ing to this office eat a piece of last years Apple—about the size of a *Pea*, and in 24 hours afterwards no less than *twenty-four Worms* were expelled—and another case in the neighbourhood, of a child aged 17 months eat about a half an Apple, and one hundred were expelled, and we are happy to say that in no instance have we heard as yet, that the remedy has failed in having the desired effect.

JOHN ADAMS.

From the Essex Register of Thursday, July 5.

Death of John Adams.—On Tuesday last closed the half century since the patriots and sages of this country proclaimed its independence, and with its parting rays the spirit of the elder ADAMS ascended to Heaven. That bold and energetic spirit which inspired the councils of America with the determination to become independent has ascended on high, and that eloquent tongue which urged its declaration on the fourth of July, 1776, on the fourth of July, 1826, was palsied in death. Thus has terminated, and gloriously terminated, the virtuous and patriotic life of JOHN ADAMS—blessed by his country, honored by the world, and immortal as history. Amidst the bosom of his family, the patriarch of the revolution has closed his immortal career, viewing, as the patriarch of old, before his closing eyes, the expanding glories of his country, the fruits of his exertions, and the blessings purchased by him for posterity. The ideas which occupy our minds in contemplating his character and the period allotted by heaven for gathering him to his fathers, fill our hearts with such feelings as disable us from searching in books for the record of the many memorable incidents of his life, and we can only present such facts as are present to our memory. His virtues and services will employ the most eloquent tongues in the nation, and his history be written by its ablest historian. His life and history are the history of liberty and the rights of man, triumphing over oppression, and founding a lasting empire on the broad foundation of the people's will, and the happiness of the governed.

President Adams was educated at Cambridge, and to the profession of the law. So eminent was his standing in that profession, that at an early age he was appointed Chief Justice of the State, but he declined this office. Amid the force of excitement produced by the Boston massacre, he dared to undertake the defence of the British troops. His success in this trial was complete. It evinced his talents and his strong sense of justice and official duty. A less intrepid spirit would not have dared to stem the current of popular indignation by engaging in such a cause. But it is not in his professional life, but his political, that we are to trace his glorious career. He soon sacrificed his profession and every thing to the liberties of his fellow-citizens and the independence of his country. In 1770, he was elected a representative from Boston, and in 1774, a member of the Council, but was negatived by Gov. Gage, from the part he took in politics. From 1770 and previous, and until 1776, he was constantly engaged, and took a leading part in all the measures which were adopted to defend the colonies from the unjust attacks of the British Parliament. He was one of the earliest that contemplated the independence of the country, and her separation from the mother country. No man in the Congress of 1776 did so much as he did to procure the Declaration of Independence.

It is believed that the motion was made by a member from Virginia at his suggestion, that he seconded the motion and sustained it by most powerful and resistless argument. By his influence also, Mr. Jefferson was placed at the head of the Committee who framed the declaration. His reason for procuring the motion to come from Virginia, and of placing one of her delegation at the head of the Committee, was to engage the hearty co-operation of that great State in the work of independence. By the Committee who were appointed on the subject of a separation from the mother country, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams were appointed a sub-committee to frame a Declaration of Independence. The draft reported, was that of Mr. Jefferson, and he has deservedly received great credit for it. But those who consider how much easier it is to draft a report than to procure its passage and adoption, and who reflect, that Mr. Jefferson never spoke in public, and that John Adams was the bold and daring spirit of the Congress of 1776, and the eloquent advocate of its boldest measures, cannot fail to award him the highest honor which the adoption of that Declaration could confer. From the Declaration of Independence until the peace, Mr. Adams was employed in the same glorious cause. Whilst Washington, at the head of our armies, was fighting the battles of Liberty, and defending our country from the ravages of the enemy, Adams was employed in a service less brilliant, but scarcely less important. Through the whole war, he was exerting his talents at the various courts of Europe, to obtain loans and alliances, and every succour to sustain our armies and the cause of Liberty and our Independence. Nor did his labours cease until he had accomplished every object for which he was sent abroad, nor until he had sealed our Independence by a Treaty of Peace, which he signed, with Great Britain.

Immediately after the Treaty of Peace, he was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain;—on the adoption of the Constitution, he was elected first Vice-President of the United States. During the whole period of the Presidency of Washington, Mr. Adams was Vice-President. He was as uniformly consulted by Washington as though he had been a member of his cabinet, on all important questions—On the death of Washington, Mr. Adams was elected his successor.

During the administration of Mr. Adams, party spirit raged without restraint. Too independent himself to wear the trammels of either party, he was warmly supported by neither. Too open for concealment, and perfectly void of guile and intrigue, he practised no arts to secure himself in power. At the expiration of his first term, Mr. Jefferson, the candidate of the Republican party, and his successful competitor, received four votes more than Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams then retired to private life at his seat in Quincy.

When the foreign aspect of our country became clouded, and difficulties overshadowed it, he came forth the warmest advocate of the rights of the country, and of those measures of the administration calculated to sustain them. His letter in defence of our seamen against foreign impressment, is one of the ablest and most irresistible arguments in the English language. So satisfied were those who had been politically opposed to him, of his merits and services, that he was selected by the Republicans of Massachusetts, as their candidate for Governor, on the death of Governor Sullivan—but he declined again entering into public life. He was one of the Electors, and President of the Electoral College, when Mr. Monroe was elected President of the United States. Having been the principal draftsman of the Constitution of this State, when the Convention was called to amend it in 1820, he was unanimously elected their President. On his declining this honor, unanimous resolutions were passed by this great assembly of five hundred, selected from all parties, expressive of their exalted sense of his merits and public services.

The private character of President Adams was perfectly pure, unsullied and unstained. There was no Christian or moral duty which he did not fulfil; the kindest of husbands and the best of fathers. To the excellent precepts and education which he gave his children, the nation are undoubtedly indebted for having at this time at their head his eldest son.

President Adams was serene and tranquil to the last. Conscious of having performed his duty, and of a life well spent and devoted to his country, the blasts of calumny which assailed his declining years never ruffled the serenity of his mind. He regarded them as little as the troubled elements, for he knew that like them they would soon subside, and that then, every thing would be, like his own bosom, peace and sunshine. To say that he had weak points and foibles, is but to say that he was a man. But his defects were those of a bold and daring spirit, an open, generous & confiding heart. He knew no guile, and he feared none. Having no selfish purposes to answer, he practised no arts to effect them. At the age of ninety, at the completion of half a century from the commencement of that revolution he had been so instrumental in effecting, he sunk by gradual decay into the arms of death. He lived to see his country's liberties placed on a firm and immoveable basis, and the light of liberty which she diffused enlightening the whole earth. On the Jubilee of Independence, his declining faculties were roused by the rejoicings in the metropolis. He inquired the cause of the salutes, and was told it was the fourth of July. He answered, "IT IS A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DAY." He never spake more. Thus his last thought and his latest words were like those of his whole life, thoughts and words which evinced a soul replete with love of country and interest in her welfare.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Richmond Enquirer of Friday contains the following brief notice of the long and useful life of this lamented patriot.—A part of it the reader will observe, is from manuscript in his own hand writing:

'He was born on the 2d of April 1743, in the county of Albermarle, at Shadwell, a country seat which now belongs to his grandson, within a short distance of Monticello, and within half a mile of his Rivanna mills. He was, of course in the 84th year of his age. He received the highest honors, at the college of William and Mary; and studied the law under the celebrated George Wythe, late Chancellor of Virginia. Before he had attained his 25th year, he was a distinguished member of the Virginia Legislature, and took an active part in all the measures which they adopted in opposition to the usurpations of Great Britain. In 1775, he is said to have been the author of the protest against the propositions of Lord North. He was subsequently transferred to the General Congress at Philadelphia, where he distinguished himself by the firmness of his sentiments and the energy of his compositions. Of these qualifications no other evidence could be required than the imperishable document which declared us

'Free, sovereign, and independent States.'

From 1777 to 1779 (for certain portions of those years) he was occupied with Wythe and Pendleton, in revising the Laws of Virginia. In 1779 he succeeded Patrick Henry as Governor of the State. In 1781 he composed his 'Notes on Virginia;' than which no work of equal dimensions has ever attained to greater reputation. In the summer of 1782, he was in Congress at the moment when the Virginia Legislature were framing a State constitution. The draught of the instrument, which he transmitted on that occasion, was not received till the day when the committee were to report the result of their labours. They were so much pleased with his preamble, that they adopted it as a part of their report; so that, as it is now well understood, our Bill of Rights and the Constitution were from the pen of George Mason: the preamble was T. Jefferson's. In 1784 he left the United States, being associated in a plenipotentiary commission, with Franklin and Adams, addressed to the several powers of Europe, for the purpose of concluding treaties of commerce. In October, 1789, he obtained leave to return home; and, on his arrival, was made the first Secretary of State, under General Washington. His correspondence with the French and English ministers is a proud monument of his genius. He, alternately, rebuked the cold cunning of Liston, and the rash ardour of Genet.—His reports on money and weights and measures—on the fisheries—and on the restrictions on commerce, are ample attestations of the enlarged views of the philosopher and the financier.

In 1797 he was elected Vice President; and four years after, President of the United States.

For eight years he conducted the Government with a strength of talent, a purity of purpose, a respect to constitutional principles, which might serve as a model to his successors. His acquisition of Louisiana, alone, now calls down the loudest praises from every tongue.

But what is deficient in the preceding narrative must be made up from a curious & authentic Memoir, now laying before us, in the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson. He was called on by a particular occasion to state some of the circumstances and services of his life—and from this curious document, for which we are indebted to the kindness of a friend, we lay the following extract before our readers. It furnishes some information, in that touching style for which the author was so remarkable, which, now that the great man has descended to his tomb, it may not be improper to lay before the public:

'I came of age in 1764, and was soon put into the nomination of Justices of the county in which I live, and at the first election following, I became one of its representatives in the legislature.

'I was thence sent to the Old Congress.

'Then employed two years with Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Wythe, on the revisal and reduction to a single code, of the whole body of British statutes, the acts of our Assembly, and certain parts of the common law.

'Then elected Governor.

'Next to the Legislature, and to Congress again.

'Sent to Europe as Minister Plenipotentiary.

'Appointed Secretary of State to the new Government.

'Elected Vice President and President.

'And lastly, a Visitor and Rector of the University.

'In these different offices, with scarcely any interval between them, I have been in the public service now 61 years; and during the far greater part of the time, in foreign countries, or in other States.

'If legislative services are worth mentioning, and the stamp of liberality and equality, which was necessary to be impressed on our laws, in the first crisis of our birth as a nation, was of any value, they will find that many of the leading and important laws of that day, were prepared by myself, and carried chiefly by my efforts, supported indeed by able and faithful coadjutors.

'The prohibition of the further importation of slaves was the first of these measures in time.

'This was followed by the abolition of entails which broke up the hereditary and high handed aristocracy, which by accumulating immense masses of property in single lines of family, had divided our country into two distinct orders of nobles and plebians.

'But, further to complete the equality among our citizens, so essential to the maintenance of republican government, it was necessary to abolish the principal of primogeniture: I drew the law of descents, giving equal inheritance to sons, and daughters, which made a part of the Revised Code.

'The attack on the establishment of a dominant religion was first made by myself. It could be carried at first, only by a suspension of salaries for one year, by battling it again at the next session or another year, and so, from year to year, until the public mind was ripened for the bill for establishing religious freedom, which I had prepared for the Revised Code also. This was at length established permanently, and by the efforts chiefly of Mr. Madison, being myself in Europe at the time that work was brought forward.

'I think I might add the establishment of our University. My residence in the vicinity threw of course on me the chief burden of the enterprise, as well of the buildings as of the general organization and care of the whole. The effect of this institution on the future fame, fortune, and prosperity of our country, can as yet be seen but at a distance. But an hundred well educated youths, which it will turn out annually, and ere long, will fill all its offices with men of superior qualifications, and raise it from its humbled state to an eminence among its associates, which it has never yet known, no, not in its brightest days. Those now on the theatre of affairs, will enjoy the ineffable happiness of seeing themselves succeeded by sons of a grade of science beyond their own ken. Our sister states will also be repairing to the same fountains of instruction, will bring hither their genius to be kindled at our fire, and will carry back the fraternal affections, which, nourished by the same Alma Mater, will knit us to them by the indissoluble bonds of early personal friendships. The good Old Dominion, the blessed mother of us all, will then raise her head with pride among the nations, will present to them that splendor of genius, which she has ever possessed, but has too long suffered to rest uncultivated and unknown, and will become a centre of ralliance to the states, whose youths she has instructed, and, as it were, adopted.

'I claim some share in the merit of this great work of regeneration. My whole labors, now for many years, have been devoted to it, and I stand pledged to follow it up, through the remnant of life remaining to me.'

[For the Easton Gazette.]

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 6.

To the People of Maryland.

"Be wise O ye Kings; be instructed O ye Judges"—'If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thyself; but if thou scornest, thou alone shalt bear it'—'Who is wise, and he shall understand these things'—'Behold I have taught you statutes'—that you should do in the land'—keep, therefore, and do them; for this is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the nations, which shall hear of these statutes'—'How much better is it to get wisdom than gold? and to get understanding rather to be chosen than silver'—'Man's wisdom maketh his face to shine'—'Wisdom is justified of her children.'

The sublime and salutary influences of education were demonstrated, and well established by the sacred motto and succeeding arguments of my last essay—since which the communication of a neighbouring gentleman, alike distinguished, and preeminently so, for pure piety and profound erudition, as for courtesy of deportment, and an ardent zeal in the highest of all human callings, has furnished an opinion, and supplied *matter of incalculable value to sustain the law of public instruction*—He says

'Except with the *really sordid*, and such as are *morally* incapable of apprehending and appreciating the advantages of education, there can be but one sentiment in the community upon the abstract question you are discussing and developing—I had, before any conversation between us on the subject, given my humble approbation of the scheme, which you have proposed'—'The historical connection between real christianity and good letters, which you have luminously traced and exhibited, in your No. 5, and which doubtless is founded in fact presents a fine view of the subject—To which I beg leave to add, although it is but little more than an echo of your own thought, that it is known to the learned that christianity was introduced into the world in an age of the highest mental culture & philosophy; and that the existing circumstances were such as to give to the doctrines of our holy faith, a strict though fair trial; that the trial evidently succeeded in substantiating the claim and truths of the christian religion, and wherever they were proclaimed, generally in the total wreck and overthrow of idolatry and superstition—It is equally well known to the learned, as an historical fact, that the genial soil of christianity is the disciplined soul of an enlightened community, and that, from the christian era to the present time, every distinguished revival of religion the greatest prosperity of the church, has always been in an age equally distinguished for its science and literature—The opposition to the law in question will ultimately have no ill effect as to its approval by the suffrages of the people—enlightened discussion will only serve to disclose its legitimate character and claims.'

An interesting and important fact set forth by this learned and distinguished gentleman, has been overlooked, or not commonly known and estimated—The most prevailing impression seems to have been that the origin of our religion was in an age of gross ignorance, or barbarism; & this arose and very naturally, from a regard to the low standing, or ordinary occupations of the first Apostles of Jesus Christ—As many of them were poor watermen, or publican, or taxgatherers—We have, however, to remind those who are under this impression, (and would that every neglected child of poverty and ignorance could *read* and understand the same) that the advent of our ever Blessed Saviour, by the Divine dispensation, occurred in an age when letters were at their highest state of cultivation—He was born under Augustus Cæsar, the fostering father of literature, and the place of his birth and ministry, were under the Roman government; and it might be supposed, if it were not verified by sacred, as well as profane proofs, that emanations of the light of knowledge had extended to, and influenced the minds of the people of her provinces; and it is, also, worthy of remark that the sacrifice of the Redeemer happened under the reign of Tiberius, when letters had began to decline, and when *ignorance and the basest mental servility had dimmed their light & led his subject-men into a pandemonium of slavery and crime;* and it may not, perhaps, be irrelevant here to observe that when the christian faith had been too firmly established to be uprooted, even by the ignorance succeeding the dark ages, yet superstition, the child of ignorance, perverted its sacred doctrines so lamentably, that the annals of the world cannot produce a picture of such dark horrors, as *ignorant uncultivated* christians have handed down to shock, and to warn the minds of men.

It must have occurred to every enlightened reader of the *Bible*, that the laying on of the '*live coal*' upon the lips of Isaiah by the Seraphim (Isaiah VI. 6th and 7th) might be taken as a *sublime type of the purifying effects of knowledge*—A *light* which gives fervour to the *heart* and *fructifies* the *understanding*; and which would *fit* and *qualify*, many an heart, (full of the *divine*, but now *dormant, seeds of usefulness*) *to do the errand of his Lord*—Even the poor mechanic, whilst benefitted in his ordinary occupation by the fruits of education, might console his weary hours of labour by reflecting upon passages of that *book*, which all can find *time* to read, if they have but the *ability* and the *will*—'come unto me all ye that labour, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest'—and, if his taste for reading has been at all cultivated, he will employ his hours of leisure, or recreation, in *useful researches after knowledge*, which hours might, otherwise, be spent in low and debasing occupations—But if the poor, the majority of our youth, are left to grope in hopeless ignorance, *how many a future holy agent will want the inspiring touch of sacred fire, and remain dumb to call, 'whom shall I send, and who will go for us?'*—My countrymen 'the harvest truly is plenteous,' and, 'the labourers' cannot be too many in this nor in any other high and useful calling, for which an *universal extension of education might prepare minds which, without it, would vegetate 'as grass' which 'the wind passeth over,' 'and it is gone,' and the place thereof shall know it no more.*"

Every person who reads the scriptures must have observed that in the selection of the Apostles the ignorant and poor, as well as the learned and rich were chosen; and it cannot have escaped the intelligent mind, that if the ignorant were *called* they *went not out to preach and to teach, unendowed*—They were *miraculously inspired* with a knowledge of letters and languages, before even they, although their faith entitled them to be chosen, were deemed qualified to teach others that which they themselves felt to be the true faith—*the doctrine of Jesus Christ, and Him crucified.*

It is admitted that many of the Apostles were ignorant when *first called* to their divine office; yet no one whose mind has ever been raised to a just admiration of the sublime, though simple, grandeur of Matthew's Gospel, the poor publican—No one who has felt his soul purified, and his faith fixed by the fervent zeal, and powerful exhortations, of poor Peter, the fisherman, will for an instant imagine that they *remained* ignorant, or unlearned—Faith, or enthusiasm, may do much to excite the *feelings* of men, by that *natural* elocution with which even savages are endowed—But men must be informed with human letters to *reason*——To have their thoughts so systematically arranged as to carry *permanent* convictions and belief to the minds of others—Hence were the learned labours of the Fathers prosecuted; which nothing but enlightened reason, combined with faith, could have enabled them to perfect, and to transmit for the guidance, and support, of the intermediate and present shepherds of Christ's flock upon earth.

Shall we then, my fellow citizens, seeing the exalted calling to which letters have been chosen—*inspired letters!*—calling ourselves a christian people, shall *we* renouncing the example of *Him who is knowledge, shut the door of wisdom on our brethren*, and like the Jews of old, in one sense, again stone the Prophets—God forbid!—And for what?—'Shame where is thy blush'—for the fear of that—*taxation*—for which, in fact, there is no cause of fear, as has been shewn and demonstrated.

I have feebly essayed in the preceding, and in this number, to put this subject in a point of view, not less real than commanding—the highest point of all!—And I have endeavoured, in previous essays, to prove that as freemen it is our policy, and true interest *to shed abroad the light of knowledge—To improve and strengthen the moral, and to fortify the physical sinews of the state—'The wise man alone is free,'* was a maxim of the stoics; and '*I would have you wise unto that which is good,*' was a benevolent expression of the learned saint Paul.

With high respect,
Your faithful servant,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.
Princess Anne, July 8, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR GRAHAM,

It is too well known, that this state as well as every state of the United States, has been harrassed by two parties, which has brought incalculable evils upon us! It is high time, this spirit should be put down. As there appears to be a disposition in the people to join almost with one accord, with the exception of a few demagogues, whom it is hoped, the good people of this county *will put down* and bring such mortals to their proper level.

I can't say, that I accord altogether with the "Free Voter," who appeared in your paper Saturday was a week, and therefore shall make no comments. It is true, it will be difficult to find two men in this county or any other county entirely free from the baneful influence of party, but I think, I am about to propose two gentlemen as electors for the next Senate, as much freed from the old party spirit as it is possible, and I am persuaded if every county will select two such men, this vile detestable party spirit which has been so abominable and brought down so many evils upon a virtuous people, will soon be no more, and that Maryland will have a Senate which will do honour to us. Permit me therefore to offer as electors for this county Col. Daniel Martin and Mr. Samuel Harrison as free and independent men as can be found in this or any other State, men who cannot have any thing so much at heart as the honor and interest of their country, men who cannot have any other views than such as will ultimate in good government. It will be unnecessary to say more, as they are so well known to every man who has a vote to promote the good of the State.

ANOTHER FREE VOTER.
Talbot County July 18th, 1826.

It is stated in a New York paper, that a few days before his late illness, Mr. Jefferson was pressed for an immediate sum of money, notice of which was received in New York, when the Committee of the Jefferson fund immediately placed $7000 at the disposal of Mr. Jefferson.

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