For the Easton Gazette.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Read & consider, that you may understand.

As the general system of Public Instruction, under the authority of your Governor and Council, is now before you, I presume to offer some illustrations, and some of the arguments used in a report upon that measure. The intent of this is to avoid the mischievous influences of misrepresentation, or of such mistaken views, or misapprehensions, as might tend to deceive the public mind, and thus defeat the State's design in this munificence.

The law provides for the appointment of a Superintendant to execute the general concernments of the institution; and proper commissioners and supervisors to visit the schools periodically, to examine into the qualifications and moral conduct of the different teachers, and to extend a superintending care within the borders of their several counties.

The commissioners are charged to divide their counties into districts, and when divided, the taxable inhabitants of each district are to elect three Trustees to conduct and manage the school business; to vote a tax for the purchase of ground and the building of a school-house, if necessary, and to supply fuel and stationary—The powers of the trustees extend *merely to these objects* and to *nothing more*—where school-houses exist already, the building of them will not be necessary, and no tax will be required for that purpose—The *great fund to pay the teachers will be provided by the State*, and distributed from the treasury.

The present funds for free schools will come in aid of the new system according to the previously existing laws, but the future means to be provided will be graduated in just accordance to the white children, in each of the school districts, throughout the state.

It has been considered, and the experience of other states justifies the anticipation, that the *general admission of all classes to a common school*, will elicit talents, and prove in practice a felicitous accommodation to the genius and spirit of our constitution and form of government.

The beneficial effects of a systematic course of common education in New York, from which, in fact, the proposed system is mainly drawn, are happily pourtrayed in a recent message of the distinguished Governor of that state—Philanthropy and wisdom are most manifest in the enlightened views of that statesman—He says, in substance, that the first duty of government, and the surest evidence of good government, is the encouragement of education—A *general diffusion of knowledge* is the *precursor* and *protector* of *free institutions*, under it we may *confide* as the *conservative power*, that will *watch over our liberties* and *guard them against fraud, intrigue, corruption and violence*—A good system of common schools may be considered as the "palladium of our freedom," for no apprehension of its subversion can be entertained as long as the great body of the people are enlightened by education—To break down the barriers which poverty has erected against the acquisition of knowledge, is to restore the just equilibrium of society, and to perform a duty of paramount obligation.

The subjoined abstract from the last report of the Superintendent of common schools, to the Legislature of New York, will exhibit, in high relief, the vast advantages of their system, since its commencement in 1816.

COMPARATIVE VIEW.

Dates of Reports.	*Number of School Districts*	*Children taught therein.*
1816	2755	140,106
1817	3713	170,386
1818	3864	183,253
1819	4614	210,316
1820	5763	271,877
1821	6332	304,559
1822	6659	332,979
1823	7051	351,173
1824	7382	377,034
1825	7612	402,940
1826	7773	425,350

This unprecedented success is the highest reward and gratification to the benefactor of that state, who gave "form and comeliness" to their system.

From a comparison of our white population, according to the census of 1820 and an estimate of the actual terrene superficies of Maryland, the ratio of that population may be assumed at 26 to the square mile, and having made allowance for cities and villages, the general average of the interior may be put at 20, and the population of children from 5 to 15 years of age may be computed at 30 per centum, or 6 children to the square mile, and allowing five miles square as convenient subdivisions, the terrene superficies of the whole state will contain 400 districts, and rating the annual charge for the pay of teachers at 300, the distribution of 120,000 dollars will provide instruction for 60,000, being all the youth of this state, exclusive of the cities and villages, where greater benefits from the concentration of their population, will result—As the matter may be more clearly demonstrated by the following assumed propositions—That is to say

LEMMA I.

The terrene superficies of the state of Maryland is 10,000 square miles, or 400 districts of 5 miles square.

LEMMA II.

The whole white population is 260,000, or 26 to the square mile.

LEMMA III.

From the abstraction of cities and villages, the rest of the state is reduced to 20 white inhabitants to the square mile.

LEMMA IV.

The proportion of children from 5 to 15 years of age is 30 *per centum*, or 6 children to the square mile.

LEMMA V.

Competent teachers of Primary Schools may be employed at an annual salary of 300 dollars.

The foregoing lemmata will support the following corollary—

The subdivision of counties into school districts of five miles square will suffice to convey the benefits of education to a convenient distance of every door, and the annual distribution of 120,000 dollars will provide for the education of all the youth in such districts, throughout the state, *at the reduced rate of two dollars for each child*, and allowing a proportion distribution for the cities and villages, where superior advantages will result, from concentration as before assigned, the gross aggregate for the whole state will be 156,000 dollars—From which, deducting the amount of previous appropriations and the revenues to be received from the investment of interest, lately awarded by an act of Congress, which was specifically appropriated for the support of schools, by a resolution of the last Legislature, there will remain to be provided about 133,000 dollars, to which an annual accessary fund of 10,000 will keep pace with the natural accretion of our population.

Hence it appears that the whole revenue to be provided, including the annual accessory fund, would amount to less than 55 cents *per capita*, for each inhabitant, and such is the effect of system, that besides the inestimable advantages of intellectual improvement, the people at large would be *great gainers in a pecuniary point of view, as but very few, even of the most wealthy, would pay as much to the common fund, as they now expend for the rudimental instruction of their children under the present imperfect and defective mode.*

In further support of this opinion the following facts are presented—

1. That all the official reports of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, testify that the cost of education has been reduced, by the operation of modern improvements, to *one fifth of what it was under the old system of private schools.*

2. That these reports do further prove, that the high qualifications and industry of teachers, which are *secured in proportion to the certainty of well requited employment, and their responsibility to the public*, insure a faithful discharge of their duties and a corresponding improvement in their scholars.

3. That there has been a great and interesting improvement in the moral character of the people wherever the system of public schools has had a fair experiment.

It remains to consider the ways and means—with regard to this important particular, it is confidently believed that the existing revenues, if duly improved, will be sufficient to support the system without the voting of a new tax; but besides these there are ample sources, the lawful property of the state at large, which may be embraced, to supply deficiency, *without resort to the landed interest*—I assert this from long experience and a practical knowledge of our finances and resources—and we may further, expect the efficient aid of the general government, as propositions are now pending to apply the avails of the public lands, and the large surplusses of the general treasury, to state purposes; so that no difficulty, on account of means, can, with reason, be expected.

It has been stated that some objections have been whispered, and chiefly against the inequality of contributions; but can there be a man so mean, or so devoid of a proper sense of common justice and sound policy as to oppose the principle of such a system—There cannot be, in these times, a man so hardy; for such a creature would well deserve our reprobation—He might be a proper subject for despotic power, but utterly unworthy of the style or suffrage of a free citizen.

I have before said that *very few*, even of the *most wealthy* would pay as much for the primary schools, as they now expend for the rudimental teaching of their children; and this is obvious to demonstration—It is admitted that certain gentlemen of overgrown estates, who can well afford to employ teachers in their own families, may not derive the immediate benefits of their contributions, but of those who use the public schools not one in ten will pay as much as they now pay; and the exception of such gentlemen cannot be urged against the good of a general rule, and the more especially as the withholding of such children, will be the choice of their wealthy parents—But if destitute of liberality and the claim of justice towards the poor, it must be admitted that the design and value of good government is enhanced in proportion to the mass of wealth, and it hence results from the general diffusion of useful knowledge, that the rich man is abundantly rewarded, for his moderate modicum of contribution, in the increased protection of his vast estate, beyond the advantages, of the people at large, in these schools.

Some further views and illustrations will be presented in succession; and it is desired of those Editors, who publish the law of Public Instruction, that this essay, and such others as shall appear, from time to time, upon the same subject, may have a place in their respective papers.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Princess Anne, Somerset co. }
June 4, 1826. }

FREDERICK-TOWN, June 14.

On Monday night last, the Grist Mill of Mr. Shindler, (known as Flook's mill,) situated in Middletown valley, was destroyed by fire, and, distressing to relate, Mr. Rothrock, the miller, perished in the flames. It is not known how the fire originated; it was probably the effect of lightning.

Citizen.

From the Baltimore Gazette June 10.

INTERESTING FROM ENGLAND.—The intelligence published in the Gazette two days ago, from several of the Manufacturing districts in England, indicated that serious disturbances were likely to arise from the abject misery to which thousands of *operatives* in Manchester, Blackburn, and Chorley, were reduced by the total stagnation of business and the consequent discharge of all the workmen. Another arrival from Liverpool, with advices three days later, confirms the former accounts, and adds the unpleasant information, that absolute despair had in many instances driven the unhappy sufferers to attack the soldiery, pillage the stores, and burn the most extensive factories.—A letter published in the Leeds Intelligencer, states that there were upwards of TEN THOUSAND PERSONS assembled near Clithero, two thousand of which were properly armed and had undergone mature discipline—Another letter dated Haslingden, April 25th, says, there was great difficulty in passing the roads for several days previous, in consequence of the immense multitude going to destroy the Power-loom mills in the neighbourhood, and that there were among the crowd at least *thirty thousand* men armed with pikes.—These extensive combinations had produced the most serious apprehensions in Liverpool, for the safety of that city, and expresses were sent to Ireland for troops.—To guard against such an invasion, it is suggested in the Albion of May 1st, that a wall of cotton bales be thrown up on the land side, after the manner of the cotton fortifications of New-Orleans. The same writer also proposes that the hundred of Salford buy up all the cotton in Liverpool, and baricade the towns of Salford and Manchester. [Perhaps he is a large holder!] The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writes at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, (May 1,) while the passengers and letter bag were leaving as follows:—"The accounts from Manchester up to this evening, are pacific. The troops which arrived yesterday from Dublin, remain in Liverpool under arms. A gentleman arrived this evening from Oldham, near Manchester, who states that they were under very great apprehensions in the former place, but nothing had transpired when he left this morning. Should any thing further transpire prior to the sailing of the Canada in the morning, you shall hear from me."

The Liverpool Albion says, these riotous men, "with their numerous families, are now in the most wretched condition to which human beings can be reduced; and they are only saved from the horrors of starvation, by the scanty meals which are provided for them and their families by the benevolence of their opulent neighbours. But it is added, a knowledge of their sufferings will call forth the sympathy of the humane throughout the country, and prompt relief will we have not the slightest doubt, be extended to these unfortunate men and their families." "A public subscription is about to be set on foot in Liverpool, for the relief of the distressed manufacturers and weavers in the interior of the country, and a public meeting for this purpose was convened for the second of May, by the chief magistrate.

From the N. Y. Commercial of June 10.

POSTSCRIPT—TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GREECE!

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the ship Desdemona, Capt. Nagle, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d of May. We have files of Le Constitutionnel to the 29th of April, inclusive, and hasten to lay before our readers the following GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GREECE. We have time this evening but for a few extracts.

CORFU April 5.

The obscurity which has hitherto reigned over the horizon of Greece has been dissipated—Ibrahim having lost a large portion of his army in his reiterated attacks upon Missolonghi, lately recalled to his assistance the troops which he had left at Glarentza and Pyrgos, to the number of 4000 men, and on the 24th of March made a general assault, in which he was mortally wounded. The enemy attacked the city upon the sea side, where the fortifications were known to be weakest. It is not known how many men have fallen on each side, but it is presumed that several thousand Turks have been killed, because 8000 Greeks who arrived during the heat of the action, fell upon the Turks and thus accomplished the victory.

These troops were commanded by Col. Fabvier—Ibrahim received his wound from the musket of a soldier, who saw him employed in giving orders to his troops and recalling them to discipline. After this defeat Ibrahim took refuge in Lepanto, and passed over to Patras. Thus finished this famous siege, from which the enemies of liberty expected their triumph, and flattered themselves with the hope of seeing the Greeks fall and return to slavery.

The state of things in the Peloponnessus improves every day, and every thing has become more regular, and is returning to order. The National Assembly which has been convoked, not at Megara, but at Methora, (between Corinth and Argos,) carries on its business with zeal. The Government has commanded Colethi to set out and assemble and re-unite the forces of the chiefs of Romelia, and fly with them to the relief of Missolonghi. Colocotroni is to remain blockading Tripolitza, until that place, pressed by famine, is forced to surrender. Colispolo is to go to Patras, and Nicetas is to observe those of the enemy who are at Vavirene, and the president, Conduriottis, at the head of the Spartrates, is to besiege Modon and Coron.

Letters under the date of Ancona, April 15, confirm the above defeat, adding the death of Ibrahim.

In another letter from Corfu, it is said Missolonghi still holds out—repelling all the assaults of the Turks. The camp of the Arabs has been burnt.

Another letter, from Zante, April 5, says every thing is still in favor of the besieged. The camp of Ibrahim has been burnt, and his troops discouraged. At this moment we hear a very heavy canonade in the direction of Missolonghi. We have no fear, as the garrison is well supplied with provisions and amunition.

Under the date of Augsburgh, April 24, we find the following: "While the French Journals make Ibrahim Pacha take Missolonghi by assault, the Corfu packet brings us letters of the 5th April, which confirm the news favorable to the Greeks. Ibrahim made another assault upon the 23d of March; but the Egyptians were repulsed with a loss of several thousand men; three Beys and a Pacha remained on the field. Ibrahim himself has been dangerously wounded; and according to a report in the Ionian Islands, has died of his wounds; but this last news wants confirmation.

Letters from Zante, received at Venice, April 15, announce the death of Ibrahim Pacha.

[We find many other articles, all tending to confirm the fact, that the Greeks have met with some great and unexpected success.--*Laus. Deo.*]

THEATRE.

BALTIMORE, June 9.

Wednesday night was the first of Mr. *Kean's* appearance here since his recent visit to this country. We were not present, and cannot, therefore, say from our own personal knowledge what took place; but from respectable persons who were at the Theatre on that evening, we have derived information which enables us to make the following general and we believe correct statement. The house, it appears, was numerously attended, and the play of Richard went off without any interruption of consequence.--The manifestations of disapprobation towards Kean, were confined to hisses, upon his appearance in the different scenes; but these we learn were generally soon terminated by the stronger tokens of applause which followed. Two or three persons, it is said, were ejected from the theatre by the police—but all the statements concur in the assertion that *within* the house order and decorum were preserved throughout the evening. In front of the theatre, however, a large assemblage of people had collected. At an early hour of the evening, several windows of the theatre were broken by stones thrown from the street, and information having been sent to the Mayor, he instantly repaired to the spot, supported by a strong body of the police, another portion having been previously placed within the theatre. The Mayor took his station at the centre door, and remained there until the performances were over. His exertions for the preservation of order were energetic and decided, and were the means of preventing a forcible entrance of the crowd into the theatre. At the end of the fourth act of the play, two persons passed by the police officers and endeavoured to force their way by the door-keeper, but were prevented by the officers within. At this moment, the party in the street made a general movement towards the entrances of the theatre, and were only prevented from gaining forcible access, by the decided conduct of the Mayor and his officers. As soon as the play was over, the assemblage began to disperse, and no further excitement was manifested.

☞It will be observed, by the advertisement, that Mr. Kean will *not* appear this evening.

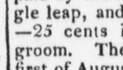
SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Mary Larrimore, at the suit of Robert Larrimore, will be sold at public vendue, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 27th instant, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all that farm and plantation on which the said Mary Larrimore at present resides, situate in Broad Creek neck, being part of a tract of land called Anctill, containing 66¾ acres of land more or less—also 2 head of horses, 7 head of cattle, 4 head of sheep, 1 yoke oxen and cart, 2 beds and furniture, 2 tables, 1 cupboard and contents and 6 chairs—seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

June 3 4w

THE THOROUGH BRED STALLION,



RINALDO

By Sir Archy—bred by the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, will stand the present season at one of the subscribers' stables in EASTON, at the low price of Fifteen Dollars the spring's chance, which Ten Dollars will discharge if paid by the first of October next—$5 the single leap, and $20 to insure a mare with foal—25 cents in each case to be paid to the groom. The season will be extended to the first of August, or longer if required.

RINALDO is fifteen and a half hands high, and 5 years old this season, is a horse of uncommon bone and muscular powers. He is a deep or blood bay with black mane, tail, and legs—has never covered a mare, having just arrived from Roanoke in Virginia. He was got by Sir Archy, (who is now covering at $75 the spring's chance:) his dam Miss Ryland, by Gracchus, Duste by Silvertail, Vanity by Celer, Mark Anthony, Jolly Rodger—see American Farmer of April 9, 1824. Although a train of fortuitous circumstances enable the subscribers to offer the services of Rinaldo unprecedentedly low, yet it is a fact, susceptible of proof, that he cannot be purchased for less than $2,000. We are mainly indebted to J. S. Skinner, Esq. to whose care and direction Mr. Randolph entrusted this noble animal, for enabling us to offer his services at a price within the reach of every farmer, and so much below the price now paying by citizens of other states for the services of horses from the same stud. Good pasturage may be procured in the neighbourhood of Easton for mares from a distance; and as *Rinaldo* will not travel, all mares must be brought to his stable.

The following extract from the advertisement of Roanoke, a brother to Rinaldo, now covering in Virginia, will be found applicable to him:—

"Like his sire, he is fit for the dray, waggon, or coach, as well as the turf, the field, and the road, in short for every purpose to which this noble animal can be applied, but that of a shooting poney."

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON,
EDW'D. S. WINDER.

June 10 w

From the New York National Advocate.

THE NEGROES.—The increasing insolence of the blacks in this city is a subject of universal complaint. The discontented runaway blacks from the southern states have been for years gradually congregating in this city, where they do little more than corrupt the few good and make the bad worse. A custom prevails with the negroes of this city, which, among others, is daily increasing the bad feelings between the blacks and whites, and that is the practice of driving, and sometimes with force, the whites off the public walks, to bustle and beat them at night, and particularly the treatment of white females, who have been frequently intentionally insulted with the grossest expressions in presence of husband and parents.

A few nights ago a party followed a gentleman in this city, who had resisted an attempt to put him off the side walk; on arriving at a dark place he was assailed by a crowd of them and severely handled; one of the negroes knocked out the gentleman's teeth, and another bruised his head in a shocking manner.

These things are getting common. It will not be long before these same men will proceed to murder—then, and perhaps *not till then*, will the whites be excited: but if this should once happen, New York will *record a day of horror that has seldom been witnessed in a civilized country.*

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

THE CONCERNS OF AGRICULTURE.

We certainly have never ceased to entertain the liveliest sympathy in the sad reverse of fortune which the landed interest of those middle states (better denominated as the bread stuff states) have been doomed to suffer for the last eight or ten years. The sudden and continued change from very high to extremely low prices for their produce, that has been experienced within that time, was not only beyond the calculations of human foresight, but was more than human prudence could be expected to guard against.—The pressure now existing in our country is not therefore so much the effect of folly and extravagance, as some pretending knowing ones and the systematic querulous fault finders of the day set forth; but to an extraordinary sudden and a sad reverse in things, which the most boasting pretender never laid a claim to have anticipated. Folly and extravagance, in some degree, always have and always will mark the course of the prosperity of men—it is this that distinguishes them from angels—nor can it be otherwise until man is a perfect being. Who that is learned in History can tell us of a time or of a people, where men have gone more safely through so unusual a vicissitude in things, so unexampled a reverse, and where they have distinguished themselves by more prudent sagacity or well timed forbearance—we have our faults and our foibles, we acknowledge, without submitting to the imputation of those things as such, which humanity could neither predict nor avert.

The greatest evil and the most reprehensible thing that we know of in all this deeply contrasted scene of depression is, the desponding opinions which men have formed in relation to the future prospects of the price of bread stuffs (viz. wheat) and the consequent reduction in the price of lands, and the depreciation which the agricultural life has sustained from the anticipation of its being forever a profitless pursuit. This is a calamity begotten by error—This is the effect of irrational, of weak despondency—it has no justification in events in all time before this, nor is it countenanced by a faithful recollection of events, nor by fair reasoning upon the course of states or nations.

The fate and the fortunes of every people must ever fluctuate, and according to the history of past events (by which alone we arrive at any rational calculation of the future) the ebb of our adversity must be on the decline. Producing annually much more breadstuffs than we can possibly, by any device, consume among ourselves, we are altogether dependent upon the demands of foreign markets for a price for those redundant products—nor has there ever been any market that was steadily and mainly important to us but the English market—when that used to be open to us the price of grain was always high and steady, nor would we ever have been deprived of that market for at least three years out of every five, if we had not madly managed ourselves out of it by a two years old Embargo, and five years of destructive restriction—during which time we gasconaded that we could starve Great Britain into our terms by withholding from her our superabundant Breadstuffs and by refusing to take her manufactures. This radical and vicious change in our policy forced upon our customer Great Britain a correspondent change in hers, and as we resolved to do without her, she was thus compelled to do without us, and either to improve her agriculture and to bring into use her waste lands by increasing the duty upon foreign grain and flour, or by looking out for other sources of supply. This is the folly and the error we have been truly guilty of, and for this sin we have suffered and are suffering—for during all this time the British farmers have been growing rich under their system, whilst we have been growing poorer and deploring our hard fate.

But it seems now that the parliament of England are disposed to make a change in their "corn laws," for the purpose of adapting things more to the changes which are taking place in the world. This attempt has pro-

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