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ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

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.

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

From the American Farmer.

TO EMIGRANTS AND FARMERS.

Advantages of Maryland as a place of settlement.

While the whole tide of emigration to our country from abroad, flows towards the new states in the west, and our own Atlantic brethren follow the stream, the facts which are about to be named seem to be forgotten or overlooked. The western lands are strong and good, are very cheap, and may be bought at the government prices. But they are to be cleared and fenced, houses built, markets to be created, society to be formed, and every thing TO BE DONE, before comfort can reward excessive labour.

Land is now cheaper in the state of Maryland than it is in the vicinities of any good settlements in the west. Good land may be bought in abundance within 20 miles of Baltimore, in any direction, at $4 to 4.50 per acre. There are good roads and mill seats in all directions in the same district of country. There are manufactories of various sorts, who want a denser population, as weavers and mechanics, and live stock, and vegetables, and fruit, and cider, are wanted at Baltimore and Washington city. Slave labour has become unprofitable, and is scarcely practised within this limited district. The writer knows of many farms which, with houses and barns, fences, &c. and delicious springs of the purest water, can be purchased at the price of the land, i. e. at $4.50 per acre.

Lands thus situated, with an outlet to the Chesapeake bay, to Baltimore, or to the seat of the general government, in the midst of a settled country, at the centre of the union, in the (by adaption) natural soil of the vine, the tobacco plant, the peach, apple, wheat and Indian corn, are to be bought every day for cash, in lots to suit purchasers; and $500 in ready money will settle a family on a farm with all needful buildings, containing 80 to 100 acres, and leave a surplus for tools and stock.

There are free schools all over the state. The state is also rich in the United States' and other stocks, and the income arising therefrom, almost pays the expenses of state government; so that the taxes are less *than in any state in the union.*

It is commonly said that the soil is poor and exhausted. This is not true. The soil is capable of producing all that any soil in this country can produce by judicious cultivation. The soil in many places has been abused, but can be and is daily restored to its former goodness by the influence of increasing knowledge in agriculture.

It is well known that by the operation of natural causes, such as the reduced prices of produce, and the increased white population here, that slave labour is unprofitable, and is going out of use. It is only in Prince Georges' county, and in some districts on the Eastern Shore, where the soil is so good, and the management so able, as to outweigh the *real* extravagance of slave labour, that it yet remains in much use. This soon will correct itself, and slave labour is now unprofitable, i. e. dearer than any other sort of labour which can be applied to lands in Maryland; and wherever white labour competes with it, it undersells it, and drives it out in all temperate climates. Thus if the man who possesses 50 negroes, sells them, and invests the proceeds in United States' six per cents. and cultivates only what land 5 hired white men can tend, his dividends and the results of this hired labour will outweigh the results of the labour of the negroes, after deducting their support. The truth of this statement is made clear by the disuse of slave labour, not only here, but in Virginia also, to a considerable extent.

The right of suffrage is universal in Maryland; the roads are among the best made ones in the country, and are the great avenues to all parts of the union. There are towns, churches, mild laws, free schools, toleration for all sorts of religions and politics, no religious tax, the climate of the south of France, proximity to two great cities, cheaper lands, and better apparent profits to industry than appear to us to offer themselves to industrious *farmers and emigrants*, in any other quarter of our wide spread land.

From the American Farmer.

DOGS.

[It gives us pleasure to record the addition which has been made to the existing stock of these faithful and useful animals, by the importation, in the Belvidera, to this port, of a couple, male and female, of genuine bull terriers, of the most famous stock in England—as appears by the following extract of a letter to the gentleman to whom they were sent.]

"I have succeeded in procuring, and now send you in the Belvidera, a *prime* dog and bitch of the genuine Terrier and Bull Dog breed.

"The dog was bred by ————, a member of Parliament for Newton, and was got by the celebrated dog *Billy*, who won a wager of 100*l.* by killing rats in London. The bitch by one of the dogs that baited the lion at Warwick; and both out of the celebrated fox terriers. The dog is fifteen and the slut twelve months old."

[We rode out to see these dogs soon after their arrival, and expect to present to the readers of the Sporting Olio, an engraving of the son of the renowned BILLY, whose feats are well known to the readers of the English Annals of Sporting The following, amongst others, will give the reader an idea of one of the *spectacles* which are gotten up for the amusement of the sober people of England, and a specimen of the slang phrases used in description of them.]

"*Rat murder*, by authority,—One hundred lives lost in twelve minutes, at the Westminster Cockpit, Tufton street, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, when the phenomenon dog, Billy, the property of Mr. Dew, will exhibit his wonderful, peculiar, and almost incredible method of rat-killing, for a stake of twenty sovereigns.

"Such were the terms of the invitation to see this performance, which attracted a full attendance of the most distinguished characters among the fancy, from all parts; nearly two thousand persons at a bob a nob, having crowded the pit at an early hour, including the high toby gloaks, swells, and tulips of the first order, many bringing their own tykes to view the slaughter, and to profit by the examples of Billy. A score of carriages, coaches, curicles, gigs, chaises, besides carts, buggies, drags, and things without number, enlivened the purlieus, and gave a smack to the sports; even the Jarvies and Johns outside 'went a trifle' upon the event, taking *the cue* from their employers, each considering his own master as the most knowing of the lot within. Altogether, many hundreds of pounds were laid on the match.

'Billy, seconded by his owner, and the rats, by Cheetham, now entered the area of the pit, (12 feet square,) and we expected to have seen the rats let go singly with room to get away, and laid our blunt accordingly; but they were put in all at once, and Billy had easy work of it, despatching the entire hundred in seven minutes and forty seconds, a grip a piece sufficing to despatch the varments. Loud huzzas from the winners crowned the feat, and drowned the remonstrances and maledictions of the losers. Billy having been regaled with drops of *eye-water*, and decorated with ribbons, reappeared, and the lot (pros and cons,) repaired to the Hoop and Grapes, to grub a bit of *the hollow*, and some of the substantial, washing their masticores with drops of the juice, and miscivium of sweets and sour, strong and weak, —punch to wit. Upon this occasion, Master Dew showed particularly jolly, chaffed *fifty* as the price of his Billy, and, if we understood him rightly, he proposed to fight any dog of his *no* weight, for fifty sovereigns—a sum too mighty for those coves who own the best dogs.'

[The use of the terrier is well known to be that of a guard to the house, especially in the country, against destructive vermin —such as rats, weazles, minks, &c. Terriers are distinguished as *rough* and *smooth*, and vary considerably in size. In England, of late years particularly, terriers have been crossed with the bull dog, to increase their fierceness and power in fighting.

The dog imported in the Belvidera is of the race of *smooth* terriers, deriving a touch of the bull dog blood from Billy, his sire.

We contemplate procuring engravings to be published, with a sketch of the natural history and uses of the various races of dogs, most of which are now to be had in this country in a high state of cultivation.

"Alas! and so my firiends dropt off
Like rose leaves from the stem;
My fallen state but met their scoff,
And I no more saw them!

One friend, one honest friend remain'd
When all the locusts flew;
One that ne'er shrunk, nor friendship
feign'd—
My *faithful Dog*, 'twas you."]

[For the Easton Gazette.]

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

To the good people of Caroline county.

Perceiving that your fellow citizen, Mr. *Robert Orrell*, in his address to you 'on the subject of *Primary Schools*,' has freely resorted to my name, and employed his talent at ridicule, instead of reason, or argument, to divert your judgment from the true course in the decision of this important question, I request the favour of your attention to some remarks in explanation.

With respect to the 'leading ideas, hopes and wishes' of Mr. Orrell when he entered into his senatorial career, it may not be necessary to expaciate; but having attributed the reduced state of the public funds at that period, to the 'mismanagement and extravagance' of his immediate predecessors, *over whose heads he rode into power*,' I would rather ascribe the cause of that reduction to the war in which the country had been involved, and the disastrous effects of political contention—And as to the repletion of the treasury, it was more owing to the reimbursements of the General Government, and the recuperative energies of the state, than to the avails of a direct tax, as those avails, in comparison with other means, have produced, in truth, but very little—And that tax has been reduced from year to year, until, at present, it amounts only to 320 dollars, or about *three cents upon each member of your community*; whilst your county charges are perhaps above *twenty fold of that amount* —It may be rather ascribed to 'mismanagement and extravagance' in local matters which has *'rendered it almost impossible for the people to pay their county taxes'* —The direct tax is insignificant, and will expire with the current year—The *evil lies in local matters.*

The natural advantages of our state are superior to those of any other; her proximity to the incalculable resources of the West, which in progression will rapidly multiply the materials of our commerce, augment the population and wealth of our cities, create new demands for our productions and of those of our forests and waters in particular—give employment and activity to the numerous fleets which whiten our creeks, our rivers, and sounds and bays—accelerate the circulation of money, and extend the countless blessings of social interchanges, and reciprocal trade—In the whole union there is not a state whose treasury is so rich, and whose latent and untouched resources, are so abundant, compared with her territorial extent and capitation.

If the foregoing benefits are to result from the improvement of our inland navigation, and that they may be realised, must be evident to all who are capable of comprehending, and will give themselves the trouble to investigate the matter, then why declaim against the measures proper for their completion—Some are afraid that the prices of grain will be reduced, but were it so, would that reduction injure the mass of our people—if the western corn was delivered here at 25 cents per bushel, and our oysters or salted fish or the productions of our forests or their proceeds, *increased in value from new demands*, should be received in payment, would it injure us? I think not—And it ought to be considered that we are not *entirely* a farming people—As to Somerset, I am well assured that a large majority of her whites, obtain subsistence from the business of the water —by cutting or hauling timber, or other operations connected with the water—or by internal trade, or mechanic arts, or other employments unconnected with agriculture. These fears are all, however, vain & groundless—I am very confident that every interest would be benefitted and none injured by the prosecution of these improvements.

But what would have been the probable consequences of withholding appropriations, or refusing to take a small part of the Great Stock. Would not the main artery of communication, after crossing our western corner have extended to the city of Richmond and made the Capital of Virginia the imperial seat of central commerce—and might not our Emporium have fallen into decay—the grass have grown in her streets—And what would have been the resulting injuries to our revenue, and the withering effects upon our prosperity. Happily for us, these disasters have been averted—The legislature acted wisely in passing the needful appropriations, and the whole line will concentrate in our state; and for the amount of our investment we shall not only draw a full proportion of all its proper benefits, but superior advantages from the construction of all the works on our side of the Potomac —and the consequent disbursements of vast sums of money drawn from Virginia, Pennsylvania, the coffers of the General Government, and foreign Capitalists; and from the continuous connection of towns and villages, stores and public houses, all along the whole line from Cumberland to Baltimore, to yield an increase of revenue from retailers and tavern licences, and other concomitant ameliorations; exceeding a liberal rate of interest upon the gross of such investment—and such receipts will be over and above the direct income from tolls and profits which will flow in to fortify and enrich our treasury.

But to revert to the 'subject of Primary schools.' The gentleman asks how could he think of voting for a law which would impose additional burthens upon you, and which would have 'partial bearing on different classes of society. I would answer this by referring him to my No. 7 on this 'subject'—In which it has been proved from official data, that such burthens cannot with reason be expected—and in No. 8, it is demonstrated that the 'revenue of this state is mostly drawn from the common people, and, consequently it is just and right that the common people should receive, in turn, the benefits of their contributions—Excepting the petty direct tax, amounting in your county, to only about three cents a head, and the dividends on public stocks, which, as labor is the foundation of wealth, mostly belong to the laboring class, our means are mainly drawn from licenses to retail spirituous liquors, lotteries, chancery and law process, and the inspection of tobacco. Now I would ask, do the rich drink the most liquor, or do they deal the most in lotteries, 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.' Hence appears that the present system has a very 'partial bearing' on 'certain classes of society, and justice demands a liberal appropriation of those means which are 'mostly drawn from the common people, for the free instruction of their children.

The idea that the slave holders would be chiefly benefitted by the operation of this law, which Mr. Orrell attempts to impress, is curious enough—If it were true, why should the slave holders oppose, whilst the common people approve of it.

But as to this *'new fangled* system of Primary Schools,' as the honorable gentleman is pleased to style *the law of public instruction*, which was passed in the House of Delegates, 49 to 14, and in the Senate, 9 to 4—I reject the term as unbecoming and indecorous. 'The law was well matured, after deep and serious deliberation; every objection was calmly weighed, until perfected to that state in which it received the sanction of such majorities in each branch of the General Assembly. Every person competent to understand the subject, must be satisfied 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 others have derived from it, may be enjoyed by our people.

As to the law which passed some 'ten or a dozen years ago,' I have never seen it, nor even heard of it before—The gentleman should have been more specific—But well I know that 'all the funds accruing under the act, entitled an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road, leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes,' were regularly appropriated to this county as they arose, and that no part of the school funds lay dormant on account of the non-execution of any law, such as the gentleman speaks of.

Mr. Orrell seems to think that by the adoption of this law, 'you will run the risk of losing all'—In this he commits a great error; for the very opposite would be the fact.

By referring to the journal of the Senate, for the last session, in page 168, it will appear that, 'On motion of *Mr. Orrell*,' the question was put, 'Will the Senate assent to the following as an amendment—Add to the end of the bill—'And be it enacted, that the provisions of this act, shall not extend to, or in any manner interfere with, the present regulations respecting schools, or school funds in Caroline county.' But only two concurred with the gentleman in his proposed amendment. The Senate would not consent to exclude your county from the operation and benefits of this law.

In page 169, of the same journal, the following amendment, with reference to the next election, was assented to without a negative—'And be it enacted, that if a majority of votes in any county shall be against the establishment of Primary Schools, as established by this act, then, and in that case, the said act shall be void as to the county.' So that it would seem, the identical Senator who was accessary to this amendment, now advises the rejection of this law, whereby it would become 'void as to your county,' and your 'present funds' would be gone, irrevocably gone and you would be excluded, and shut out from all the benefits of these schools, and from all apportionment, or due share of the public money to be assigned by the states' treasury of the Western shore, for their support—without 'new legislative interference,' to ask, which would, indeed, be humiliating, and come with an ill grace after having voluntarily rejected the proffered boon.

The honorable gentleman was one of the four Senators who voted against the law in question, and the whole force of his critical acumen, and all the merit of his legal perspicacity, may be applied to the majority of nine in that body, and the forty nine in the House of Delegates, as well as to the humble writer of these remarks.

With high respect,

I am, your faithful ob't. serv't.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Princess Anne, Somerset Co. Sept. 10.

For the Easton Gazette.

To the Citizens of Caroline county.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I have lately seen an ostentatious display of Mr. Teackle's Primary School Bill, on a large sheet, in the form of a hand-bill, accompanied by some remarks of *'An Observer.'*—This gentleman, who signs himself, *'An Observer,'* commences by saying, *'The subject of general and useful education is worthy the deep consideration of a wise and virtuous public,'* very well, so far, so good; but what does he say next? he says 'although there are not wanting instances of persons of *respectable standing in society*, that declare all education unnecessary, and disadvantageous to the community' yet he is charitable enough to express an opinion that the number is few &c.—Now I would ask the *'Observer'* when and where he became acquainted with such a character? will he venture to name one? I guess not. 'I have been young and now am old' yet have I never heard a person of *respectable standing in society*, utter such a sentiment. In truth, *no respectable* member of society holds such a sentiment; nor can any person who holds such a sentiment, be a *respectable* member of society.—Passing over some remarks of 'An Observer,' which are merely prefatory, I come to his investigations, where he says, 'by sundry enquiries, examinations and investigations, I have ascertained that there is annually expended in this county the enormous sum of *'seven thousand dollars, or near that amount; this large sum is annually expended upon the education of a number less than five hundred children,'* but he assumes 500 as to number &c.—I shall neither contest nor admit 'An Observer's statement. He does honour to his county if it is true, but none to himself if it is false; the main question is, who pays this money?—the answer is plain, the very persons who ought to pay it, the parents and guardians of the children, and not the county or state—and is it really true that the citizens of Caroline county are annually expending (nearly) the sum of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS on the education of their children? Yes, *'An Observer'* says so, and I have not disputed his word; well done great and noble citizens of Caroline, you deserve well of society; you shew how little you need the aid of *Teackle money or Teackle law.*

'An Observer' has republished, the letters which Mr. Teackle received from Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. J. Adams, last winter was a year, and which Mr Teackle published in Annapolis as soon as he received them; Mr. Teackle also received a letter from Mr. Monroe, which was published with the others, for I saw it and read it, all these letters were in answer to one from Mr. Teackle to each of those gentlemen, accompanying a copy of his bill to each as he told me himself. The three first of these eminent men gave Mr. Teackle short, but complimentory answers, adopting no doubt the old adage *'it is better to pleasure a fool a little, than to be plagued with him a great deal.'* But why has Mr. Monroe's letter never been republished since its first appearance in Annapolis? The reason is obvious, Mr. Monroe did not tickle Mr. T's vanity, he found fault with his system, pointed out some of its defects, and so Mr. T. thought it best to lay it by.

I have not heretofore taken any notice of the many calculations I have seen by Mr. Teackle and others, looking only to the principle of the law, my sole object being to prevent those *Teackleites* from slipping their fingers into my pocket. I will however take some notice of *'An Observer's'* calculations, I think I know the Geography and the dimensions of Caroline as well as he does.—I am well satisfied, that the average length of Caroline is 40 miles, the average breadth about 12 miles this will produce 480 square miles, divide this, by 25, the number of square miles in a district of 5 miles square, will produce 19 school districts and a fraction, then on the very outset, there will be 19 cites to purchase, 19 school houses to buy or build, what will they cost? it will be a very moderate estimate to say that a cite and school house cannot be purchased or built for less than $350 to $400, say the latter, then 19 cites and houses will cost $7,600 which of itself is nearly equal to your present county taxes, but in addition to this you will have to pay an annual tax to keep up repairs, buy fuel, books, stationary and appendages for each school; what will this cost? it would be a moderate estimate to say, each school would require $150 annually; the whole 19 schools then would cost $3850 annually, and remember, none of the expenses before mentioned comes from the treasury; now add the building of the houses, and the first years expenses together and you will find it a lumping sum of $10,450 for the first year in the whole county. Now for the teachers, these are to have their $300 a year each, well, 19 teachers (allowing one to each school) at the price stated, will amount to $5,700 more, amounting in all for the first year to the sum of $16,150—O but the teachers are to be paid out of the public treasury, yes, yes, *but the money must get there first*, and but little hope there is of that, while we are paying a direct tax towards the support of the state government.

'An Observer' says there are 30 schools now in the county; and it may be so, yet I know of several neighbourhoods where schools used to be, that have none now, of course then 30 appears not to be enough, and if 30 is not enough, your 16, including Hillsborough, Greensborough and Denton, would fall very far short of enough, I have made out 19, but this would not be enough—suppose the school houses were now built and schools all in complete operation, 19 in number, (less would not do,

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