EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. IX. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1826. NO. 7.

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LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

From the Maryland Republican.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Farquhar presents petitions from Jacob Shutz and John Truck, old soldiers.

Mr. Merrick, from John M Hepburn, praying the settlement of his claims.

Mr. Howard presents a petition from Christian Mayer, for delivery of the will of Solomon Kitt.

Mr Teackle and Mr. B. I. Jones presents petitions praying for a further subdivision of the middle district in Somerset county.

Mr. Speed, from Thomas Hendry and Ann his wife for support.

Mr. M Culloch, from Basil D. Stevenson; and others to be permitted to sell certain real estate.

Mr. Hawkins from Arthur Wise, of Saint Mary's county, a coloured emigrant from Virginia, praying he may be entitled to residence.

Mr. Howard, from Charles P. Pochon and Eulalie M. L. Pochon, praying for an act to regulate the distribution of an estate therein mentioned.

Mr. Shower, from the Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States, praying the passage of a law to restrain Sabbath breaking.

Mr. Howard, from the officers and representatives of the companies lately attached to the 5th regiment of infantry, and the officers representing the companies of the first regiment of rifle men, praying for a law authorising the formation of a light brigade of uniformed volunteers.

Mr. Rogerson, from Wady Posey, praying relief.

Mr. Gant, from Mary Russell, for support.

Mr. Tyson, from Daniel Shinkle, of the city of Baltimore, praying compensation, for the loss of certain property.

Mr. B. I. Jones, from George Dashiell late sheriff of Somerset county, praying, relief.

Mr. Thomas, from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying the donations may be withdrawn from the West Nottingham and Elkton Academies.

Mr. Hopper, from John S. Blake, late sheriff of Queen-Anne's county, praying for relief.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from Samuel R. Smith, of the city of Baltimore, relative to his tobacco warehouse.

Mr. A E. Jones, from sundry citizens of the first election district of Somerset county, praying a law dividing the same may be confirmed.

Mr Tyson, from Hannah Bodette, praying relief.

Mr. Maxcy, from Palmer Canfield, praying to have a sum of money paid into the treasury, refunded.

Mr Speed, from Mary A. Davis, of the city of Annapolis, for support.

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Bills which have passed both houses.

To regulate the meeting of the trustees of the poor of Dorchester county.

To widen Water street, between South and South Calvert streets, Baltimore.

To authorise John M'Tavish, to act as executor to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

To abolish so much of the constitution as relates to the oaths taken before the election of governor and council.

The bill for the relief of Samuel Lee, of Harford county.

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Bills passed the House of Delegates.

A supplement to the act of 1824 respecting constables.

Authorising the mayor and city council of Baltimore to establish free schools.

A supplement to the act, extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

A further additional supplement to the supplementary act, entitled an act for the recovery of small debts out of court, passed last session.

The bill to incorporate a school by the name of the Cincinnatti School, in Harford county; the supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of Baltimore; the bill for the relief of Barbara Wagers, and others, and the supplement to the bill to incorporate the town of Emmittsburg in Frederick county.

The bill to appropriate a part of the school fund belonging to Frederick county to the purposes therein mentioned.

The bill to confirm the proceedings of William C. Dawkins, late a justice of the peace for Calvert county.

Mr. M Culloch, respecting appeals from the decisions of county courts to the court of appeals in this state.

Mr. Perry, for settling the western limits of this state, and the dividing line and boundary between this state and the commonwealth of Virginia.

Mr. Tyson, to provide for the revision, printing and publication, of the laws of this state.

Mr. M'Culloh, An act for the more speedy foreclosure of mortgages, and recovery of money loaned upon the hypothecation of real estate.

Mr. Shower, A supplement to an act for the establishment and regulation of levy courts in the several counties of this state.

Mr. Barnes, to impose a duty on sales at auction, and to provide for the appointment of auctioneers by the governor and council.

Mr. M'Culloh, in relation to the recording of deeds and mortgages.

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BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Williams has reported a bill relating to the swearing of petit jurors, which prescribes the form of one single oath which it contemplates each petit juror shall take, and which shall apply to all cases of trial, for the term for which such juror shall be summoned instead of taking an oath upon every separate trial. The case of a trial of a prisoner, whose life or liberty may be in jeopardy, is, however, excepted—The usual oath is to be administered in such case.

Mr. A. E. Jones has reported a bill for permanently locating the treasury office of the Eastern Shore at Easton.

Mr. Thomas has reported a bill for withdrawing the donation from the West Nottingham and Elkton academy, and requires that the treasurer shall, in future, pay the amount of said donations to the levy court of Cecil county, who are required to appropriate the same to the support of the poor of the county.

Mr. Douglass, a bill relative to the clerks of the county courts, and registers of wills proposes to change the constitution, so that on the 1st Monday of October 1827, and on every third year thereafter, the clerks of the several county courts and registers of wills for the counties of this state shall be elected by ballott, and shall be commissioned in the same manner that sheriffs are.

Mr. Cockey has reported a bill to authorise registers of wills to record powers of attorney for the settlement of the estates of deceased persons

Mr. Johnson, of the senate, has reported a bill, amending the testamentary system, so that females shall be under guardianship, and shall not receive the control of lands, goods, &c. until they are eighteen years of age. It authorises the manner of the acknowledgement and record of a final discharge given by a femme sole of eighteen years or upwards.

Mr. Boon has reported a bill predicated upon the *unjust* law of the state of Delaware of 1821, chapter 27, wherein that state directs a priority of payment of the debts of persons dying within that state, to claims within the state. The effect of that law has been found to be very oppressive to the people of this state, especially that part bordering on the state of Delaware. Mr. Boon's bill proposes to visit upon Delaware, the same measure of discrimination in favor of our own citizens, which her laws grant to the citizens of Delaware. Few things are more to be deprecated than such a system of discriminating privileges between states, as those measures would be likely to lead to if persisted in—yet self defence becomes a duty when remonstrance fails to procure justice.

Mr. Johnson has reported a bill in senate, 'for the amendment of the law,' which proposes to limit the court of appeals in all cases of appeal to a consideration and decision of the points or questions, which shall appear by the record to have been made in the county court, and interdicts said court from reversing or affirming judgments on any ground which shall not appear to have been presented to the court below. It likewise interdicts an exception to any statements of accounts &c. which may not have been urged in county courts.

Mr. Speed has reported a bill relative to appeal writs of errors, and injunction bonds, which prescribes that registers or clerks, within three days after filing either such instrument, shall cause written notice to be given to the party against whom they may be filed, *of the names and places of residence of the securities to such bond* after which thirty days is allowed for such party to shew cause why the security may not be admitted.

Mr. Stevens has reported a bill for authorising the appointment of district magistrates and giving them original jurisdiction in cases of assault and battery. It proposes three magistrates for each election district, before any one of whom, cases of assault and battery may be brought and tried, and to whom the constables shall be required to give information of all breaches of peace, &c. instead of to the grand jury as heretofore. Appeals may in all cases be had from the decision of such magistrate to the next county court—The bill goes into considerable detail.

Mr. Howard has reported a bill to confirm the act of last session, altering the constitution so as to allow Baltimore city four delegates to the general assembly.

Mr. Teackle has reported a bil respecting crimes and punishments, which proposes to prohibit sentencing free coloured persons convicted of crimes to the penitentiary; but directs that they shall be either whipped on the bare back, not exceeding forty stripes, or sold into a state of banishment from the state for a term equal to what they should have been sentenced to the penitentiary.

Mr. Teackle has likewise reported a bill to reduce into system the several acts concerning lotteries.

Mr. Barnes has reported a bill to enable purchasers of premises sold by sheriffs, coroners and elisors at public auction, to obtain possession thereof. The first section interdicts any sheriff. &c to sell in virtue of any process or execution, issued out of court, unless the sale of the same be made at least ten days previous to the return day of said process. The second section authorises on due application, and no just impediment being shewn within four days after the return day of said process, to issue a writ in the nature of a writ of *habere faceas possessionem* commanding said officer to deliver possession of the said lands and tenements to the purchaser thereof.

Mr. Barnes has likewise reported a bill to authorise the orphan's courts of the state to order sale of real estate in certain cases; that is, in cases where they are satisfied that the personal estate of a deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts due therefrom. The bill regulates the proceedings which shall be had in such cases.

Mr. Orrell has reported a bill for the relief of negro Caroline, of Caroline county.

The bill for extending the time for taking the bond of the sheriff of Charles county, has been amended and passed by the senate.

The bill concerning crimes and punishments, reported by Mr. which passed the house of delegates last week, was amended and passed the senate on Monday; ayes, 6, nays, 4.

The bill confirming the alteration of the constitution, as relates to the oath to be taken by senators and delegates, previous to the election of governor and council has been amended and passed the senate.

Mr. Brownley reported a bill for the support of Samuel Lee, of Harford county.

The bill to lay out, and make public, a road in Baltimore county, has been rejected in senate.

The bill for the relief of Catharine Tennison, of the city of Baltimore, has passed the senate: As also the bill to authorise John M'Tavish to act as executor of Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton; amended however, so that the law shall be of no effect unless some one or more citizen or citizens of the United States be appointed co-executor or executors with the said J. M'Tavish.

Mr. Johnson has reported a bill to authorise Solomon Etting, of the city of Baltimore, to improve a lot on Pine street in said city.

The bill to authorise the mayor and city council of Baltimore to appoint wood corders, has been rejected by the house of delegates.

Mr. R. S. Smith has reported a bill to relieve executors and administrators from the obligation of performing the duties of guardians, as is required by an act of 1820, chapter 174.

Mr. Barnes has reported a bill to provide for the more comfortable maintainance of sick persons confined in the several jails of this state.—It requires the sheriffs to provide such food, and other articles for the comfort of such persons as the Physician appointed to attend on prisoners shall deem necessary.—The list of articles to be signed by said Physician and the sheriff to charge the county, with the money expended.

Mr. Duvall has reported a bill "to repeal a supplement to an act entitled," an act to prevent unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the law concerning runaways, and direct the sheriffs respecting their apprehension and commitment.—This bill after repealing the act passed February 1825, makes it the duty of sheriffs upon any runaway being committed to their custody, to cause the same to be advertised in some public newspaper within seven days after such commitment.—If no application be made for the runaway in twenty days, the sheriff is then required to advertise in two newspapers in the city of Baltimore, and other news-papers printed elsewhere as he shall think proper, to be continued twice a week for ninety days unless the slave be sooner claimed. The penalty of neglect by the sheriff is fifty dollars to the owner of such slave—If not claimed at the end of the later term then such slave to be discharged.

Mr. Wilson, has reported a bill to limit the number of Justices of the Peace in the several counties in this state. It is in blank as to the number proposed for each county.

Mr. Millard's bill to authorise the county courts of this state, sitting as courts of equity, to grant divorces *a mensa et thoro*, on application of either husband or wife, upon their shewing to the court by the testimony of at least two credible witnesses, that the defendant has been guilty of adultery or bigomy, or cruel or inhuman treatment of the applicant, or has been wilfully absent more than —— years in a total neglect of all conjugal duties, or has been convicted of felony within the year previous to the application. The bill also authorises the courts to make suitable disposition of the property, and of the children of the parties divorced by them. In case of controverted facts, the trial by a jury is secured to the party—Persons must be three years residents of the state to entitle them to the advantages of the law, and in no case does it admit either of the parties so divorced to marry again during the life of the other.

Mr. Tyson has reported a bill which proposes to impose a penalty of five dollars on any person convicted of impairing or destroying any index or pointer erected for information and benefit of travellers on the public roads of this state.

Mr. Scott has reported a bill in Senate to incorporate the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature.

Mr. Howard, An act to authorise the establishment of a new Medical College in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Worthington, has reported a bill to regulate the powers of county courts in criminal proceedings, which designs to allow any person presented or indicted for assault and battery, petit larceny, or any other offence, the punishment of which is fine or imprisonment to submit to the court at his or her discretion, and the court shall decide on the whole merits of the case; such submission, however, not to be taken as an admission of facts, or to authorise a charge of costs.

On motion by Mr. Tyson the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the governor be authorised and required, as early as practicable, to contract for the pavement of the shortest and most convenient footway, between the state house and the government house, and for the completion of the same within the earliest possible period, provided the expense of the same shall not exceed —— dollars.

RE-ASSEMBLAGE OF THE JEWS.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the Paris Journal des Debats, by the Grand Rabbi, De Cologna, relative to the proclamation of the new self-constituted Judge and Regenerator of Israel, Mr. Noah, of New-York, calling upon his Jewish brethren throughout the world, to assemble under his standard at the intended city of refuge, Ararat, in Grand Island, and imposing upon such as do not choose or are not able to obey his call, a certain annual tribute per head for leave of absence:

To the Editor.

Sir—The wisdom and love of truth which distinguish your Journal, and the well merited reputation it enjoys in France and in foreign countries, induce me to hope that your politeness will grant me a place in your next number for some observations which I address to the public in interests of reason and truth.

The French and English papers have lately announced the singular project of a Mr. Noah, who calls himself the founder of the city Ararat, in the U. States of North America. Certainly if Mr. Noah was, as he is supposed to be, the proprietor or occupier of a great extent of uncultivated land, and confined himself to engagement of men without fortunes to run the risk of colonizing with him, promising them at the same time mountains of gold, nobody would think of disputing his right to follow the fashion of sending forth projects; but Mr. Noah aspires to play a much more elevated character. He dreams of a heavenly mission; he talks prophetically; he styles himself a Judge over Israel, he gives orders to all the Israelites in the world, he levies a tax upon all Hebrew heads. In his exultation he even goes as far as to make the central Jewish consistory of France his Charge d'Affaires, and he honors the President of this body with the noble rank of 'Commissioner of Emigration." The whole is excellent; but two trifles are wanting; 1st, the well authenticated proof of the mission and authority of Mr. Noah. 2dly, the prophetic text which points out a marsh in North America as the spot for re-assembling the scattering remains of Israel.

To speak seriously, it is right at once to inform Mr. Noah, that the venerable Messrs. Hiershell and Meldona, Chief Rabbis at London, and myself, thank him, but positively refused the appointments he has been pleased to confer upon us. We declare that, according to our dogmas, God alone knows the epoch of the Israelitish restoration, that He alone will make it known to the whole universe by signs entirely unequivocal, and that every attempt on our part to re-assemble with any political national design is forbidden, as an act of high treason against the Divine Majesty.

Mr. Noah has doubtless forgotten that the Israelites, faithful to the principles of their belief, are too much attached to the countries where they dwell; and devoted to the governments under which they enjoy liberty and protection, not to treat as a mere jest, the chimerical consulate of a pseudo restorer.

As, however, justice requires some consideration to the absent, we should be sorry to refuse him the title of a visionary of good intentions:

Accept, Mr. Editor, the assurance of the distinguished and respectful sentiments with which I remain your most humble servant.

The Grand Rabbi DE COLOGNA.

Mr. Kerate, a French author of a work entitled 'Divine Worship," taking our reception of Lafayette as his standard, addresses the French youth and thus urges their ambition to fly to the succour of the Greeks:

"A man is at this moment traversing the continent of North America. The whole population crowds around him; from the sources of the rivers, from the recesses of the forests, they flock to see him; the maidens of the banks of the Ohio crown him with flowers; the youths desire to behold him to touch his garments; the old men to press his hand before they lose him.—These marks of respect will be transmitted from generation to generation, they will become family documents. At his approach the magistrates make room to receive him among them; his presence diffuses joy in the cities; he brings glory to the tombs of the brave; it might be thought that they had waited for him to begin their immortality; he himself is loaded with benedictions and honors. What, then, has he done? Is he a prince or potentate? No! With the means at the command of a private man, he assisted an oppressed nation. Young Frenchmen! this is the picture you should have before your eyes; it is worthy of you."

From the New York Gazette, Dec. 17.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt to deprive a young man of his money, was detected yesterday morning. The facts of the case, as they were related to us from an authentic source, are these: A young man from the country, named Samuel Furnald, called at the Bank of America, one day last week, and deposited, for safe keeping, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for which, as is usual, he took a certificate. On Saturday evening, as he was crossing the Park, a man came up and entered into conversation with him; and almost immediately after, a second person came behind and tripped him up, when they robbed him of a pocket-book which contained a three dollar note, several lottery tickets, and the above mentioned certificate, and then released him. Mr. Furnald called yesterday morning at the Bank, before it was opened, and related the occurrence to Mr. Taylor, the first teller, and at the same time requested that if any person should present the certificate for payment, he might be detained It was a fortunate circumstance for Mr. F. that he called so early at the Bank, as the sequel will show.

A very few minutes after the Bank opened, a man came in and presented the identical certificate for payment. Mr. Taylor told him that it required the endorsement of Mr. Furnald, on which the villain asked for a pen, and very deliberately wrote the name of Mr. F. on the back. Mr. Taylor immediately walked round the counter, seized the man by the collar, and brought him behind the desk, when he accused him of stealing the certificate and also of forgery. The man replied that he was employed by another person, who was waiting outside, to get the money. Two of the clerks were then requested to go out and watch the movements of two suspicious looking men, who were seen standing at the corner. They immediately left the Bank, when the two fellows walked down William, through Garden, and up Broad street, followed by the clerks, who despairing of accomplishing their object, resorted to the stratagem of crying "stop thief," which had the desired effect, as the rogues, on hearing the cry, started off on a run, separating at the corner of Wall and Broad streets, pursued by the clerks. The man who went up Wall-street, was overtaken just as he got into Broadway, where assistance was obtained, and he was escorted to the Bank. In the mean time the police officers were sent for, three of whom came down to the Bank and carried off the two men, stopping on their way, at a baker's shop to get the third villain, who had concealed himself in a loft over the shop among some empty barrels. The three were then conducted to the Police, where they were all recognised as old offenders, and fully committed for trial.

These fellows are no doubt part of the gang which has recently been committing depredations in and about Philadelphia, and finding business rather *slack* in that quarter, have come on here to continue their operations. As they have met with such a salutary check at the onset, we trust they will find it prudent to change the scene of action. At all events, our public officers cannot be too vigilant.

Burgess, a non-conformist, was preaching upon Job's 'Robe of Righteousness.' 'If,' said he, 'any of you would have a suit for a twelvemonth, let him repair to Monmouth street; if for his life time, let him apply to the Court of Chancery; and if for all eternity, let him put on righteousness.'

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