[For the Easton Gazette.]

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 4.

To the People of Maryland.

"Ubi scientia ibi libertas."

"The general extension of education is the best assurance of free government, the public prosperity will keep pace with the progress of literature—science and freedom will march hand and hand—science will disclose the blessings of liberty, and freedom encourage sober reflection, and beneficial research, whilst ignorance debases man, and prepares his mind for subjugation, and disgrace."

The giant of literature, in his justly celebrated tale of *Rasselas*, through the poet Imlac, in answer to the inquiry of an Eastern Prince, with reference to the power of the Europeans, says—"*They are more powerful than we, because they are wiser—Knowledge will always predominate over ignorance, as man governs the other animals*"—This is a truth self evident and undeniable—It is because of the greater extension of literature, and the consequent, comparative, depression of despotism, that the states of Europe are more enlightened, and more powerful than those of Asia—and, possessing as we do, the happiest form of free government, under which the lowest and most obscure of our citizens, may of right, aspire to the highest, and most dignified appointment, it becomes the policy, and obvious duty of our legislators, and men of influence, to exert their wisdom in devising plans, and providing means to extend the blessings of useful knowledge to every child throughout the state—that every bud, or germ of genius, may be expanded or emerged from dust and degredation—for we may well accord, with a genuine poet in believing that

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear,
Full many a flower has bloom'd to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air."

The just and appropriate remarks of the learned author of the *Old Bachelor* occur in the prosecution of this subject—In detailing the views of a correspondent he says, in substance, it is owing in a great degree to the *ignorance of the common people* that our Gentlemen have the direction of our public affairs, without any great deal of knowledge, and this puts me in mind of a story I heard some years ago—I was at the house of a very worthy man, and several others were there—They were talking of the great *want of learning among the common people*, and of the *necessity of something being done by the Assembly*—The question was about the removal of the seat of government then under discussion in the assembly,—and after several very good speeches had been made, an ignorant member rose, and went on for a short time stammering and blundering, until at length he said, "some gentleman *rejected* against this bill because it was not *constitutionable*—for his part he did not know whether it was very *constitutionable*, but he would vote for it because it would *tolerate some ingrievances* which *aggrafied* his *constitutes* very much"—at this the whole house was in commotion—He further proceeds—"But many people say that the far greater part of us are too poor to educate our own children"—This however, in many cases may be owing to the want of a proper desire for it.

"A year or two ago several of us employed a school master to teach our children, and as he was thought to be better than the common run, we agreed to give him as high as fifteen dollars a scholar, but some refused to send their children, saying the *price* was too high—As I was going to town one day, I met one of these men coming home, with one of his negroes driving a cart—We stopped to speak to each other, and after awhile, I told him I was sorry to hear that he did not intend to encourage our school—He said he was really very sorry, but he had a large family to maintain—I tried to convince him, however, that he was very able, but he seemed to think that he knew his ability, and the interest of his family better than I did; so I could not prevail with him—On looking into his cart, I saw a nice pair of half boots and asked him whose they were—He said that he had bought them at the price of nine dollars, for his son Harry, a lad of sixteen years old, and spoke warmly against the extravagant price that such things had got up to—I next asked him what pretty flowered thing that was I saw in his cart—He said it was what they called a *bang* box, and well they might, for that, and what was in it, had cost him a *banging* price—That nothing would do for his daughter *Lucy*, but she must have a fine bonnet—Observing a cask in his cart, I asked if he had got a dram along too—O yes, he said, it was a barrel of excellent old peach, and he thought he had got a pretty good bargain in it, for it was warranted at least three years old—Neighbour, said I, smiling, now suppose you had let alone buying those boots and that bonnet—Harry and Lucy are both too young to be looking out for sweet-hearts; and some cheaper things might have done for them yet awhile—And as for the brandy, although it is a very good thing, if used cautiously, it is dangerous to have much to do with it, and, I believe, we are all as well, or better without it, and the money you have given for these luxuries would have paid for all your children at our school a whole year." Now all this was good advice, and full of wisdom, as applied to the old, expensive and defective course of country schools, and the mistaken notion of expense has been urged against the general and improved plan of public education, when the truth is, and the experience of many years has fully demonstrated and established it, that *the cost of instruction in primary schools, for all the youth of every grade and every sex, will not exceed sixty seven cents a year on each member of the community, and that not one in a hundred would pay as much for the improved instruction of all their children, as they now pay for the precarious teaching of a single one.* The fact is worthy of repetition—Yet with the *light of knowledge*, derived from practice, and long experience, *blazing upon us from the East, and from the North*, there are found among us those who *grudge the common diffusion of this blessing*—The man of sordid disposition, and arbitrary temper, whose soul resides within his purse—proud of his vaunted, or presumed, wisdom, conceives it to be his policy to *withhold intelligence from the poor*, that *he may have the advantage of their labour, at his own price and on his own terms*—whilst the *man of liberal sentiments*, and *generous feeling* is more *delighted* in the *free and general extension of useful learning to each and all*—that the *whole country may be enriched by the improvement of all its intellectual treasures, that every latent spark of genius may be drawn forth, and in fine, that all the essentials af social enjoyment may be enhanced to the utmost verge allowed to man.*

And, unhappily, there are some others, well esteemed in the common concerns of life, who having acquired a good education through the means of a public institution, consider it *right to monopolise and reserve its blessings amongst themselves*—in the *delusions of self-love* they cannot see the *equal claim of even the poorest individual.* and in the *indulgence of a short sighted and mistaken view*, they are unable to appreciate the *actual source of their exaltation*, for which, in fact, they are indebted to the *great mass of common people—the bone and sinew of the land*, the very *rampart of our liberties.*

The Sage of Sparta considered *the establishment of schools* as the *highest concernment of legislation*—He considered *children* as *the peculiar property of the state*, and that the *charge of their education* became the *province* and *primary duty of sovereign power*—And Lycurgus was surely right, for as knowledge is the source of power, of public wealth, and private happiness, it becomes the people, through the medium of their legislature to devise, and furnish a proper system, and efficient means to ramify the streams of learning to every district, and in fact, to every door—that the mass of virtue, and intelligence may be augmented and the genial blessings of our institutions be enjoyed.

With high respect,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Princess Anne,
June 26, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

The very *timely* appearance of the names of two gentlemen as electoral candidates, appears to have excited but little concern, and has been followed by a portentous calm. If the independent voters of this county are determined to settle quietly down into perfect apathy and indifference, and to endure without a struggle the despotic and aristocratic sway of a small *caucus clan*, it shall not be for the want of one warning voice. The manner in which these gentlemen have appeared before the public, is, in my opinion, a little suspicious. This caucus clan have discovered that public caucuses are unpolitic and unpopular, and accordingly mature their plans in secret conclaves. Rumour, though sometimes false, is yet often too true; and she declares, that, after many *select* dinner parties many convivial feasts—many abortions and much *labour* of the brain—this aforesaid *caucus clan*, did bring forth two legitimate caucusites: and now, doubtless, they would wish us the poor populace to believe, that *their* candidates stand before us independent, unsolicited and unpledged. The political character and conduct of those gentlemen are well known to the people of Talbot. They have both been and still are advocates of county, state and congressional caucuses. They have uniformly professed the most inveterate hostility and dislike to all who were ever called federalists and are willing and anxious to perpetuate this opposition and antipathy. They belong to that party of the old democrats who are in favour of proscribing and excluding all federalists from any office whatever; and of dividing the loaves and fishes amongst *themselves.* Illiberality is at all times very degrading to the human character, and the profession and practice of such principles ought certainly to render any party suspicious and unpopular.

There is a very respectable portion, & that portion a majority too of the old democrats who are opposed to caucus principles; and we have good reason to believe that they entertain more liberal and conciliating sentiments than those above described. If two worthy anti-caucus men were to offer as electoral candidates, and boldly proclaim to the world that they had discarded all such selfish and illiberal notions, and were determined to bestow all offices upon the most wise, discreet and worthy, without regard to either ancient or modern distinctions of parties, such could not fail to receive the irresistible support of all liberal minded men, and especially of the federalists and of the anti-caucus democrats.

Now is the favourable opportunity to redeem and re-animate the expiring honour of Maryland, and to give her that rank amongst her sister states to which her mental and moral worth entitle her. Let all therefore, who are liberal minded, unite in soliciting an opposition to such an unhallowed combination.

A FREE VOTER.

Talbot co. June 20th, 1826.

FROM ENGLAND.—The ship Cosmo, at New York, brings London papers to the evening of the 25th May.

CORN BILLS.—On the 24th of May, the Marquis of Lansdown made some remarks on the corn bills, to both of which he gave his hearty consent. He was of opinion, that even those bills should not be left without giving power to government of suspending the corn laws altogether, in case of necessity. He said, that if allowance of importation was limited, it would be only a deception. If there was a danger of famine, 500,000 quarters would be nothing. He was not to be told that if 500,000 quarters were insufficient, that the limitation should not be effective in case of scarcity, as they should then be thrown upon their own resources. There was nothing, however, which could justify the government in going beyond that which was fixed by law, and therefore that should be placed upon firmer and sounder principles. Until the laws on the subject were revised, that could not be effected. After some remarks, the further consideration of the *warehouse corn bill* was postponed to the next evening, for the purpose of affording time to make some necessary alterations. The *importation corn bill* next came under consideration, and after a short debate, the bill passed the committee without amendment. Some petitions against the bills were presented in the upper house.

Advices had been received in London from Constantinople, dated the 5th of May, confirming the accounts received by the French papers, that the Turkish government had acceded to the demand of Russia, On the 24th, the Earl of Aberdeen presented a petition, in the House of Lords, praying that some exertions should be made to save the Greeks from extermination.

Mr. Wakefield, who carried off Miss Turner, had been committed to Lancaster Castle to take his trial for felony, under the statute of Henry VII. In the course of the examination he denied that he had sent any communication to the *John Bull* newspaper, either with or without his name. [This alludes to the curious account of the affair which has been lately published.] When Miss Turner was examined, Mr. W. was agitated considerably. Miss Turner's uncle was the principal evidence against Wakefield.

An experiment had been made with Mr. Brown's newly invented Pneumatic Engine for propelling a carriage against the ascent of a sharp acclivity, which was successfully tried upon the steepest part of Shooter's Hill, where the ascent gains 13½ inches in 12 feet. Mr. Brown's Engine is constructed upon a four wheel carriage. In ascending the Hill seven persons sat on the shafts.

A new iron roof, 55 feet in span and 150 in length, nearly completed over Mr. Mandeslay's extensive premises at Lambeth, London, suddenly fell in, by which 2 or 3 persons were killed, and about twenty wounded. The weight of the roof was about 50 tons.

The Spitalfields weavers have been rewarded with 5 guineas by the Society of Arts, for a specimen of velvet equally perfect on both sides.

LONDON, May 25.—Consols opened this morning at 79⅛3 8, and advanced to 79 3-8⅛ for the full account of the money price is 79 1-8.

Most of the Foreign securities partake of a further improvement. Mexican 6 per cents are 63¼, and Colombian 5 per cents 43½. Russian bonds have advanced to 78⅛. Greek remains stationary at 15½, as well as Spanish at 7½ a 8. Danish are 55, Brazil 55.

City 4 o'clock.—Consols have closed at 79 3-8⅛. Mexican 6 per cents 62¾ a 3. New Colombian 42½ a ¾.

The accounts from the Manufacturing Districts continue favourable.

Petitions are continued to be presented to Parliament, praying against negro slavery in the West Indies.

From the New York American, June 30

The recent measures adopted in England for the admission of foreign grain, (for it is to wheat, rye and barley that the term corn is applied in England, where they have not what we call corn), are, we observe exciting attention in the agricultural parts of our country, and are referred to as likely to affect considerably the price of wheat here. It may not perhaps be useless to enquire how far such a result is likely to occur.—The purport of the two bills before Parliament we believe to be, of the one to admit for consumption all the warehoused corn now in the British ports, and of the other, to import, if and when, the ministers shall judge advisable, 4,000,000 bushels from aboard. In proposing the first measure to Parliament, Mr. Canning estimated the quantity of corn in bond, at from 2,000,000 to 2,400,000 bushels, equal perhaps to four or five days consumption for Great Britain. The additional quantity which ministers may admit is equal to eight or ten days more.—The United States have never, we believe, exported in any one year over a million and a half bushels of wheat; though in the shape of flour they have exported equal to six million bushels. Perhaps the average export from all the ports of the Baltic may be estimated at eight million bushels ---Supposing then that it shall be deemed expedient by ministers to admit from aboard 4,000,000 bushels of grain, it appears that much more than that quantity may, taking for our guide, the averages of past years, be had either from the Baltic or the United States. As therefore there will be a competition, great profits can scarcely be calculated on. It must then be inquired what prices may be probably maintained in England, for wheat sent there; and in order to ascertain this, it is necessary to revert to the statements in Parliament, of those who favored the admission of foreign grain. It was computed by them, that 64s. sterling per quarter, or 8s. sterling per bushel of 60 lbs. for wheat, would be a fair remunerating price to the English agriculturist; & with a view to secure this to him, the duty on foreign wheat to be admitted was graduated at 12s. per qr. or 1s. 6d. per bushel. On these data a computation may be founded, by which to govern in some degree speculation from this country. The present price of wheat here is

$1, equal to	sterling,	4s. 6d.
Add for freight,		1s.
" duty in England,		1s. 6d.
" expences of shipping & commission on selling,		6d.
	Sterling,	0l. 7s. 6d.

But the price to be calculated on in England is only 8s. per bushel; leaving therefore but the chance of 6d. per bushel profit, against the risk of prices which may fall but which it is the object of the very regulations under which the importation is made to prevent from rising. This general result which is believed to be in the main accurate, is presented in the hope that it may spare some disappointments.

The gain in exchange is not computed—it may be set off against possible contingent expenses, which have not been taken into account.

RIGHTS OF THE PRESS.

At a recent trial in Canada, on an indictment for a libel, alleging that the editor of the Pottory Gazette had not reported the proceedings of a trial fairly, Judge Baron Garrow, gave it as his opinion, "that a party had a right to give a fair, full, and impartial account of whatever took place in a court of justice, and for this reason—that the public were entitled to be present in court and hear all that was going forward, and that being the case, it was absurd to say, that because the court was too small to hold all the public, they were thereby to be left unacquainted with its proceedings. He was quite satisfied he had such a right, and indeed it was necessary towards preserving public respect for the administration of justice, as it afforded them an opportunity of constantly observing that its proceedings were conducted with purity and decorum. He repeated, therefore, that a party had a right to publish a fair and just account of what took place in court; nor was it necessary that he should state every word that was uttered, provided, he omitted no material fact, so as to prejudice either of the parties. He must not, however, give a heading to his account, as had been done in the case of "Lewis *vs.* Clement," where the report was headed "Infamous conduct of an Attorney," because that gave a colouring to the publication, & not being a part of what had taken place at the trial, was not justifiable. His Lordship then read over the article in question, and left it to the jury to say whether it was not a fair, impartial report. The Jury consulted together for a minute or two and returned a verdict for the defendant."

Baltimore Gazette.

RYE BREAD.—"Even those (says Mr. Jacob, in his recent report on the state of agriculture on the Continent) who can afford wheaten bread, eat commonly that of rye, from choice. At the tables of the first families, both in Germany and Poland, though wheaten bread was always to be seen, I remarked that the natives scarcely ever tasted it; and I have met many Englishmen, who, after a long residence in those countries, have given the preference to bread of rye.—From the time I left the Netherlands, through Saxony, Prussia, Poland, Austria, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg till I entered France, I never saw, either in the bakers' shops, in the hotels, or private houses, a *loaf* of wheaten bread. In every large town, small rolls made of wheaten flour could be purchased, and they were to be seen at the tables at which foreigners were seated. Wheat is only used by the natives in making what our English bakers would call fancy bread, or in pastry and confectionary.

BREAD STUFFS.—As an instance of the low price of bread stuff at present in New Orleans, we can state that one of the sturdy sons of the west, yesterday applied to the master of a steamboat loading at the Levee, to transport a quantity of flour hence for Louisville, for which he agreed to pay $1 75 per barrel. He said his flour was of good quality, and as sweet as it ever was, that he started from Ohio with it in February in a flatboat, that he could not obtain $2 per barrel in New Orleans, and that he really believed he would save money by taking it back to Louisville and selling it there, which he intended to do. We believe that the article of flour has never been at lower price in this city than it is at the present time.—*Lou. Adv.*

CORN.—The Cheraw S. C. *Spectator* of the 16th ult. states, that Corn will sell readily in that place, at $1 50 cents per bushel—The editor adds, 'there never was such a want of the article since the days that Jacob sent his sons to Egypt for it.'

THE COFFINS.—It is ascertained, from an examination of the last census, that in 1820 there were more than *five hundred* inhabitants of the town of Nantucket, bearing the name of COFFIN—all probably descendants of Tristram Coffin, who settled in this country about the year 1644, & who was the first of the race that visited America. In case Admiral Coffin, who is now on a visit to Boston, should deem it expedient to extend his journey to this place, it has been suggested that the Coffins should turn out *en masse* as an escort. Though designed to express a most cheerful welcome, it might nevertheless be denominated a very *grave* procession.—*Nantucket Enquirer.*

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

We call the attention of our readers to the piece signed "A Free Voter," in today's paper; it is expressed with much frankness, and relates to a topic in which the character and welfare of the people of Talbot and of Maryland are deeply interested.

JUBILEE AT EASTON.

The morning of Tuesday, the 4th inst. the fiftieth Aniversary of American Independence, was ushered in by the sound of cannon and the martial music of fife and drum. The Artillery, commanded by Capt. Henrix, and the Infantry, by Capt. Green, made a handsome parade, and at an early hour, and exhibited the strongest manifestations of the patriotic feelings with which the occasion had inspired them.

At 1 o'clock a large concourse of citizens assembled at the court house, when the Declaration of Independence was read, with great force & propriety, by Thomas P. Bennett, Esq. who was previously requested by the Committee of Arrangements to perform that duty. A letter, also, written on the 5th July 1776, by the venerable John Adams, (now one of the three venerable survivors of those who signed the Declaration of Independence,) prophetic of the final issue of the revolutionary contest, was read and listened to with deep interest.

A large portion of the assemblage then retired to the upper hall of the Court house, and there sat down to a sumptuous dinner, provided for the occasion by Mr. Lowe.

Nicholas Hammond, Esq. at the particular solicitation of the Committee of Arrangement presided, and was supported by John L. Kerr and Robert H. Goldsborough, Esqrs.

The following regular toasts were drank with the highest cheer and unanimity:

1. The Jubilee of American Independence—May the termination of the next half century find fifty millions of our Posterity free, like us, to celebrate this glorious Anniversary.—9 cheers.

2. The memory of Washington, the Father of his country—The virtues blended their rays to illustrate his character.

3. The People—The only legitimate source of power; they hold no privileges by the *grant* of their rulers—3 cheers.

4. The President of the United States: The people owe to their servant a fair and liberal estimate of his motives & measures: try him—prove him.

5. The heads of Departments: If united in harmonious councils for the true interests and happiness of their country they will receive the peoples plaudits.

6. *Franklin*—The fire of patriotism mingled with the light of Philosophy.—6 cheers

After the sixth toast being drank, Mr. Kerr, one of the Vice-Presidents, here rose and said, that the pleasing expectation had been entertained, by several gentlemen, that they would be favored with the presence of our old friend and revolutionary patriot, General Benson; but he was now requested to announce to the company that indisposition had prevented his attendance. With the discharge of this duty, however, he had, he said, the agreeable task assigned to him of offering, under the General's own hand, a toast which he had forwarded in token that his best feelings and recollections were with them, and Mr. K. read the following:

"The memory of the patriotic ladies of South Carolina, who poured in the oil of comfort, fed the hungry, and clothed the naked of the Southern army, when languishing in prison and in bonds."

Mr. K. then proposed that, in connexion with this sentiment, they should drink the health of the estimable author of it—*the Revolutionary soldier and patriot, Major General Benson.*—9 cheers.

7. The Union of the States: Unlike the Gordian Knot, it cannot be severed by the sword of an ambitious tyrant.—9 cheers.

8. All foreign People and Potentates: Peace with them all—entangling alliances with none.—3 cheers.

9. Thomas Jefferson: The venerable author of the Declaration of Independence.—9 cheers.

10. The Congress of '76: They first saw the Star that pointed to the birth-place of Freedom.

After the tenth toast, Mr. R. H. Goldsborough gave the following as a volunteer:

"Bunker's Hill"—Never more awfully grand than when decked with the corses of those illustrious spirits who bravely fell in the defence of their countries rights.

11. The Representatives of the People: Once fairly chosen, may they never misrepresent nor be misrepresented.

12. The South American Republics: Their elder sisters of the North are not jealous of their advancement.

13. The Ex-Presidents of the U. States—The beam of their descending sun is warm with affection for their country.—9 cheers.

14. Congress—May their deliberations be distinguished by wisdom and energy uninfluenced by executive patronage or the restless spirit of faction.

15. The Constitution of the U. States—A practical refutation of the doctrine of despots.—6 cheers.

16. The Army and Navy—Their valor has shed a blaze of glory on "the Star Spangled Banner."—9 cheers.

17. The army of the revolution—Glory decorates the column which gratitude erects to its memory.—9 cheers.

18. La Fayette—The gallant friend of freedom in both hemispheres.—9 cheers.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0321.jpg