberland road, endorsed "assented to."

The bill for the relief of Alexander Robertson, of Worcester county; the bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year; the bill for the support of George Buckler, of St. Mary's county; the bill to provide for building a bridge over Antietam creek, at John Shafer's mill, in Washington county; the additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate elections; and the bill to provide for the building a bridge over Antietam creek, in Washington county, severally endorsed "will pass."

Ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to repeal parts of the acts of assembly therein mentioned; the bill to confirm an act, entitled, An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts; and to change the mode of holding elections in the second election district of said county, severally endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendment;" which amendments were read, assented to, and the bills ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to confirm an act passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, entitled, An act to alter, change, and repeal, all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Baltimore county into election districts, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Thomas Ken-

ney, Ordered, That the committee of claims cause one hundred copies of the late census of Maryland, to be printed for the use of the legislature.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to repeal all laws prohibiting the importation of slaves from other states and territories of the Union? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Egleon, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the poor of Charles county. Ordered, That Messrs. Egleon, Garner, and Stonestreet report the same.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Howard, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to reduce the per diem of the justices of the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, and for other purposes. Ordered, That Messrs. Howard, Estep and Linthicum report the same.

The bill to change and alter the names of William Trice and Eliza Trice, of Caroline county, in William Medford and Eliza Medford, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Ireland reports a bill, entitled, An act to authorise William Knight, of Kent county, to import and bring into this state certain negroes therein mentioned; which was read.

On motion by Mr. Spence, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one system the laws to direct descents. Ordered, That Messrs. Spence, Kilgour and John P. Kennedy, report the same.

On motion by Mr. Thomas, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to limit and ascertain the number of justices of the peace to be appointed by the governor and council of this state, and for other purposes. Ordered, That Messrs. Thomas, Stansbury, George Leigh, Sheredine and Saulsbury, report the same.

Mr. John P. Kennedy reports a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of John Tessier, of the city of Baltimore; which was read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the turnpike road near Westminster to Taney-Town, thence with the main street through Emmitsburgh to Troop's tavern, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

The supplement to an act for the relief of George Womeldorf, of Washington county, passed at December session 1831, chapter 198, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Eastern, in Talbot county, and to establish and regulate a market at the said town, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Parker, the following resolution was read: Resolved, That the costs, and other expenses which have, or shall accrue, in any of the county courts of this state, in prosecutions against persons charged with unlawfully obstructing the navigation of the River Susquehanna, and for which any one or more of the counties may be liable, be paid by the state, and that the clerks of the respective courts in which any cost, and other expenses have or shall accrue, cause bills of the same to be laid before the judges thereof, and if by them found to be correct, and according to law, they are hereby authorised and required to draw on the treasurer of the western shore for the amount of the same.

Mr. Hughes presents a petition from Sarah Mace, of the city of Annapolis, praying for support; which was read and referred to Messrs. Hughes, Estep, Linthicum, Carroll and Howard.

Mr. Henry Kemp presents a pe-

tion from sundry inhabitants of Frederick county, praying that the orphan court of this state may have power to order, & sale of real property, in certain cases therein mentioned, read and referred to Messrs. Henry Kemp, Steele, Bonn, McCouiken and Stonestreet.

Mr. Millard reports a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of the afflicted child of William Mastingly, Junior, of Saint Mary's county; which was read.

On motion by Mr. Millard, the following order was read: Ordered, That the committee of claims be authorised to have the desks of the house during the Christmas recess, cut down a few inches, in such a manner as to render them more convenient to the members, and without injuring their uniformity of appearance.

Mr. Thomas Kennedy delivers the following report: The Committee appointed to bring in a bill, entitled, "An act to extend to the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges, that are enjoyed under the Constitution of the United States," respectfully ask leave to report—That they have taken the subject into their serious consideration, and it is a subject of far greater importance, than at the first glance may be imagined; it is a subject in which the honour, the character, the interest, and the future prosperity of the state, are all deeply interested.

Religious liberty does not exist in Maryland, for religious liberty cannot be said to exist under any government where men are not permitted to worship God in the manner most agreeable to the dictates of their own consciences, or what is the same thing, denied the enjoyment of civil rights, and rendered incapable of holding, any office, civil, military or judicial, except they acknowledge their belief in a particular system of religion.

The constitution of Maryland was framed at an early period of the revolution, when ancient prejudices had a strong influence over the mind, when it was considered as going far in the work of reformation to declare, that there should be no established church in the state; and it certainly required great exertions to effectuate that object, for in Maryland, as well as in other states, even christian sects, catholics particularly, had formerly been proscribed, and we may at once see how strongly these prejudices influenced the minds of the wise and worthy framers of the Constitution, when in one breath they declared, "that it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to him;" and in the next, that it was only professing christians who were entitled to protection in their religious liberty.

When the revolutionary war was at an end, and the people of the United States had time to give to the principles of government, and of civil and religious liberty, a fair and a full examination; when the immortal Washington, and his illustrious co-peers, selected from every state in the Union, met in Convention to frame a constitution, which was ratified by the people of the United States, they unanimously declared, that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." Such a declaration, at such time, and from such an assemblage, comprising a greater share of talents, virtue and patriotism, than our own, or perhaps any other country will ever again exhibit, calls loudly for our admiration; they broke the last link of religious tyranny, and put an end to the dominion of superstitions; the people, the free, sovereign, and independent people of the United States, echoed, and re-echoed, the noble sentiment, "no religious test shall ever be required." Even Maryland joined in the general acclamation, and hailed the glad tidings with joy. And we find the names of a M'Henry, a Jenifer, and a Carroll, attached to that instrument, under which the United States have risen to glory and greatness.

The only state which imposes a restriction, in any degree similar to that of Maryland, is that of Massachusetts, which was also adopted.

* Declaration of Rights, 35d article.

during the revolutionary war, and even that is only applicable to a few offices. The state of Maine, which formed part of Massachusetts, and which was received into the Union a few years past, has made it a part of her constitution, that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for office. The adjoining state of Delaware, was the first to follow the footsteps of Washington in this respect; and to use the same words in her constitution, as in that of the United States, Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois and Alabama, have all incorporated the same declarations in theirs; and all the other states have recognised Religious Liberty, as a "natural unalienable right" (1); as "an inestimable privilege" (2); as a "right to be enjoyed" without discrimination or preference (3); "to cause no abridgment of civil rights" (4); that "no human authority can in any case whatever, control or interfere with the right of conscience" (5); "that no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right, merely an account of his religious principles" (6); "that civil rights and privileges shall not be diminished or enlarged on account of religion" (7); and whenever they have not recognised the most perfect freedom in religious matters; they do not require, as a qualification for office, any other test than a simple oath: Maryland, therefore, stands alone in this respect. And your committee ask with confidence, why should Maryland continue to retain, this feature in her constitution, since it has been virtually abolished by the constitution of the United States, and is at once inconsistent with the dictates of reason and common sense, and is not sanctioned by any authority human or divine. We have no right to interfere with the religious opinions of others; we have no right to punish or proscribe those who differ from us on religious subjects; we are all answerable in this respect to our great Creator; to God, and not Man.

Shall that Religion, which was announced to humble shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem, as the "glad tidings of great joy," as proclaiming "on earth peace, and good will toward men;" that religion which commands us to love our neighbours as ourselves; shall that religion be used any longer in Maryland as a political instrument to deprive worthy and virtuous citizens of their just rights? "Principles are eternal," and whether we proscribe from office ten, or ten thousand citizens, it amounts to the same thing, and is equally contrary to the law of God, which is written in every heart; and directly at variance with that precept which proceeded from the lips of our Divine Lord and Master: "Whosoever you would that men should do unto you, do you even so to them;" and whosoever controverts this sacred command; may call himself a Christian; but he is not a Christian in deed and in truth, he is not a real disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus; who declared that his kingdom was not of this world.

Situated as Maryland is, in the midst of large and powerful states, who have universally thrown open the doors of office and honour to all whose talents and merit entitle them to the confidence of the people, it becomes our interest, as well as our duty, to let the world know, that in Maryland, as well as in the other states, civil and religious liberty is enjoyed in its fullest extent, nor can we hope for prosperity as a state, until we do justice to all men.

Your committee will only further call the attention of the house to the inconsistency of retaining in the constitution a provision which is at war with the principles of civil and religious liberty, and remark, that the same citizen whom the people cannot choose to represent them in the State Legislature, may be, by the same people, elected to Congress; and may also be elected to the presidential chair; that he who

(1) Vide, Constitutions of North Carolina and New Hampshire.

(2) New Jersey.

(3) New York and South Carolina.

(4) Vermont.

(5) Pennsylvania.

(6) Georgia.

(7) Kentucky and Mississippi.

St. John's College.
DR. RAFFERTY acquires the public, that from cases which were not within the sphere of his control, he is necessitated to postpone for a short time, his course of Lectures upon Experimental Philosophy, and Chemistry. When the necessary arrangements shall be completed, a notice will be given.

CAUTION.
All persons whatever, are forbidden, hunting with dog or gun, or otherwise trespassing on THE PRESIDENT, formerly Horn Point Farm, particularly taking away wood or making fires on the shores, as the law will be rigidly enforced against offenders, without respect to persons.

FOR SALE,
By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis.
Price \$5 00.
A REPORT
OF ALL SUCH
ENGLISH STATUTES
As existed at the time of the first migration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances; and of such others as have been made in

ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN
And have been introduced and practised, by the
COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY;
And also a list of such parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE.

Made according to the directions of the Legislature.
BY WILLIAM KILTY,
Chancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed,
AN INTRODUCTION
And Lists of the Statutes which had not been found applicable to the circumstances of the people:
With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the above work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chancellor of Maryland, to the purchase of a Public Library, for the use of the Superior Court, and the General Assembly.

State of Maryland, Sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
Nov. 9th, 1832.

On application by petition of Joseph M'Conery, administrator of Samuel Ward, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Will.
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given.
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Ward, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th of July next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of Nov. 1832.

Joseph M'Conery, Adm'r.
Nov. 14.

DISSOLUTION.
The subscribers have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their business under the firm of D. RIDGELY & CO. All persons having claims against said concern, are requested to bring them in for adjustment, and those indebted to it are hereby called on to come forward, and make immediate payment to David Ridgely, John V. Claggett, who are solely authorised to settle all the transactions of said firm.

DAVID RIDGELY,
WM. WARFIELD,
JNO. W. CLAGGETT.
August 6, 1832.

NOTICE.
All persons having claims against late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment; and all those who are indebted to said firm are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorised to receive and pay away monies, and to manage the business of said concern.

WM. WARFIELD,
DAVID RIDGELY.