For the Easton Gazette.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 7.

Eighty thousand children will be "annually trained up to knowledge and usefulness, to be the bone and sinew of the body-politic, at an expense so little felt, as to seem like a boon from some unseen hand."

For the purpose of quieting the apprehensions of certain sensitive individuals, and of imparting such information as may tend to establish a common faith, and confidence, in the amplitude of our ability to provide for the public instruction of all our youth in primary schools, throughout the state, whether rich or poor—high or low, it may be proper to expose a view of our permanent expenditures, and contrast therewith our ways and means, whether present, or prospective—I proceed, therefore, with an exhibition, and some remarks in illustration.

PERMANENT EXPENDITURE.

For the Executive " Judicial & " Legislative	Departments	$80,000
Various Officers		9,000
Miscellaneous Charges		11,000
Making		$100,000

which is enough for the ordinary support of our government—Existing burthens of a temporary character are excluded from this view—to wit.

1. Pensions to officers and soldiers of the Revolution and their widows, $16,000

The course of nature, in a few years, will extinguish this item.

2. The Penitentiary, 10,000

It is expected that this charge will not only cease with the current year, but be converted, hence forward, into profit—The operations of similar institutions in other states, and the last report of our Directors, are sufficient to justify this expectation.

3. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 10,000

This work, we are informed will be completed in March next, and, thereafter, our investment will yield a handsome revenue.

4. State Ware Houses, 10,000

The Governor & Council, having purchased, under the act of the last Session, Chapter 159, valuable property, in the city of Baltimore, amounting to $120 000 to be paid for, *"out of the revenue derived from the inspection of tobacco,"* the charge of rent will soon cease, and some 30, or $40,000 will be derived from this source.

5. Washington Monument, 34,000

It is expected that the funds assigned, for this object will terminate with the current year.

Making	$80,000

WAYS AND MEANS.

From Public Stocks	$50,000
" Bank Tax	15,000
" Lotteries	100,000
" Fines, Licences & Process	65,000
" Inspections	30,000
" Interest on debts	5,000
" Various Minor Sources	15,000
Making	$280,000

The present donations, and the liberal assignments of the last Session, for the support of education, are excluded from the 'expenditures,' because they are not within the proper view of *permanent* charges upon the state, and the main design of this exhibition being to manifest the sufficiency of our means to meet the great object in contemplation—On the other hand the direct, or assessed, tax, is, also, excluded, as that will cease, by its limitation, this year.

By the way, with regard to taxes, we do not, generally discriminate between the *state* and *county* taxes, and thence arises a great *deception and out cry*—It ought to be understood that the *state assessments are not five cents a head*, whilst the *county levies*, in many counties, *exceed a dollar*—These *levies are very heavy and oppressive*, but it is believed that *these enormous and grievous burthens*, may be *reduced and alleviated*—and, in particular, that the *court charges* may be *taken off by one half, at the least*—This will be expected of the next or succeeding Legislature.

It will not be contended that the state Lotteries will produce, immediately, the sum stated; but when *relieved from the charge of the Monument, and the incumbrances of the universities*, they will surpass this estimate, and *come in time for these schools*, as, if *adopted by every county*, it would not be reasonable to suppose, that they could *be carried into complete, and practical effect and operation to the extent of every district of the state, for several years*, and in the mean time, the *temporary charges would be expiring in succession, and the public revenue be improving.*

One Lottery, in New York, has lately given to their Treasury, $150,000 for the support of education—Our system is superior—It justly enjoys the highest credit, on account of *the solid foundation on which it stands*, and the facts detailed in the last journal of the House of Delegates, in pages 109 and 110, are enough to prove that the state Lotteries may give, annually, from 100, to $200,000—And as to the expediency in a moral or political point of view, of employing Lotteries, as a source of revenue, it is *merged in the impracticability of excluding other tickets*—For so long as our neighboring states will continue to grant Lotteries, the obvious effect of a discontinuance on our part, would be injurious draughts to exhaust our means, for their exclusive use and profit—We should, in fact, *become the dupes of their schemes*—And it has often been remarked that the most stern and rigid opponents of this resource for the *general purposes of the state*, who have urged in argument their very immoral and pernicious tendency, have been the *most pressing to obtain Lotteries to build Churches or promote some private speculation*—From the foregoing it appears that the permanent expenditures of the state for the ordinary support of government, will not exceed, $100,000

And that our Ways and Means may be safely counted at 280,000

It is, therefore, clear, that we have no cause of apprehension, or alarm, of any resort to direct taxes, or state assessments upon the counties, even in case the internal improvements should all be carried into operation, and I may quote, as apposite on this occasion, the words of a financial committee in the journal before referred to in page 197—they are as follows—'Should the Legislature deem it proper to commence a system of education or of internal improvements they will perceive that the means of paying interest on such loans as may become necessary will not be wanting—And if the revenue, from causes which cannot be foreseen, should fall short of the anticipations of your committee, the deficiency may be *easily supplied from sources which as yet have been untouched, and which will readily suggest themselves to future Legislatures*.'

The suggestion of loans has reference to internal improvements *which would be discharged by their own means*, as has been proved by the experience of all nations, and reduced to moral certainty—As for the whole of our investment, we should not only draw a full proportion of all its proper benefits, but superior and exclusive advantages from the construction of the works altogether on our side of the Potomac, and the consequent *disbursements in our state of vast sums of money drawn from Virginia, Pennsylvania, the coffers of the general government, and of foreign capitalists*—And from the *continuous connection of towns and villages and public houses, all along the whole line from Cumberland to Baltimore*, to yield an *increase of revenue from retailers and tavern licenses, and other concomitant ameliorations, exceeding a liberal rate of interest upon the gross of such investment*—*And those receipts it must be observed would be over and above the direct income from tolls and profits which would flow in to fortify and enrich our Treasury.*

But besides our own intrinsic means, we have good cause to anticipate the munificent aid of the United States—There are two propositions now pending before the Congress—One is to apportion the avails of the national domains amongst the members of the Union for education and internal improvement.

This would give, for our share, about $50,000 a year.

The other would give us greater means—It is, after paying off the public debt, which from the last report of their fiscal committee, is in a rapid course of liquidation and extinguishment, to distribute, the *whole surplus revenue for such beneficial purposes as the states might devise, or determine upon*—This would give, as our proportion, *nearly a million annually*—It is expected that one of these will be adopted, or the former *first*, and the latter in succession thereafter.

In reference to this matter it may be well to inquire into the probable effect of *a permanent appropriation from the national treasury for the education in common schools, of all the youth throughout the Union*—Would it not *most essentially and powerfully tend to cement and consolidate the federation*, and to *perpetuate the constitution*?—Yes it would, undoubtedly—And this beneficence might be achieved by a moderate excise on domestic spirit—The fourth of a dollar on every gallon, would do the work!!!—Think of this my countrymen—Think of the moral and political influence to be diffused through every section and minute division of our expanded territory from imparting knowledge to three or four millions of children, and to more and more from year to year, and from generation to generation—And think how simple and facile is the operation—And how replete with infinite, and ineffable good, in various ways.

☞See a report upon this subject, in the same journal, page 199.

In conclusion I may assert, with perfect truth, that my convictions upon the several points of this essay have resulted from, and are sustained by, a long series of close attention to the statistics—A regard to the experience of other states, and a practical knowledge of our finances, and resources.

With high respect,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.
Princess Anne, July 13, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR GRAHAM,

In reading Mr. Teackle's first essay on Primary Schools, I have thought that I have discovered some *errors*—which has induced me to throw together the following crude remarks. And I do assure him, that 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 bring a tax on the people, grievous indeed to be borne, which some men would not touch with one of their fingers.

I am a plain farmer with very limited opportunities for information on subjects connected with the Treasury of our state, yet from the knowledge that I have collected from the reports of that department of the state government to the last Legislature—and the reports of the committee of ways and means, I am well convinced that the *teachers of primary schools to educate all the youth of this state* cannot be paid out of the treasury without a tax.

The wisdom of the last Legislature, could not find ways and means to pay the expenditures from the treasury, without a tax. And where other resources, than are now in operation can be hunted up, I am at a loss to conceive. I hope we will not have recourse to granting *indulgences*, to any greater extent than now is in practice.

Passing by Mr. Teackle's lammata (*but not without a smile*) we come to his corollary, in which he states that there will remain to be provided by the state, over and above what can be appropriated out of the treasury in its present fiscal situation 133,000 dollars, and an annual accessary sum of 10,000 dollars. Now I think I can prove, satisfactorily, to any rational mind, that his calculations are most egregiously erroneous; nor will I go beyond the limits of his essay for data.

The report of the superintendents of common schools, to the Legislature of New York will exhibit, in high relief, the vast" discressance between the number of school districts, and number of children taught in New York, and the number of school districts, and number of children Mr. Teackle would make you believe could be taught in this state. Upon examining the New York report I find, according to arithmetical calculation (*for I do not understand Euclid*) the average number of children for each school to be about 50. Mr. Teackle states that 400 schools will be sufficient 'to convey the benefits of education to a convenient distance of every door" for 60,000 children the average number of which is 150!!! Does any person believe he is in earnest, and if he does really think so, can we depend on his judgment. According to the proportion of districts to children, in the New York report, instead of 400 our state should be divided into 1200 districts, and that number of districts would not be too many to accommodate 60.000 youths. This would be an average of 50 children to the district. The population of our state is more sperse, than that of New York, and therefore we cannot expect, that we can collect to our country schools as many children (much less, *three times as many*) as are taught at the schools in that state. Very few neighbourhoods in this state, with the abstraction of cities and villages, can collect fifty children to one school. And if Mr. Teackle's statement be correct, as it relates to the number of youth. I know it cannot be controverted by a successful argument, when it is stated that not less than 1200 school districts will be sufficient 'to convey the benefits of education to a convenient distance of every door' for 60,000 youth, in our sperse population. Which is three times the number of districts, that Mr. Teackle designed, and consequently three times the expense. So that if Mr. Teackle's 133,000 dollars *deficiency to be provided by the state*, be multiplied by three, we shall have a more correct amount—Say 399,000 dollars! But leaving the cities and villages out of the question—multiply his 120,000 dollars by three and it makes 360,000 dollars, from which sum deduct 23,000 dollars which Mr. Teackle thinks can be paid out of the Treasury—then there will remain 337,000 dollars to be provided by the state.

Now I would ask Mr. Teackle "from his long experience, and practical knowledge of our finances and resources" *if that sum can be paid annually out of the Treasury of the state of Maryland, without a tax*, and a heavier tax than was ever levied on this state since it existed, being, in my opinion, more money than is levied on the counties for all the several county levies and direct tax.

To conjecture efficient aid from the general Government would be to build a castle in the air. We want no guess-work, nor speculative schemes, but facts founded upon the solid principles of Justice and Truth, in matters where our interest is so deeply concerned.

And now in my turn I emphatically ask—"can there be a man so mean, or so devoid of a proper sense of common justice & sound policy as" not to oppose "the principles of" so ruinous 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" —to practice *electioneering fraud*, "but utterly unworthy of the style or suffrage of a free citizen." We oppose it,—not in consequence of the inequality of contribution, not because the hills and mountains shall be brought low, the valies exalted and the rough ways made smooth—but because the expense must and will be taxed on the farmers of the State, and we are already too much depressed.

If Mr. Teackle must needs "soar to fame" upon the pinions of a school Bill, I would advise him to wait *at least a half century longer*, when perhaps the grand canal will be in operation, and pour its rich effusions into the lap of our Treasury—then and not much sooner will matters be ripe for his philanthropic and well meant scheme.

A COMMON FARMER.

NEW YORK, July 19.

'Wall Street, or ten minutes before three.'

Two or three brokers failed yesterday, in consequence of the *extinguishment* of the '*Life* and *Fire*,' and in consequence also of the failure of individuals who had directed them to purchase stocks on time, to make good their engagements. To day, every thing is quiet, and the good people of Wall street feel much as the inhabitants of Sicily are supposed to do, after a protracted eruption of a volcano. We do not know that the storm is yet over, but it has moderated materially, and although there will be more suffering from 'these bonds,' still it is believed the worst is past. Of course nothing is doing in stocks to day There were sales of the Fulton at 36; no Tradesmen's offered.—*Com Adv.*

For the Easton Gazette.

The Bill for the Election of Governor by the People.

The time is rolling on—we approach the election, the period when the people ought to speak in a voice of remonstrance or of instruction to their delegates, and nothing has been thought, certainly nothing has been said of that terrible measure, "The bill to elect the Governor by the People."

To elect the Governor by the people would be the same thing as to pass a bill to give up the election of Governor entirely to Baltimore--for Baltimore, with any one large county, could then elect the Governor nine times out of ten—Will the people of Maryland agree to a measure of this sort? Why change the present mode? It has served us very well for fifty years—to be sure we have had some miserable creatures as Governors, but do we believe if we surrender this choice virtually to Baltimore control exclusively, that we shall have better Governors, or fewer indifferent ones? Let us be as we are—let every county in the state have an equal participation in the election of Governor, at least give no one part of the state absolute controul in this matter over the rest. A Governor ought to be the Governor of the state, not of a party, nor of a particular section of the state. He should feel his obligation to the whole people of the state, not to a small part of the state. It is not intended by this to make a stroke at Baltimore, nothing more is meant than to prevent Baltimore from being tempted to make a stroke at you, & to follow up the blow. Improve Baltimore, do her all the good you can, multiply her resources and her means of commerce, and you do wisely, because you will promote thereby the welfare of the whole state. But do not increase her political power.

It is an old saying and a true one, we had better let the Constitution alone. if the evil complained of is not intolerable; now we are sure it is not intolerable, because we have lived happily and prospered well under our present mode of electing the Governor by the Legislature for fifty years past. This proposition to elect the Governor by the people, is one of the old projects of high party times, when men were half mad, to answer party ends alone. All Baltimore then might be said to be, what was called, democratic—and if they could have had the election made by the people, the great population of Baltimore city, being mostly democratic, would have certainly insured a democratic Governor—But even then, when all were crazed with party fury, there were a great many sensible and good democrats who were opposed to this. For us now, at a calm and reflecting moment, to have recourse to this measure, would be madness in the extreme—In the name of common sense and common prudence, let us not hesitate about this measure—let us put it down at once. It passed the last session, and if passed in the same way this session, it will be the law of the land, so no time is to be lost—we must not trifle in the matter.

A word about the passage of this law last session—It passed by one vote only—several voted carelessly, not supposing that any one would vote carelessly on this grave question but themselves—others again thought it made no odds how they voted, the bill would be rejected in Senate; and thus, because every man did not stand to his duty, instead of depending upon his neighbour, the bill actually passed when there was not a majority for it. This loose sort of legislation now has to be corrected, and we must do it decisively, that we may put a stop to this dangerous measure. It sometimes happens that the House of Delegates pass bills against their own judgment, under a hope that the Senate will reject them—or they vote for bills in the House because they think it may be popular, although they do not approve of them and throw the odium of rejecting them upon the Senate, saying the Senate is strong, and can afford to do a good thing and run some risk of popularity, before their time is out the people will approve of their conduct—but we, the House of Delegates, are elected for one year, and we shall be turned out upon the first impression, before the people have full time for reflection. This, fellow citizens, shows the importance of an able, a wise, and a firm Senate.

As before said, this bill to elect the Governor by the people, by which that election will be given to Baltimore controul, is an old affair, the child of old party times, that has always been discarded. This bill was last year got up and brought forward by Mr. Levin Millis, of this county.—What could possess him to bring up this old exploded bill is very mysterious—but Mr. Millis ought to be made to come forward and to promise the people that he will certainly vote against this bill, if he is elected to the next session, without which promise Mr. Millis ought not to get one vote—and unless the people of Talbot demand this promise of Mr. Millis and of their other delegates, they will be considered as approving of this bill, which I am sure they do not.

It is well known that Mr. Millis is no public speaker, and therefore no embarrassment is designed to be offered to him—but merely that he in particular, as the avowed friend of the bill, and all the other candidates, be made to come forward and pledge themselves, that, if elected, they will vote and use all their influence against the bill now pending to alter the Constitution so as to elect the Governor by the people.

A VOTER.

Talbot County, July 28, 1826.

From Reynold's Memoirs.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE.

"After dinner, my brother, 'hot with the Tuscan grape, and high in blood,' accompanied his host to his box at the Opera. For a short time the dancing of Bacelli solely engaged Richard's attention; but it was suddenly withdrawn, by something in the adjoining box far more attractive. This something was an extremely handsome woman, the wife of Sir Charles ——, a Baronet of fashion and fortune. At her, Richard gazed, and glanced, and sighed so deeply, that he rendered himself not only ridiculously conspicuous to the object of his idolatry, but to her whole party; amongst which was rather a rare character at the Opera—a loving, jealous husband.

The Ballet being concluded, the lady & her friends left the box, followed at a respectful distance by the enamoured, tipsy Richard. They entered the hall, the carriage was announced, and he was on the point of losing his fair innamorato, when the violent pressure of the crowd momentarily separated her from her party.—"Seizing the golden opportunity," Richard gallantly advanced, and triumphantly handed her into the carriage; when, forgetful of his usual good taste and good manners, he placed his foot on the step with the intention of accompanying her.

At this unlucky moment, "the green-eyed monster," the furious husband, darted forward, and grasped his arm; high words ensued, and cards were exchanged. Richard putting into his pocket that of "Sir Charles ——, Lower Grosvenor street," and the husband putting into his pocket that of 'Mr. Richard Reynolds, John-street, Adelphi.' After this preamble to another exchange, I mean, to that of shots, Sir Charles ——, instead of getting into the carriage, proceeded towards White's in a fit of spleen, leaving his wife to return alone.

The disappointed Richard, in the inferim, also attempted to bend his way homewards, but from the increasing effects of the wine, he lost all recollection. After wandering for some time in St. James's square, he at length completely confused and exhausted, seated himself under a portico, and instantly fell asleep. In this condition, a watchman discovered him, and after several vain attempts to awaken him, committed him to the guardianship of the chairman of an empty sedan that was passing at the moment. Into this, with some difficulty, they had placed their torpid load, and were preparing to depart, when one of the chairmen cried to the watchman, 'Peddy, Paddy, who is he, and where is the direction post?"—

"True, Phalim," added his brother in porterage, "at this rate we may come out with him at the world's end, and be no jot the richer or wiser."

"Faith, he is no acquaintance of mine honies," replied the watchman; "but if on searching him I find nothing on the gentleman about him, by the pow'rs I'll convey house him with the constable of the night."

The search commenced—no letter—no memorandum—poor Richard was in dreadful peril, when a solitary card was discovered, and by the light of his lantern the watchman read aloud, "Sir Charles ——, Lower Grosvenor Street." This was the passport, and away they trotted, much gratified by so sufficient and satisfactory a direction.

Arriving in the above mentioned street at one o'clock in the morning, with the supposed Baronet, (and drawn blinds, to prevent an exposition of his humiliating situation,) the chairman knocked, and a servant appeared. On their enquiry, whether that were the house of Sir Charles ——, and receiving an answer in the affirmative, the chair was conveyed into the hall. The Paddies explained to the servant how, and where they had found his master, and showed his card.

As this was an unusual occurrence, the servant alarmed, feared to disturb the Baronet till he had received the instructions of her ladyship, who having waited the return of her husband a considerable time, had at length retired to her room. The servant therefore sent one of her women to inform her of his master's arrival, and then, with the assistance of the chairmen, removed the chair into the library, where they themselves were sent below to wait for further orders.

The *minor* performers having left the stage the *principal* now remained solus—my brother having awakened, and raised the lid of the chair, & finding himself housed, at first naturally thought some kind person had conducted him home—but great were both his surprise and alarm, when he discovered that he was in a strange house.

Eager for explanation, he was proceeding to ring the bell, when he heard a loud knocking at the street door, and at the same instant the loved cause of his pursuit, the identical fair one of the opera rushed into the room. Breathless with joy and astonishment he stood motionless, when the baronet's wife, deceived by the imperfect light of a single wax taper, and half blinded by her agitation, rushed into her supposed husband's arms, who, '*nothing loth*,' was about to return her embrace, when lo! the *real* husband entered and stood aghast. Rage deprived him of utterance; his wife, confounded by her error, seized her husband's hand and wept in silent entreaty, while Richard, completely sobered, explained and apologized.

By degrees the baronet yielded to the naivete of my brothers account, his own reflections, and the corroborating testimony of the chairmen, when suddenly his passion again broke forth, and he exclaimed, "this is not the only provocation I have received from you. Do you know a Captain Smith, sir?" 'I have heard,' replied my brother 'of such a man this evening for the ——"—'Hear me, then, sir!' interrupted the impetuous Baronet; 'passing up St. James' street

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