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."
Religion 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 19, 1826. NO. 35.

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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.

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, that large and convenient new brick store & dwelling, at present occupied by Martin & Hayward, situate on Washington street nearly opposite the Court House—This is considered one of the best stands in Easton, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to THOS. PARROTT,
Aug. 12 Agent for Mrs. Sarah Vickers.

FOR RENT,

For the next year, "The Union Tavern," in Easton, now occupied by Mr. James Gaskins. Any person who may take this establishment can be accommodated by Mr. Gaskins with any kind of furniture.

I have one or two farms, of moderate size to rent for the next year.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Aug. 12

Election.

Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held at the several election districts of this county, on the first Monday in September next, to elect two persons for Talbot County to be Electors of the Senate of Maryland.

ALSO—That an election will be held at the several election districts of this County on the first MONDAY in October next, to elect four persons to represent Talbot county in the next House of Delegates.
THOMAS HENRIX, Sheriff.
Aug 12

Wanted,

Ten or twelve likely young Negroes for whom the highest prices will be given—Apply at the Easton Hotel to
Aug. 12 w JAMES KELLEY.

Brigade Orders.

The Brigadier General of the 12th Brigade M. M. has received orders from his Excellency, the Governor and Commander in Chief, through the Adjutant General, "requiring that every possible exertion should be made by all officers in command, to effect a complete return of all persons liable to militia duty," in his brigade—Therefore the Colonels or Commanders of Regiments or Extra Battalions are ordered, as soon as practicable, to make return to me, to enable him to comply with the above orders. Returns from the Cavalry, Artillery, and Rifle Corps, within the Brigade, are also expected. By order,
JNO. M. G. EMORY,
Brig. Major & Inspector 12th Brig. M. M
Aug 12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Charles Kirby at the suit of Philemon Skinner will be sold at public vendue, at the court house door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 5th day of September next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit.—The farm where he the said Kirby now resides, situate near St. Michaels, containing the quantity of 105 acres of land more or less—Also to be sold on Wednesday the 6th day of September at the residence of said Kirby, the following property to wit:—2 head of horses, one yoke of oxen and cart—seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said Kirby, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
THOS. HENKIX, Shff.
Aug. 12

EASTON ACADEMY.

An Assistant Teacher will be wanted in this Institution on the first Monday of next September. He must be qualified to teach the English language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics, and Geography. There is reason to believe from the experience of the past in this department that the Tuition-money will annually amount to five hundred dollars; and Tuition money beyond this sum may be obtained by such increase of his scholars as his merits and attention may command.

Application to be made to John Goldsborough, Esquire, the Secretary, on or before the last Monday in August, when the appointment will be made.

By the Board of Trustees,
NS: HAMMOND, President.
Easton, Md. August 5, 1826. 4w

Notice

A person tired of the busy, bustling scenes of selfish active life—

'Sick of a world that feeds
'Its patient drudges with dry chaff & weeds.'

And who is disgusted with the frivilous pursuits he sees around him, would (as a rational retirement,) willingly accept of a tutorship in a respectable Religious family—and could by such a family be engaged upon moderate terms, letters addressed to B. C. D. post office Newport, Delaware will be promptly attended to.
August 5 4w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, on the 10th inst. MARIA SMITH, who says she is born free, and from Philadelphia. She had on when committed, a black bombazet dress and black bonnet, is five feet four and a half inches high, yellow complexion, with a small scar on the right side of her head, arm and shoulder, occasioned by a burn. The owner of the above described negro is requested to prove property and pay charges, or she will be discharged according to law.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sh'ff.
June 24

[For the Easton Gazette.]

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
No. 10.

To the people of Maryland.

"*My cause, is the cause of sound policy, and common justice; and truth and reason are its main pillars and supporters.*

In total absence of proper arguments to oppose the law of public instruction, and a worthy respect for the common forms of courtesy, certain *concealed*, or *nameless*, writers continue to utter a *baseless tissue of dictatorial assertions*, and to indulge in efforts at ridicule, or vulgar wit, which carry with them their own cure, and antidote—Indecorous attempts to impute motives, which can only issue from a distempered imagination, or malevolence, and the stale expedient of flying from the *matter* to fall upon the *person*, operating upon the feelings of a generous people, will naturally produce effects, the opposite of their design—*Intemperance and excess will mostly injure their weak employer*, as the public eye is wide extended, and every endeavour, of unhallowed art, to divert the course of a free suffrage, will be perceived and appreciated.

The very just and applicable remarks of the able Editor of the 'Political Examiner,' printed at Fredericktown, afford an answer to these defamers of the legislature—In his paper of the 2d instant, he refers to sections 29 and 30 of the act in question, and states *the consequences to result from a rejection of that act by any county*—He further says 'in a country where there is no titled aristocracy, and where every office is accessible to the man of virtue and talents; and without respect to fortune, or family, a liberal system of public instruction is peculiarly necessary; because it tends to perpetuate that liberty and equality, among our citizens, which is the basis of our government—In proportion as the mind is enlightened the blessings which flow from our free institutions are understood and estimated—Truly has it been said that '*intelligence is the life of liberty*,' and the converse of this proposition is no less true—He then recites the memorable words of the philosopher of Monticello, which were quoted in my No. 8, and proceeds—'We cannot consent that the poorer classes of the community shall be *doomed to a state of ignorance and servility* when education can be so *easily* and so *cheaply* extended to them—In all times, and in all nations, ignorance in the people has proved a firm foot stool for tyranny to rest upon—It is this that continues the slaves of the holy alliance in their mean subjection to arbitrary power; & it is from this that more danger is to be apprehended to our institutions than from all the projects of mad ambition—To think, to reason, and to decide correctly of public men, and public measures, the mind must be enlightened by education; and without it we are too apt to fall into dependence upon others, and to yield ourselves, implicitly, to their guidance.'

'It is feared by some that if the primary school act should be adopted that their taxes will be considerably augmented—on this head *experience* is the best guide—In New York the system has been in *successful operation* for some years, and in New England *similar results have followed the experiment; and its friends cannot be too sanguine when they anticipate the like benefits from its adoption in this state.*'

These sentiments were proclaimed in Frederick county, which with the city of Baltimore, pays a majority of the public taxes and as far as information has been received, there does not seem to exist a doubt that the primary schools will be adopted, generally, on the Western Shore.

A candid and dispassionate review of the expositions of this law, and of the high and conclusive authorities to which they refer, must convince all, who are disposed to be convinced, of its practicability and expediency—And on the score of revenue, for its support, the financial view which was contained in No. 7, *founded upon official data*, must satisfy the skeptical that our *present means*, and *other sources*, which as 'yet have been untouched' are *abundant for that purpose*, without 'resort to direct taxes, or state assessments upon the counties.'

I have looked in vain for defects in the details of this law, and for errors in the reports and illustrations which, from time to time, have been exhibited—The law, in truth, *was well matured after deep and serious deliberation; every objection was calmly weighed, until perfected to the state* in which it received the sanction of *large majorities in each branch of the General Assembly*—Every person competent to understand the subject must be assured that there are neither errors nor miscalculations—That the *system is founded upon the approved experience of other states*, that it is *entirely susceptible of adaptation to our own*, and that all the blessings which *other* people have derived from its operation, may be enjoyed by *our* people.

Lamenting, as I do in sorrow and disgust, the extraordinary course which has been pursued by those opposed to this law, and more especially of the *masked* writers before referred to, who are understood to be inhabitants of our own county, I cannot desist from the prosecution of this duty—Neither the grossest personality, nor pointed abuse, which, offensive only to good manners, is eminently calculated to derogate from the character of a community, which has been esteemed for its high polish, and refined courtesy—Neither the most inordinate associations, nor threats, of violence, shall, in any wise, abate the ardour of him whose mind and heart, in such a cause, will never 'sag with doubt nor quake with fear.'

But should the opponents of this law succeed in procuring a *hostile vote in any county*, the *exclusion of that county from all the benefits of these schools, and from all apportionment, or due share of the public money to be assigned by the state's treasury of the Western Shore to their support, would present an instance of the voluntary rejection of a proffered boon to be deplored and deprecated.*

With high respect,
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.
Princess Anne, Somerset Co. Aug. 10.

For the Easton Gazette.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS,
No. 3.

To the People of Maryland.

Notwithstanding my frequent recurrence to this subject, yet whenever I reflect on it, I am struck with wonder, that Mr. Teackle should have been so blind to his own interest, as to expose, or be the cause of exposing the defects of his own dear, darling system of Public Instruction. The bill, of itself, without any of Mr. Teackles' essays, illustrations or expositions, would have met with better reception among the people, than I have reason to believe it now will, for I think it probable, had not Mr. Teackle commenced a series of essays to illustrate his scheme, and had he not fallen into such egregious errors, in his first attempt to explain it to the people, the bill might have remained in its state of native complexity, no one would have attempted to analyze his system, or tear off the veil of obscurity in which it was enshrined. From the talents and long experience in legislation, which Mr. Teackle is generally said to possess, and from his profound researches in literature, and that "long series of close attention to statistics, a regard to the experience of other states, and a practical knowledge of our finances and resources," we might, and with reason, did expect he would have produced a scheme of Primary Schools, so plain and "luminous" as to ensure the publick concurrence, to banish all doubts of its practicability, and entirely dissipate all fears of its unsuitableness to the state of our finances.

I have now before me one of Mr. Teackles printed, *electioneering* letters, dated "Somerset county 5th May 1824" from which I beg leave to make an extract, in order to show how completely he has duped the citizens of this county, 'in particular.' The extract reads thus: "The primary object of our common desire, includes the policy of *reducing* the *pressure of the public charges*, and *enhancing the value of our various productions—to encourage industry*, and remove *grievances* that have *heaped upon us unnumbered ills*—and I am constrained to ascribe the present state of *pervading distress and ruinous depression* to a *course of measures*, which in a *progressive ratio, is accelerating the impoverishment of the great body of the people*, and *tending to depreciate the best principles*, if not to *destroy the actual existence of representative government.* I have *seriously* reflected on these matters, and *deliberately* applied the *unerring test* of that *experience*, which *a long series of active intercourse with practical men* has afforded me very ample opportunities; and I feel assured of being prepared to render some service in the *approaching crisis* of our affairs.

The general system of Public Instruction, which has been *matured*, and is now ready for *consummation*, would vastly contribute to our amelioration; as besides the *expansion of useful learning*, and the *light of science*, it would *disperse a circulation of money*, from which, *our section, in particular, would derive advantages beyond the powers of calculation.*" I do wish with all my heart, Mr. Teackle would, or could *prove*, that the "general system of Public Instruction, which has been matured, and is now ready for consummation," can possibly "contribute to the amelioration" of the grievances, which he alludes to in the above extracts, or, how it is possible, the introduction of Primary Schools, can "disperse a circulation of money," or, even admitting the adoption of his scheme would "disperse a circulation of money," I cannot conceive how "*our section in particular*," can "derive advantages beyond the powers of calculation." The bill refers to the whole state of Maryland, there is not a clause, section, or sentence, that guarantees to "our section, in particular," any peculiar advantage. But how the bill can 'promote a circulation of money;' I can hardly conceive; unless Mr. Teackle means, when all those teachers, who are to wield the black gum sceptre in primary Schools, shall have received their 300 dollars a piece, out of the treasury, (*which by the by has to be placed there first*) that they, generous souls, will let it slip through their hands and thereby become circulated.—This famous system of Public Instruction had been "*matured*" and was ready for "*consummation*, as early as the 5th of May 1824. Now we may naturally suppose, Mr. Teackle considered well our *territorial extent*, computed the *number of districts*, the state of Maryland would require, and calculated the *expense* which such a system would consequently superinduce before he asserted that it was ready for "*consummation.*" If we suppose this, (and the reverse would argue a great want of foresight,) Mr. Teackle has had *more than two years*, since the date of the letter alluded to, in which time, he might have reviewed and re-examined his *calculations*, corrected his *errors*, determined, with the greatest accuracy, every expense, been ready prepared to *vanquish, by argument*, every opponent, and to cause the mists of objection, to vanish before the bright rays of his refulgent scheme. On the contrary, in his attempts to illustrate his system, he has fallen into errors, which have been observed, by all who have perused his essays, *with attention*, and could scarcely escape the detection of the most *seperficial reader.*

Since I sent my second essay to press, I have seen published a communication, signed "A Common Farmer," in which the writer differs somewhat from the calculations contained in my first number. In order to explain the seeming incongruity, and prevent it from having a *pernicious effect*, to *prejudice the public* mind against *both essays*, I presume I may, without offending the "Common Farmer" examine his calculations, and see whether the number of districts he mentioned be sufficient "to convey the benefits of education to a convenient distance of every door." According to the calculations of the "Common Farmer," the state of Maryland would require to be divided into 1200 districts of 5 square miles. Let 1200 districts be multiplied by 5 square miles and the product will be 6000 square miles, which accordingly, would be the "terrene superficies" of Maryland, whereas Mr. Teackle admits 10000 square miles as the superficies further: If 10000 square miles be divided into 1200 districts, there will be more than 8 square miles for the extent of each district; which is entirely too much. I should, in my first essay on a comparison with the territorial extent of New York, and the number of districts into which that state is divided; and the "terrene superficies" of Maryland, which Mr. Teackle computes at 10,000 square miles, that the state of Maryland would require 1689 districts, which would have almost 6 square miles extent. Mr. Teackle says, 5 square miles will be convenient subdivisions, and the "Common Farmer" agrees with him in that opinion—Let us see what will be the result: 10,000 square miles divided by 5, will give 2000; consequently, according to this mode of calculation the state of Maryland would consist of 2000 districts of precisely 5 square miles, and the salary of teachers would amount to 600,000 dollars Observe here, there is no *real inconsistency* in these calculations: the "Common Farmer" makes the number of districts 1200, but he calculates upon the supposition, that there is in Maryland 60,000 youth and allows 50 for each school. The *calculations* are right but the "lemmata" are wrong, for there are more than 60,000 youth in Maryland and 50 is too many for one school. The 1689 districts mentioned in my first number, it will be remembered, are the result of a comparison with New York, upon the "lemma" that the state of Maryland has 10,000 square miles; the 2343 districts are the result of a comparison with N. York, upon the assumed proposition, that the superficies of this state is 14000 square miles, and the 2000 districts are the "corrollary," *arithmetically* deduced from Mr. Teackle's two "Lemmata," first, that the state of Maryland consists of 10,000 sqr. miles, and second, that 5 square miles are convenient subdivisions.

Whether 5 square miles be *convenient* subdivisions or not, one thing is certain, namely, the districts *must* be so divided and situated, as to have a school convenient to every family in the state of Maryland. And if such a conveniency be not made by the establishment of primary schools among us, they will do more *harm* than *good*, by promoting *perpetual turmoils*, and causing *eternal discontents* among those, who may have to pay a tax for the support of such Primary Schools, as may be situated so far from them, as to render it impossible for their children to receive any *benefit of education from them.* How many children would receive the benefits of education from Mr. Teackle's poor, pitiful, insignificant 400 districts, into which, he would have the whole 'terrene superficies' of Maryland divided? And here I wish to correct an error in my first number, which I have perceived since its publication. In the examination of Mr. Teackle's first 'lemma,' instead of '400 districts of 25 miles or 5 square miles,' read '400 districts of 25 square miles &c. I am anxious to see how Mr. Teackle will extricate himself from these—I had like to have called them *falsehoods.*

When I see such *fraudulent attempts to impose* upon the generous public, I find it difficult to preserve that lently *of language* and *coolness of argument*, which ought to predominate in all moral and political discussions. One of the greatest blessings, a republican community can have, is an *intelligent* and *honest* representative; one who aims, *not at personal and individual aggrandizement and emolument*, but at the *public good*, one *who will not sacrifice the interest* of the section he represents, in order to obtain the assistance of some influtial men in the legislature, who, he hopes, in their turn, will lend their aid in promoting *his selfish views*, in passing some bill, which, *though it carry with it the air of popularity and plausibility* is calculated to deceive the mind of an unsuspecting public, and which, though it raise its author into a transient notoriety, will, when it appears in its true colours, indubitably bring upon him the public's *just odium* and *merited indignation.*

The people's friend,
PUBLICOLA.

Somerset County, Aug. 10, 1826.

HOT! HOT!! ALL HOT!!!

Monsieur Chabert, the celebrated continental Salamander, exhibited his power in withstanding the operation of the fiery element at White Conduit Gardens, on Wednesday evening. In the first instance he refreshed himself with a hearty meal of phosphorus—which was, at his own request, supplied to him very liberally, by several of his visitors, who were previously unacquainted with him. He washed down this infernal fare with solutions of arsenic and oxalic acid, thus throwing into the back ground the long established fame of Mithridates. He next swallowed, with great *gout*, several spoonful of boiled oil, and, as desert to this delicate repast, helped himself, with his naked hand, to a considerable quantity of molten lead. There are, we know, preparations which so indurate the cuticle as to render it insensible to the heat either of boiling or melting lead, and the fatal qualities of certain poisons may be destroyed, if the medium through which they are imbibed, as we suppose to be the case here, is a strong alkali. We cannot, however, guess in what manner Monsieur Chabert effected neutralization, and it is but fair to state, that the exhibitor offered to swallow Prussic acid, perhaps the most powerful of known poisons, the effect of which is instantaneous, if any good natured person could furnish him with a quantity of it. During the period when this part of the entertainment, (if entertainment it can be called) was going on, an oven, about six feet by seven, was heated. For an hour and a quarter large quantities of faggots were burned in it, until at length it was hot enough for the bed-chamber of his Satanic Majesty. "O! for a muse of *fire*" to describe what followed. Monsieur Chabert, who seems, to be a living Asbestos, entered this stove, accompanied by a rump-steak & a leg of lamb, when the heat was at 220. He remained there in the first instance, for ten minutes, till the steak was properly done, conversing all the time with the company through a tin tube, placed in the sheet iron door of the oven. Having swallowed a cup of tea and having seen that the company had done justice to the meat he had already cooked, he returned to his fiery den, and continued there until the lamb was properly done. This joint was devoured with such avidity by the spectators, as leads us to believe that had Monsieur Chabert himself been sufficiently baked, they would have proceeded to a carribean banquet.—Many experiments, as to the extent to which the human frame could bear heat, without the destruction of the vital powers have been tried from time to time; but so far as we recollect, Monsieur Chabert's fire-resisting qualities are greater than those professed by the individuals who before him have undergone this species of ordeal.—*London Times.*

The following notice appeared in the Charleston South Carolina, Patriot of the 25th ultimo. It furnishes an example worthy the attention of other sections of the country where small associations of the discontented are making a great noise.

Fellow Citizens:—Conceiving it to be the duty of good Citizens to support the Constitution; that it is contrary to its spirit—injurious to the public interest, and unworthy of the people, to withhold their confidence, so necessary to the well conducting of the affairs of the Union, from the goverment, as long as its measures shall appear to be founded in a liberal policy and honestly directed to the general good: and apprehensive lest silence on the subject of the late Meeting at the City Hall of the friends of Gen. Jackson, on the 19th inst. should be construed into approbation of the proceedings adopted on that occasion; and unwilling that so erroneous an impression should go abroad; and believing that a general sentiment of hostility to the Administration does not exist in this community—a Meeting of the Friends of the Administration is proposed.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

☞The Friends of the Administration are, therefore, invited to assemble at the Court House on *Thursday*, 27th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration such *Constitutional Measures in support of the Administration* as they may deem expedient. MANY CITIZENS.

July 25.

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