EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1826. NO. 33.

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EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

BOAT RACE at Easton Point, Talbot county.—On Thursday the 31st day of August, precisely at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the morning, the *General Freeman* and the *Lady of the Lake*, will start from Easton Point and run three miles—one & a half miles down Tread Haven and return to the starting pole—The wager to be a fish party for one hundred friends.

The Boats are to be manned with a Cockswain and four Oarsmen each—The General Freeman is dressed in white—The Lady of the Lake white bottom with blue gunwales.

Gentlemen and Ladies are invited to witness this beautiful contest of skill and taste.

Judges to be selected on the day of race.

July 29

VALUABLE LANDS,

For Sale.

The unsold part of several fine tracts of land in Queen-Ann's county, part of the estate of Edward Tilghman Esq. late of the City of Philadelphia, deceased, consisting of four farms of convenient size—These lands are about 4 miles below Centreville on the post road to Easton and within four miles of navigable water, affording an easy and cheap transportation to Baltimore—The soil is of good quality and a body of shell marl has been discovered on it—for terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centreville in Queen Ann's county. EWD: TILGHMAN.

29 8w

Notice

Is hereby given to all persons concerned, that I have taken out letters testamentary on the personal estate of Matthias Jones, late of Somerset county deceased—All persons therefore having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to Samuel W. Jones of the county aforesaid, who is authorized by me as my agent to transact the business of said estate, at or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of July, 1826.

MILCAH G. JONES, Ex'rx.

July 29 3w

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of each of the subscribers, petitioners, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the judges of Worcester county Court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why they should not respectively have the benefit of said laws, that day being appointed for a hearing between their creditors and them.

RILEY JONES,
JOSHUA DOWNS,
JAMES DAVIS.

July 29 3w

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,
July 12th 1826.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an Election will be held at the *Banking House* in Easton, on the first Monday, viz: 7th of August next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Charter.

By order
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

Easton, July 15

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Caroline held in the Court House in Denton, on the 1st Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing seven Directors to manage the affairs of said institution for the next year.

By order,
JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.

Bank of Caroline,
Denton, June 17, 1826.

VALUABLE LANDS

For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder at the Court house door, in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and three o'clock on Tuesday the 29th day of August next, so much of the real estate of the late Mr. Anthony Ross, dec'd, as may be necessary to pay the debts; situate in Island Creek neck in said county, whereon Mr. Wm. Slaughter at present resides—The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and will be allowed a credit of twelve months.—After the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be given to the purchaser.—The creditors of the said Ross are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof into the office of the clerk of Talbot county court, within six months from the day of sale—A plot of the land will be shewn on the day of sale—persons wishing to purchase will apply to Mr. Wm. Slaughter who will shew the property.

NS. MARTIN, Trustee.

July 29 1826.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Boot and Shoe MAKING.

The subscriber feeling grateful for the very liberal support which he has received since carrying on the above business, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a good assortment of materials, selected with care and attention by himself, which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and sell on the most accommodating terms—From having in his employ the best workmen that can be procured, and by giving the strictest personal attention to business, he feels a confident hope that he will be able to please all those who may honour him with their custom. It is his intention to have work made in the best and most fashionable manner, with a particular regard to stability and neatness.

Easton, July 29. JOHN WRIGHT.

N. B. J. W. has a variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's work now on hand, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in this place.

BALTIMORE & EASTON PACKET
THE SCHOONER,



JANE&MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner *Jane & Mary*, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET & GRAIN BOAT, between *Easton-Point* and *Baltimore*. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore every SUNDAY and Baltimore every WEDNESDAY, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at NINE o'clock in the morning He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickars, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain: he has employed Capt. THOMAS ROE, who is well acquainted with the business and in whom every confidence can be placed. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He intends when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore, and shall devote his own time and attention to receiving freights and settling the business at his office at Easton Point or at the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, in Easton, every Saturday.

THOMAS PARROTT.

July 29

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the farm near the Three Bridges, at present occupied by Mr. Isaac B. Parrott. Apply to

SAM'L. T. KENNARD.

Easton, July 29.

VALUABLE FARMS

To be Rented.

To be rented for the ensuing year the lower farm and plantation on *Tilghman's Island*: and also the farm and plantation of the late Mr. Joseph Haskins near Hunting Creek—upper Mill in Caroline county. Tenants who can be well recommended will be accepted.

For terms application to be made at the Bank at Easton.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

Easton, July 29 3w

MOWING MATCH.

On the morning of the 4th July, many of the farmers and other inhabitants of Stratham, assembled at the plains' corner, to witness the novel exhibition of a mowing match. The premium was an elegant Scythe, by which the work was executed. The rule was previously established, that no candidates should be accepted, excepting those between the ages of 18 and 21; that after the work was executed, it should be measured, and the three best mowers should again perform the task. Three Judges were appointed: Major Benj. Clark, Maj. David Robinson, and Capt. Joseph Smith, with liberty to the mowers to select two additional ones, if they should think fit.

When the work was executed by the nine mowers who had presented themselves as candidates, it appeared that Messrs. Benjamin F. Clark, Nathan L. Morril, and Benjamin Kelly had done the best minutes mowing; and the work was again performed by them, when it was declared by the judges, that Mr. C. had mowed in one minute 45 strokes, 8 feet swarthe, and 101 feet in length; being 303 feet square; Mr. M. 50 strokes, 7 3-4 feet swarthe, and 103 feet in length; being 796 feet square, and Mr. K. 48 strokes, 7 7-12 feet swarthe, and 107 1 2 feet in length, being 813 feet and one quarter square; and Mr. Kelly accordingly received the premium. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the gentlemen who acted as Judges; to Capt. Smith for the use of his field; and to Rev. Mr. Cummings, for an elegant and appropriate address delivered by him upon the occasion.

Previous to the dissolution of the meeting Major Smith aged about 80 last autumn, mowed one minute, and cut over a surface of 303 feet square. The work was executed by him with great ease, and he was rewarded by the applause of all present, and with a badge of respect and honor. It is proposed to continue these meetings; and we shall endeavour in our next paper, to give some further account of the plan.—We regret that our limits will not allow a more extended notice of this first exhibition of the kind.—*Exeter Gazette.*

[For the Easton Gazette.]

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 8.

"*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 now discussing and developing.*"

Some have supposed that the number of teachers would be insufficient, and the amount of money too small, as set forth in the exposition of this system; but it must be understood that although the *general average* of the white children from 5 to 15 years of age, in the school districts, is 150, it does not follow, necessarily, that *precisely that number* must reside in each and every school district—But on the contrary, in the nature of things, a disparity of numbers will be found; and where too great for a single teacher *in the common mode* it is fair to presume that the proper officers, in their discretion, would adopt the *monitorial or Lancastrian plan*, by which a teacher may well conduct the improved instruction of several hundred in one school—And that plan, we may suppose, would be employed in all villages, and other places of concentrated population—As the law provides for that purpose in the purchase of "appendages."

Objections, possibly, may be raised, through inadvertence, to the expense of supporting the officers, but it must appear to all who will take the trouble of reading, and who are capable of comprehending the law upon this subject, that *neither the commissioners, the inspectors, nor the trustees, are entitled to any pecuniary compensation*—The *object is purely beneficial* and the *due and faithful discharge* of their *honorary obligations* would be *becoming to such gentlemen as should, in the estimation of their neighbours, deserve the honour of those appointments.*

All the teachers would draw their salaries, exclusively, from the general treasury of the state—The *respective districts* would provide *houses and appendages*, but *no charge*, for these schools, in any wise, *could come upon the counties*, under the act of public instruction.

A great error seems to exist with respect to the design and character of this law. It is *not to extend a system of common charity, or eleemosynary institutions*, but, *in truth, a school for all, to call forth the latent wealth the great mass of unimproved intellect, in every grade and denomination, wherein consists the actual power, and real riches of the state.*

I lately held a conversation with a wealthy gentleman, of high standing, upon this subject, who opposed the system on account of the great expense of its support—He remarked—We give them already, (meaning the poor,) 800 dollars, and if that be not enough we will give them 1600—I then proceeded to explain that the great object of the law was *the general instruction of all the youth throughout the state, whether rich or poor*; to which he said "We are able to educate our own children"—I then rejoined—'You should consider the moral and political influences of these schools, and that the best blessings of free government depend upon the equal diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the people'—upon which he answered 'I agree with you that republican government cannot exist without it'—but continuing saying we are able to educate our own children.'

I deeply lamented this variance of opinions, and my inability to reconcile it; but I have met with others who were more hostile to this principle; which gave greater cause of lamentation; for before the discussion of this question, I had not believed that a single individual who enjoyed the countless blessings of our constitution, could entertain the degrading doctrine that it was 'better to keep the poor in ignorance.'

A sentiment of a different cast is conveyed in the following observations—'You will have to encounter the ignorance and prejudices of certain small proprietors, who esteem themselves rich, or men of property, but who do not pay to the state tax perhaps as much as would buy a glass of their daily drink, and whose assessments, should the whole support of your schools be raised in that way, would not exceed the common value of a day's work!!—Poor blind creatures—they do not consider that the teaching of their offspring, if they be taught at all, in the *ordinary defective mode*, would *cost them more than forty times what they would pay*—And all this would be *better done*, and *saved for* their families, from the improvements of these schools—But it may be hoped that the number of such perverted beings will not be large—and there is an instinctive acuteness to their true interests in the middling and lower orders, and especially among the poorer classes, which will insure success in many counties—In some they may be so ignorant, as to be devoid of a common stock of the lowest grade of intellect, and, consequently, reject the law—Shut out the light, and continue blind.

'We ought not however, to calculate upon a recourse to direct taxation for any part of the school-money—because, as has been suggested, the other means, and unimproved resources, are sufficient for that purpose; and a direct tax has ever been unpopular in Maryland; and truly so it ought to be, as the *county charges*, which are twenty fold more than the *state tax*, are *levied upon the teachers of land and negroes, who seem, in fact, too stupid to see the impositions which are managed to be laid upon them*—The apprehension, that a general appropriation for the support of common schools from the treasury of the state, would operate as a tax upon the rich for the greater benefit of the poor, or common people, is entirely illusory and absurd—Out of Baltimore there are but few who may be called rich men—There are not a dozen in the whole state, who would pay as much, under the law of public instruction, as would educate a dozen children, in the old way, if the whole cost should all be laid upon their land—but which is not at all expected or contemplated—As far as information has been obtained the primary schools will be carried generally, by large majorities on the west side of the Chesapeake—The question has been settled, by an overwhelming vote, in Baltimore, which was highly honourable to the city, as she contributes more than half of all the taxes for licenses and lotteries—fines, forfeitures, &c.

It is a little astonishing that there should be any doubt of the universal adoption of the law on the Eastern Shore. As the great advantages, which would result to them, from the small amount they pay in the treasury is obvious to the most superficial observer—but if they refuse it, the Western Shore will be very willing to take their share of the school money.'

But some *persist in this illusion*; and their opposition is nourished by a misconception, that these schools will operate as a tax upon the rich, chiefly for the advantage of the poorer classes of community—The fallacy, however, of this delusion has been exhibited in former numbers, and those who entertain and propagate it, are short sighted, and do not understand their *true interest, and best policy*—And admitting, for the sake of argument, that the whole should be raised from the property of the rich, even then the rich would be the greater gainers, in the *increased protection of their estates*, beyond the advantages of the common people, *from the good effects of these schools*—But, in sober truth, the revenue of this state is *mostly drawn from the common people*, and it is *just and right*, that the *common people*, should *receive, in turn, the benefits of their contributions*—*common justice loudly claims it*—For proof of this I boldly challenge an examination of our fiscal system—It will there appear that, excepting the direct tax, which is '*not five cents a head*'—and which petty assessment will expire with the current year, and the dividends on public stocks, which are the *common property of the state*, and, if we admit that *labour* is the *foundation* of wealth, *they mostly belong to the labouring class*, our means are mainly drawn from licenses to retail spirituous liquors, lotteries, law and chancery process, and the inspection of tobacco—Now I would ask—*Do the rich drink the most liquor, or do they deal the most in lottery tickets, or pay the costs of litigation, or are they the only tobacco chewers?*—and would answer—*No*—It is the poor and common people, by reason of their greater numbers, who consume and pay the most of these, by indirect or voluntary contribution—just as much as *the white sheep eat more than the black—because* there are more of them.

They manage these matters very differently in Virginia—*Their court charges*, especially as they relate to the criminal jurisdiction, which *falls upon the county*, are *not one fifth part as much as ours*, perhaps not a tenth—and their state tax is laid, directly, upon the *property of the rich*, that is, specifically, upon their *lands, negroes, horses, carriages* &c.—And in another respect they differ widely—It is that their eastern section pays the most of their state revenue, whilst *ours* pays but very little, and notwithstanding all this, *they*, of the east, are comparatively, independent and prospering, whilst *we* are in embarrassment—Whence arises this effect?—It is, indeed, a grave and serious subject.

The answer of the late *illustrious Jefferson* to an invitation from the Mayor of Washington to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the declaration of our independence contains the following affirmation—'The general spread of the lights of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favoured few booted and spurred, ready to ride over them, legitimately by the Grace of God—These are grounds of hope for others"—These were among the parting words of the Philosopher of Monticello—Of that sage who was summoned up to realms of bliss on the very day which consummated the jubilee of the declaration of our liberty and independence, which emanated from his mind, and was the effusion of his pen—Is there not something peculiar and impressive in this coincidence?—And, although the language of that statesman was applied to our institutions, generally, *do they not bear with immense force upon the theme of education?* Do they not imply, in terms intelligible to common sense, that a *partial* 'spread of the 'lights' of learning does not comport with the common light of all the people—That a 'favoured few' should monopolize the power of knowledge, and hold the reins to 'ride over them?'—Or rather, do they not, by irresistible implication, command the rich and wise the 'favored few,' to lend their aid to shed abroad the general 'spread'—that its Promethean rays may penetrate the poorest dwelling and impart its genial fire to every latent spark of genius—which otherwise, might be as clay—inert and lifeless, wanting the touch of the heavenly flame?

And what augments our admiration of this miraculous dispensation of Divine Will is that the *venerable Adams* was called, also, at the same time—The concurrence of reflections which rush upon the mind from these events are best referrible to our most deliberate and deep consideration—It is, now, enough to mourn their loss—to drop a tear of gratitude to the memories of those fathers of our freedom—and to say no more— With high respect,

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Princess Anne, July 14, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

No. 1.

To the People of Maryland.

'Read and consider, that you may not be deceived.

Your legislature, having been annoyed by Mr. Teackle's general system of public instruction, for several years, and perceiving no other means of getting rid of it, determined to refer it to you, that if you were so blind to your own interest as to accept it, they might be saved from the responsibility of adopting a measure so impolitic. After Mr. Teackle discovered it was a bad chance to get his bill passed, by the legislature, he fell upon the plan of referring it to the people, thinking, that as they were such lovers of learning, the very mention of free schools would be sufficient to obtain their consent to the adoption of his plan; without examining into the merits of it, without enquiring how those schools were to be supported, without considering that the expense of them would ultimately devolve upon themselves. The legislature, impressed with the ideas that, you were wise enough to penetrate, into the merits and defects of the system and judge for yourselves, and actuated (as I believe them to have been) by the cause I before stated, consented to gratify Mr. Teackle's desire, to refer it to your choice. By which, I have been informed, he was so much transported and overjoyed that his friends seriously thought of confining him in iron hoops to prevent his bursting.—The cause of his extreme joy, can be easily traced. He was transported with the thought, that this subject would afford him such a glorious opportunity for displaying the vast and interminable extent of his knowledge, and gaining the suffrages of the people, to constitute him an elector of the Senate this fall. But let us overhaul Mr. T.'s calculations and test the merits of this system, and how it will suit the present situation of the state of Maryland. He states, that in the present year, the state of N York, has 7773 school districts and that 425,350 children are educated therein, which is about 54 children to each district. I do not know how they manage affairs there but, I should 'guess,' that 54 children were too many for any one man to instruct. Mr. T. says, 400 districts will be sufficient for Maryland, and sufficient to educate 60,000 youth; accordingly there would be 150 scholars to each school which will plainly appear by dividing 60,000 the number of youth by 400 the number of districts. Every body knows that one teacher cannot attend to the instruction of 150 children; we must, therefore, attribute this inconsistency to Mr. Teackle's ignorance of figures, which all who know him will disbelieve, to a mistake in calculations which amounts to a high improbability, or to a design to play off his imposition upon the public. Now for his Lemmata.

LEMMA 1st.

'The terrene superficies of the state of Maryland is 10,000 square miles, or 400 districts of 5 miles square.' We will admit, for the time being, that the 'terrene superficies' of this state, is only 10,000 square miles, let this be divided by the number of districts Mr. T. has mentioned as sufficient, and the issue of the calculation will be 400 districts of 25 miles, or 5 *square* miles; that is, one school for every 25 miles, which is plainly sufficient 'to convey the benefits of education, to a convenient distance of every door.' The 'terrene superficies' of the state of N. York, is 46,000 square miles, which being divided into 7773 districts, will give about 5 square miles to each. Multiply the number of districts by 5, and it will give nearly the 'terrene superficies' of N. York—But multiply the number of school districts Mr. T. proposes, (that is 400) by 5 square miles, and the product will be 2,000 square miles, which, according to Mr. T.'s calculation, would be the 'terrene superficies' of Maryland. Further; to make it a plain question of the single rule of three; if 46,000 square miles ('the terrene superficies' of N. York) contain 7773 districts, how many districts will 10,000 square miles (the 'superficies,' of Maryland) con-

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