tion of the states funds (*which is their money*) toward the education of children whose parents are able not only to spare their children to go to school, but also to pay for their schooling. But we are told by L. D. Teackle, that all the tuition money is to come from the state treasury, of course the people will have to pay no taxes at all toward these schools, except a little paltry trifling district tax to build or buy *school houses, fuel, books, stationary and appendages*; what a sophism, and of which he is very capable. Where is the difference between paying taxes directly to support the schools, or first paying them into the treasury and then applying them to the same object? You are now paying a direct tax into the treasury to support government, and when this will cease nobody can tell *except Mr. Teackle.* Should the *mad* projects which have been brought forward during the last five years, ever go into operation, such as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Primary Schools, &c. your taxes will be interminable, all the sophistry and cunning ingenuity of Mr. Teackle to the contrary notwithstanding; the whole State of Maryland will then stand mortgaged for seventeen hundred thousand dollars, *I think it will take up nearly all your small change in taxes* to pay up the interest on this vast sum, say nothing about the principle, which the youngest of you will never see paid; add to this, your property will be diminished in value, which will in proportion, diminish your ability to pay taxes;—But as to this new fangled system of Primary Schools (so called) let us unite my fellow citizens at our next election for delegates and put it down, there are already ample funds provided for the education of all such poor children as have no parents, or whose parents are too poor to educate them, and often it is found difficult to find out as many as will take up the funds; of what use then would be this new fangled system of 'Teackle's? Those who cannot be prevailed upon to go to the present schools gratuitously, would not be prevailed upon to go to a school merely because it had a different name and upon the same terms.—Those who are wealthy are well able to educate their own children, and ought to be ashamed at the idea, of their children being educated at the public expense; those who are poor are already provided for, and let us not give a certainty for an uncertainty, which will certainly be the case if you, by your votes, give up your present system and adopt an untried one, or one at least, that never went into operation in this county, or state.—It must be within the recollection of many of you my fellow citizens, that some ten or a dozen years ago—a law passed for the establishment of free schools in the several counties of this state, this law had some similarity in its provisions to this now under consideration; under this law, the counties were to be laid off in districts, school houses were to be provided or built, the very funds we now have, were provided, but could not, under that law, be applied to the purposes intended by it, until its previous provisions had been complied with, viz. laying off the districts and building or procuring houses for that express purpose; if my memory serves me, they did proceed so far as to lay off the districts in this county, and there the business ended, no school-houses were built or procured, thus the people slumbered over that law, and not a poor child in the county was ever taught a letter under the provisions of it, the then existing schools in the county could receive no part of the funds, because the law did not so provide. The school funds lay dormant for many years, annually accumulating in the treasury, it is true, *but while the grass grew the Steed Starved.* This continued to be the case until 1821, when a law passed which brought those funds into active operation, and which are still in operation, and many a poor child has since received the benefit of them, and may continue so to do if they can remain uninterrupted. But my fellow citizens, suppose you should incautiously by your *votes* adopt this new intricate, wild goose system of *Teackle's (which will require twenty lawyers to explain it, no two of whom will ever agree in opinion, nor any one of them twice the same way)* I say, suppose you adopt this system, and the same state of apathy should exist, as existed under the law I have just mentioned, and which the ambiguity and intricacy of this would greatly contribute to produce, *except you could always have Mr Teackle at your elbow.* Again I say, if you adopt this system, you will run a risk of loosing all; you will have given up your present system funds and all, for a new one that may never go into operation, for you must remember that your barely voting for it will not carry it into operation, you will have let go with one hand, before you get hold with the other, your present funds will be consolidated with, and become a part of the funds of this new system, see the law, Chapter 162 section 25, of last session—now before this new law can go into operation, you will find by section 5th that the county must be divided into a suitable and convenient number of school districts and by section 8th the taxable inhabitants of each school district are to be taxed to raise money sufficient to purchase a cite for the school house, and to build, keep in repair and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books stationary and appendages, &c. (provisions somewhat similar to those in the old law I have before mentioned,) you may possibly proceed as far under this law as you did under that, that is, to lay off the districts, and then very probably come to a halt, as was the case before; and then perhaps slumber over this law as you did over the former one, until it dies away and becomes a dead letter, and where will then be your present funds? Gone, irrecoverably gone, without new legislative interferene; remember, *a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.*—I have voted against this law once, and if life and health permits will do it again.

After what I have said, let it not be infered that I am an enemy to education, on the contrary I am, and always have been friendly to it, but my plan would be and is, to let parents of Children, vie with each other, who should give their children the best education, but all on their own expense (except the indigent poor.) Before I dismiss the subject, I beg leave to mention another important point wherein great inequality would exist, in supporting schools at the public expense, for instance, all those who live in towns or villages, have nothing for their children to do, of course have no use for their services, these can spare their Children all the year to go to school; not so with the country farmer however covenient the schools may be, they (except slave holders) are obliged to labour in their fields, and their children with them, during all the spring summer and fall months, to procure a subsistance, and if they can spare their children to go to school a little in the winter months, it will be as much as they can do; and yet such parents must contribute their full share toward the support of such schools—it is unfair, it is oppressive, and ought not to be submitted to, country people think of this.—And let not the towns and villages have such an advantage over you.

Your Obedient Serv't.
ROBERT ORRELL.

N. B. Fellow citizens, I have already scribbled so much, that I fear you will not have patience to read me through, but since closing my piece, casting my eyes over the Star of the 22d Aug'st. and reading Mr. Teackles No. 9—I stumbled over one of his expositions of his *own law*, this as a specimen of his talents at explanation, will serve to shew how useful he would be, *if you could always have him at your elbow*, as I have before observed. In his No. 9. he tells us,—"that this inconsiderable tax (*meaning the school district tax.*) being nothing more than now exists in a less equitable degree, (*this needs explanation*) cannot touch the property of any person out of the district in which he lives, as all the property he may possess in other districts will be exempt and free entirely from its operation, it cannot bear upon any but the resident inhabitants, *nor even upon them without their consent*,'—now if Mr. Teackle's explanation be a correct one, his law is one of the most iniquitous that could be invented, a citizen might reside in one district, and have but little property therein to be taxed, and might possess $50,000 worth of property in another, or others, all of which would be entirely free of taxation, thus, by his own explanation, he makes his law worse than it really is, perhaps the 8th section of his law (latter part of it) might be tortured to countenance the explanation he has given, it there makes mention of laying a tax on the "*resident inhabitants of such districts.*"—Saying nothing about property, but turn to the 12th Section, and there you will find, that a tax is to be laid on *all the taxable* property in each district, agreeably to the assessment of the last preceding county tax, *saying nothing about resident inhabitants.* Now if Mr. Teackle does not understand his law himself, and if when he undertakes to explain it, he makes it worse than it is, how is the poor ignorant multitude (that he has ridiculed and abused so much for their ignorance) to understand it, and if they cannot understand it, how are they to execute it?—Impossible. R. O.

For the Easton Gazette.

Fellow-Citizens of Caroline.

There has appeared in the last Star an answer to a number of 'A Citizen,' and it appears I have roused Mr. Sangston and his friends in no small degree. I beg pardon indeed for simply calling on the honorable candidate for an explanation of his conduct; it would appear that we are not even to whisper a breath of suspicion that he is foul and polluted, though his deeds be as dark as his designs are evil.

The publication to which I allude is itself a rare production, a specimen of low-lived scurrility which shows the source from whence it came. The author has disgorged the contents of his vulgar mind in so beastly and ungentlemanly a manner, that I shall not attempt to answer the concluding part of his remarks in any way whatever, but confine myself solely to that part which goes to prove falsehood in the piece signed *A Citizen*, of last week.

I heard some days since that a publication was preparing, and I expected that some proof would have been given, some argument adduced to show that the suspicions, suggested in 'A Citizen', were groundless, but not so here; rank abuse is resorted to, and the author confines himself to down-right and possitive denial of every charge, and no doubt would hope that I should abandon the field and that his piece was of such a scurrilous nature he would not be honoured with an answer.

I am told that a friend to truth owes its birth to three persons, that they met together, in formal *conclave*, in the court-house, in Denton, and really from its complexion I am induced to believe it is true, for in fact it reads very much like the stupidity of two of them, & the *soltish dogmatism*, if I may so express myself, of the other.

The author has made his dictum the touchstone by which the validity of 'A Citizen's' charges are to be rebutted; he has very soon become conceited in his opinions and fain would he believe the crowd follows him; every assertion is denied; every charge is branded with the epithet of falsehood, and the *pious* Mr. 'Friend to Truth' is to be believed without one reason offered to substantiate his assertions.

If, Sir, you become the champion of any man, let me beg of you not to get into a passion, be assured it defeats your own objects, be they good or evil. Your first assertion is, that I have published a falsehood in stating that the Democratic ticket in 1824, was formed by district caucuses, when it was formed by a general caucus; Upon this I find there are many who agree with me and say that district caucuses were held in 1824; but upon this point we will not stickle, though it appears to be one in particular upon which you rest, as you close your remarks with comments upon it. Mr. Sangston, you say, was always in favour of District meetings, now I call upon every real friend to truth, who was in the caucus at Denton in 1825 to know if James Sangston did not use every effort to have a general caucus held there; he was, sir, you known, either in favour of general or district caucuses as they suited his purposes.

Mr. Friend to Truth, the candidate has enlisted in his behalf a very able advocate—you settle things in very handsome style—you in short metre deny that James Sangston pronounced Elijah Barwick an apostate; you say, "with regard to observations respecting Mr. Sangston's conduct on the election of Register of Wills (of which the Citizen has given a history) I can only say it is false without comment. I know Mr. Sangston did not support Edward Barwick to the exclusion of William M. Hardcastle, but on the contrary made use of his best exertions for Mr. Hardcastle's success—This charge is so grossly contemptible that I shall take no further notice of it." You must have *a high standing in life* to think the honest folks of this county will believe what you say without further proof, and that too in defiance of transactions which stare every man in the face who has a mind open to conviction. In the absence of all possitive proof, (and certificates we could obtain if time would permit.) I will prove from your admissions that the first fact, as charged above, is very probable; 'Mr. Sangston, you say, disapproved of Barwick's political conduct in 1824, as much as any man possibly could;' now, Sir, Barwick you will certainly admit apostatized; well, if Sangston did not say he was an *apostate*, he, I have no doubt, if he knew not what was the meaning of the term apostate, made use of such words as conveyed a meaning of a like character. But again, you dismiss the charge against him in the election of Register of Wills as false without comment—No comment, sir, is necessary, the facts speak for themselves; the voice of Caroline County was raised against that daring outrage upon its character. What had Elijah Barwick done to restore him to the confidence of the Democratic party? Nothing—The sole reason why he was elected in caucus was to subserve the views of James Sangston—it never was before denied until you had the hardihood to do so under the guise of a Friend to Truth.

Mr. Carter, a gentleman who I respect as much as any man, and in whose integrity I will rest the fact denied, will never contradict the assertions of 'A Citizen.' I have a little more information on this subject and let me tell you how Sangston found out Mr. Carter would not support him—a conversation took place relative to the Register of Wills in the presence of Sangston or some of his friends, where Mr. Carter was, and he Carter, observed that John Brown was needy and ought to have the appointment, the impression was immediately made on Sangston's mind that Carter was his foe—he smelt the rat and Dr. Whiteley, it is said, congratulated himself on the happy escape Sangston had made, for he had just learned the news time enough to throw his influence in favour of a more subservient person—but yet, sir, there is no intrigue, no pledging, &c. Oh no, perfectly innocent—Sir downright contradictions will not do when opposed by a cloud of circumstances which my limits will not permit me to mention, I therefore appeal to the good sense of the people and from the facts of which they are in possession let them judge for themselves.

'You know Mr. Sangston did not support Edward Barwick to the exclusion of Wm. M. Hardcastle.' How do you know that Sir? We have only your bare assertion for it—It is a fact well known that Edward Barwick was hand and glove with Sangston; that he was *prime minister* in his counting room when the good old water of life flowed plentifully and you no doubt received many a good glass there for report says you love it *indeed*; very well, Mr. Hardcastle fell behind in the middle district which consequently resulted in his defeat—What does this look like?—You say if Barwick was 'purged and regenerated' as the Citizen asserts, Mr. Sangston was certainly justifiable in receiving him as 'a faithful servant in the cause.' I will here add, that I am very happy to give Mr. Sangston and his friends one excuse for his inconsistency.

You say 'A Citizen' makes great discoveries, that he told you Mr. Sangston was conscious of his own designs, but that the discovery was too late, for it has been long understood that no man had a design without being conscious of it and that no man does any act without having some object in view—I beg leave to differ from you, there are exceptions to all general rules, many men act without having any object in view, & as to yourself, in this transaction, you no doubt have an object, for I dare say you are a hireling, though unworthy of your hire.

The concluding part of 'Friend to Truth' I shall notice with scarcely any comment, it unfolds a mind of the most vulgar stamp and an intimacy with such characters as *Munchausen* and *Tom Pepper*, which is not denied by the elegant specimen of refinement which he has published.

You say there is a publication in the Easton Gazette signed 'A Citizen' which is so contemptible that it entirely escaped your notice—no doubt, sir, the allusion to the drinking in the counting room touched you in a tender place.

A CITIZEN.
Caroline County, September 1, 1826.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEP. 2.

CANDIDATES.

For the district composed of Talbot, Queen Anns and Caroline counties.

FOR CONGRESS.

John Leeds Kerr.

FOR ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.

For Talbot County.

Gen. Perre Benson.
Col. Nicholas Goldsborough,
Maj: William Hayward,
Dr. Samuel Dickinson.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Robert Banning,
Jonathan N. Benny,
Stephen Reyner,
Thomas P. Bennett,
Spry Denny,
Levin Millis,

THE BOAT RACE IS OVER.

This beautiful and interesting exhibition took place on Thursday last, as before arranged, at 'Easton Point' in the presence of hundreds of anxious and delighted spectators. The points and shores of the Tread Haven were covered, the wharves at the 'Point' were crowded, and the mirror like surface of the water was spread over with boats of all sizes and of all descriptions, filled with company, from the matchless sloops and schooners (for which the naval architects of Talbot have been so long celebrated) down to the little fishing canoe that used to be the pride of the aboriginal inhabitants on these waters.

The distance to be rowed was three miles—The judges being appointed took their stations, and the contending boats, handsomely dressed off, came up to the starting buoys, each with four neatly dressed Oarsmen and a Cockswain, and presented a most delightful spectacle.

At the signal they started, and the judgment of the Cockswains and dexterity of the Oarsmen could not be surpassed—The day was serene and bright—the skill of the Oarsmen caused the glittering blades to cleave the smooth surface of the water with precision harmonious to the eye and ear, whilst their vigorous arms propelled with graceful sweep the swift prows through the rapidly collecting foam. The boats fly over the bosom of the beautiful Tread Haven with inconceivable swiftness, and the receding shores rapidly retire from their view. The 'Lady of the Lake' (Mr. William B. Pacas's boat) came in in superb style the Victor of the day in twenty one minutes twenty eight seconds, and the 'General Freeman' (Mr. Reyner's boat) momently afterwards.

So fine was the contest that the cheerings and huzzas of the delighted hundreds were divided with the Victor and the Vanquished, and the day was given up afterwards to social harmony and enjoyment.

A paragraph in the National Journal confirms the intelligence of the death of Mr. ANDERSON, our Minister to Colombia. He died at Carthagena, on the 24th of July, on his way to Panama, as one of the Commissioners to the great American Congress.

A Camp Meeting will commence on Friday the 15th of September next, on the Bay-Side, three miles above Haddaway's Ferry in Talbot county, Md. and break on Tuesday morning following.

Sep. 2.

MARRIED

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. William Morgan, to Mrs. Mary Wrotters, all of this county.

—— On Sunday the 20th ult. by the Rev. James Bateman, Mr. Benjamin S. Elliott of Queen Anns county, to the amiable Miss Sarah Hardcastle, of Caroline county.

DIED

At Cedar Point on the 29th inst. after a lingering illness, *John Edmondson Plater*, aged three years and five months, eldest son of John R. Plater, Jr. Esq.

—— On the 21st August, *Anne Maria Sarah*, infant daughter of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq.

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 Arthur Holt, executor of the testament and last will of John Scott, late of Talbot county deceased, will be sold at public vendue at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 26th day of this present month (September) between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. 1 black horse, 6 head of cattle: also the farm of the said Kirby where he at present resides.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles Kirby, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

E. N. HAMBLETON, late
Sep. 2. Shff. of Talbot county.

PRIME WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale on Tuesday 26th September next at Centreville, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the residue of my wood land supposed to be about forty acres, composed of all the varieties of forest timber.

This property is adjoining the lands of Christopher Cox and Thomas Hemsley, Esqs. and will be sold on a credit of three months, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—It will be sold together or divided into ten acre lots.

The land will be pointed out by William H. Tilghman, Esq. or the subscriber, to any one wishing to purchase.

JAMES T. HEMSLEY.
Queen Ann's co. Sep. 2.

NOTICE.

The subscriber's Mill, formerly Seth's, and 2 miles only from Wye Mill, has been compietely repaired, with entire new machinery and works,—on the spurr or vertical construction, with a hopper boy, packing press, and a patent crushing mill to grind cob-meal and plaster—having an overshoot of water by which she is enabled to grind day and night at this season. E. HARRIS.

Sep. 2 4w

Public Vendue.

The subscriber will sell at Wye Landing, Talbot county Maryland, his stock of horses, sheep, some hogs and farming utensils on Thursday the 28th of September next, and on Thursday the 9th November, he will sell his stock of cattle, household and kitchen furniture, and whatever may remain on hand after the sale in September—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above 5 dollars, notes with approved security will be required and no property to be removed until the terms of sale is complied with.

HENRY HINDMAN.
Wye Landing, Sep. 2 4w

Easton Academy.

The Parents and Guardians of boys in the town and neighbourhood are hereby notified that the schools in this Institution will be opened for the reception of scholars on MONDAY the 4th of September ensuing.

The classical department will be conducted as heretofore under the direction of Mr. THOMPSON the principal Teacher, whose reputation in that character is too well established to require the aid of additional recommendation.

The other department has been placed in the charge of Mr. THOMAS B. WHITE, who professes to teach the English Language Grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics, & Geography; & whose qualifications in these Sciences have been certified with such assurance as to give a reasonable belief that he will prove himself an acceptable and useful Instructor. These schools will be superintended by the Trustees, and the greatest attention bestowed upon the moral conduct and improvement of the pupils. By order of the Board,

NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.
Easton, Sep. 2 4w

FOR HIRE, for 1827.

Negro men, women, boys and girls—Also some negro children to be put out for their victuals and clothes.

Also a farm to be rented, now in the tenure of William Austin, near Pott's Mill. Apply to RACHEL L. KERR.

Sep. 2 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.
AUGUST 8th A. D. 1826.

On application of Nicholas Goldsborough adm'r. D. B. N. with the will annexed of John Singleton late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of August in the year of our Lord, 1826.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Singleton, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of August 1826.

NS: GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'r.
of John Singleton, dec'd

Sept. 2 3w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August 28th, A. D. 1826.

On application of William Haddaway, administrator of Mary L. Frazier, late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for crediors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of August, A. D. 1826.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary L. Frazier, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of August, A. D. 1826.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Adm'r.
of Mary L. Frazier, deceased.

Sep. 2 2w

Public Sale,

By order of the Orphans' court, of Talbot county, will be offered at Vendue on THURSDAY, the 14th September, at the farm of the late *Joseph Haskins*, Esq. in Caroline county, and on THURSDAY, 21st day of September, at the late residence of the said Joseph Haskins, near Easton, all his PERSONAL ESTATE, except the negroes, consisting of household Furniture, and farming Utensils, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, &c. &c. Also the reversion of the said Joseph Haskins in the House & Lot on Goldsborough street, in Easton aforesaid, held under lease by Mr. John Westley Bordley of Queen Ann's county.—*Terms of Sale*—for all sums of and under $5 the cash will be required for all sums above $5, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

WM. K. LAMBDIN, Adm'r.
of Joseph Haskins dec'd.

P. S. All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Haskins, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment; those having claims against said estate will exhibit them duly authenticated.

Sept. 2 w

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