nor would they be enough, if it now requires 30)—your 19 teachers will annually cost $5,700 at $300 each the annual expense of $150 for each school, 19 in number, amounts as before stated to $2.850 which added to the tuition money, makes a sum of $8,550, instead of your $4,800 per annum, and after all, as I have remarked on a former occasion, all this public money, which is the people's money, together with the tax for building the houses, and the perpetual annual tax afterwards, must and will unavoidably be expended in a very partial manner, none but slave holders, and those who live in cities, towns or villages will be benefitted by it; it will be a pretty pleasant thing for the latter, whose children have nothing to do but to kick up their heels and romp and play about the streets, to have them educated at the public expense while the children of the labouring farmer, are toiling and labouring in the burning sun to procure a subsistence, their fathers at the same time paying their money for the education of other people's children, and their own receiving no benefit from it—Common farmers can you bear this, surely you will not.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT ORRELL.

Sept 8, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

Upon further consideration, I have concluded, I can employ my leisure moments to a better purpose, by endeavouring to throw more light upon this clouded school bill, than by answering such *nonsensical stuff* as is contained in the communications of your fiction-writer, 'Cervantes.' Nevertheless, I would, observe, en passant, that 'Cervantes' has attributed to me a great many things, which I do not possess, such as a valuable estate, a purse, a house, servants, & sons & daughters &c. &c. of all of which, I am entirely devoid.—As to my age, I am, at least, as young as 'Cervantes,' and am neither bald nor pursy, so I think he has mistaken his man.

My purpose in addressing to you these unconnected remarks is to undeceive, through the medium of your paper, the poorer class of people in this county, whom Mr. Teackle has so gulled and duped and got into his favour, that some of them swear they "will support Teackle for any office whatever, let him do what he will." Mr. Teackle has induced, by his *cunning, intrigue* and *deceitfulness*, some of the poorer class to believe they will have no tax to pay, nor trouble to bear, notwithstanding how grievous the tax and trouble may be.

Now let us examine this faith and see if its doctrines are sound and founded upon the principles of truth. Let us suppose the treasury of the state able to pay the teachers salary, the only tax, which will then remain to be levied will be a tax 'sufficient to purchase a suitable site for a school house, and to build, keep in repair and furnish such school house with necessary fuel, books, stationary and appendages,' which tax is to be levied only upon the *'resident inhabitants,'* according to Mr. Teackle's own explanation of his law, given in his ninth essay. He goes on to say that this tax '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 *resident inhabitants.*' Mr. Teackle professes to be the author of the law, and if he is, he must certainly know what he intended the law should mean, and consequently, his explanation must be taken for the true intent and meaning of the law. Be it so then, the rich, who live in towns and villages and who may possess three or four farms in the country, will be liable to very little taxation, and a man who may have only one farm in the district where he lives, and may possess several elsewhere, will be liable to taxation only upon the farm in the district where he resides, whereas a poor man, who may possess but a small estate, will have to bear a proportionable part of the tax for the purposes aforesaid, and whilst the rich man's children can go to school the year round, the poor man can only spare his from labour, for 3 or 4 months, in the year. The public fund belongs equally to every man in the state of Maryland, the poor have as much right to it as the rich, thus the teachers will be paid out of the fund from which, the rich will derive benefit all the year, and the poor, but an inconsiderable part of the year, because as our worthy ex-senator, Robert Orrell Esq. has truly observed, "the middling and poorer class of citizens, and which are by far the most numerous, perhaps ten for one, these needing the services of their children, so soon as they are capable of rendering any, cannot spare them but partially to go to school, because they must have bread, and their labour is necessary to procure it. The poor must be taxed upon *all* they are worth, to pay for the school house, fuel, stationary &c. whilst *their* children can receive but little benefit from the appropriation of this tax, and the rich will be taxed only upon *a part* of their possessions, or in other words, all their estate in other districts, "will be exempt and free *entirely* from taxation," and having servants to perform their labour, their children can go to school the whole year. Thus, Mr. Graham, it strikes my mind very forcibly, if the treasury could pay the salary of the teachers, the proposed law would be a most unjust and iniquitous act, because the poor would be compelled to pay a tax, to supply fuel, stationary, appendages, &c. from which, the rich would derive, by far the most benefit. But the treasury cannot pay the salary of the teachers, consequently, if the law is received, there must be a heavy *burdensome direct tax*, and then *the rich will smoke for it.*

The bill appears to me to be the greatest piece of commingled entangled nonsense, that ever sprang from the brain of any man, drunk or sober, sane or insane, and yet Mr. T. has the daring presumption to say he cannot find room for amendment, I would ask how any man or set of men, can conciliate these contradictions; in the 8th section of the bill (for it is no law yet, and I hope for the welfare of Maryland, it never may be) a tax is to be voted on the 'resident inhabitants,' in the 12th the same district tax, is to be voted *'on all the taxable property in such district*, agreeably to the assessment of the last county tax,' and in the same section the warrant directs the collector to "collect from each of the *inhabitants* of said district, the several sums of money written opposite to the name of each of said *inhabitants* in the annexed tax list." Now how are we to understand this; Mr. T. says the tax is to be laid upon 'resident inhabitants,' Mr. Orrell an ex-senator says, it is to be laid upon 'all the taxable property;' which are we to believe? Confound the bill, I sometimes get so perplexed that if I had hold of Teackle, I verily believe I should shake his life out of him, or I would shake into him some little common sense, so as to enable him to see the glaring defects of his system. At present, I will conclude by asking Mr. T. how he will go about to confute the address of Mr. Orrell. I am glad Teackle has found some person who is not ashamed of his name. As for his ridiculing my essays and arguments under the signature of Cervantes I shall only say, that I believe the people have more good sense and judgment than to take *ridicule* for *argument.*

Yours respectfully &c.
PUBLICOLA.

Somerset county Md.
September 8th 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

To the Voters of Somerset county.

The reiterated references to *nativity* & *property* and *measures*, in the course of the pending canvass for delegates to the General Assembly, have imposed upon me the necessity of becoming my own biographer, and of endeavouring to refute charges, which may, by inference, attack me through my public conduct—

I was born in the adjoining county of Worcester, at the residence of Littleton Dennis, the elder of that name, who was my maternal Grandfather—The principal estate of my parents, although but a few miles distant, was in Virginia; but it being in the time of our struggle for Independence, and my father a member of the Legislature, and as well attached to the military service, in the character of commissary for the supply of the Galleys, he was, necessarily, much employed in the duties of those days of trouble; and that part of the peninsula being infested by refugees, & British bargemen, my earlier days were chiefly passed, with my mother, in Worcester county.

At the age of 10 I was placed at the classical seminary of the Reverend SAMUEL SLOANE, on POCOMOKE, where I was continued until the dissolution of that establishment, when I was transferred to the Washington Academy, then located on Back-Creek—I next was sent to the Institution of the Reverend DOCTOR ALLISON, at Bordentown, in New Jersey; and finally to COLOMBIA COLLEGE, in the city of New York, where my scholastic education was completed at the age of 17.

I subsequently wrote in the office of the Clerk of Worcester county court, and concluded my minority in a commercial-house, and after a series of active and successful domestic trade, and foreign Commerce, I repaired to Europe, with the two-fold object of intellectual improvement, and mercantile pursuits.—Upon returning I settled, *immediately*, in this county, and have, ever since, resided here—So that I was not only *born in the state*, but, with the exception of those years which were devoted to the attainment of useful knowledge, and essential business abroad, *my whole life has been chiefly spent in Somerset*—nearly *27 years have elapsed since I was permanently settled here, and consequently, I cannot with any colour of justice be called a foreigner* —So much for *nativity.*

It is well known to many of you that I brought with me a very large amount of property, which was increased, from year to year, by transfers from an adjoining State—that I prosecuted very extensive operations and gave employment to many mechanics and labourers for several years; and there happening to be a severe dearth and a distressing scarcity of the first necessaries of life, I caused to be imported several thousand bushels of corn, and several hundred barrels of bread, and salted provisions, *which were sold freely to all who applied*, and *not one in ten was ever asked for payment.*

From the multifarious and expanded concerns in which I was engaged in times of general commercial embarrassment, so large a proportion of my effective means became unmanageable, and inconvertible, that a degree of derangement ensued which compelled me to avail of the law's protection—A special act of the Legislature was passed in my favour; but, through the confidence of my friends, my credit revived, my estates were restored, and my just debts, to a large amount, were faithfully discharged and satisfied—The estate of the partner of my bosom was voluntarily sold, and the proceeds applied to such purposes for more than 50,000 dollars, for which she has never received any reimbursement whatever—The open accounts of those indebted to me were transferred to a New Ledger, of such, only, as were esteemed abundantly able to pay, whilst hundreds, composing an aggregate of more than 40,000 dollars, were left and never claimed, although many, and perhaps the most of them, could have paid upon compulsion.

My active operations were resumed—many vessels were constructed and expedited, and many houses were erected—To relieve the inconvenience of an extraordinary scarcity of money, and to stimulate industry, a bank was established against a violent opposition, but those who most opposed the institution were among the first to apply for, and enjoy its accommodations; but *the bank, assailed by a succession of combinations, cabals & adverse trade, was forced to yield —A torrent of adversity seemed setting against me with increasing force—all were pressing*, as if *combined*, by *common concert*, for a *common purpose*—to *crush* and *destroy me*—in that *emergency* I was, *suddenly* and *unexpectedly*, again constrained for *personal liberty*, to claim the protection of the law—My property was seized and sacrificed for claims considered unjust, and which are now in a course of legal investigation—but all this was not enough, an attempt was made to destroy my reputation—A prosecution was instituted, which, by many, was viewed as *an extraordinary instance of wanton and malicious prosecution*—the annexed extract may serve to manifest the public sentiment upon that subject.

"In the discharge of a sacred duty to the good people of our county, we deem it proper to express our decided abhorrence of the protracted and cruel prosecution which has been conducted against Littleton D. Teackle—From the evidences adduced, and our knowledge of the matter, we are constrained to attribute this prosecution to other motives than the love of justice; and cannot but mark, with emphatic reprehension, every attempt to impose upon an estimable tribunal for the unhallowed purposes of persecution, or private malice—We congratulate the public on his prompt acquittal, and are strong in the faith, and confident in the trust, that a sufficient spirit will ever exist in this community to repress the machinations of cabal, to stifle the aspirations of unworthy ambition, to protect innocence, and to rescue the fame of a valuable citizen from the immolation of rancorous prejudice, or unchristian passions.

(Signed.)
Littleton D. Maddux,
Benjamin Bailey,
Robert W. Swan,
Thomas B. Robertson,
Levin Morris,
Thomas Marshall,
Geo. Jones, of Geo.
John Crawford,
Isaac Denston,
John T. Fontaine,
Joseph Richards,
John Dashiell.
} Members of the Jury.

A true Copy. Test,
JOHN DONE, Clk. S. C. C.

Much has been said about absence from, and the want of pecuniary interest in the county, and the non payment of taxes—but I would ask, who of those who oppose me has a right to complain of me upon these grounds—Have I ever gone from home except when called by your important public matters, or my own necessary business—Have not the large investments and improvements of my own property, and that of my wife brought in from year to year, and the accumulations of many years of unceasing industry, distributed in the relations of mechanic art, and in rewarding every variety of labour, been sufficient to prove an interest in the county—And who has circulated more money, or paid taxes to a larger amount?

I will now advert to certain measures.—The principal themes of opposition are the appropriations for internal improvement, and the law of public instruction in primary schools—The light house—the light vessel, and the alterations of election districts, had been mentioned but they were found too popular to be employed against me.

With respect to the first I present a document to prove a degree of inconsistency in one of the declaimers, which may suffice to destroy the effect of all his arguments upon that subject. The cause & origin of this writing may be briefly stated—It seems that Mr. William Done, had written to Mr George Brown soliciting his agency in procuring the appointment of Brigadier General for Mr. Done—in answer, Mr. Brown, amongst other things, informed Mr. Done of the substance of the report of the committee on Internal Improvement and this produced the following extract of a letter from Maj. Done to George Brown, Esquire.

PRINCESS ANNE, Jan. 27, 1826.

DEAR SIR,

I acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 23d, with many thanks for the favour—and your attention to my request relative to the appointment of B. General—For any communications you may find it convenient to make, or any documents you may transmit relative to the concerns you are now engaged in I shall be extremely thankful—Though a private and retired man all my life—I am confident in saying that no man in the country feels a deeper anxiety for its welfare or a greater interest in the acts of our state and federal legislatures—with whom supreme power has been lodged by the people—Nothing has given me more pain than the narrow, illiberal and sectional feelings manifested by the most of our citizens on the subject of internal improvement—believing as I do, that nothing less than a total sacrifice of selfish feeling in the legislature will ensure the accomplishment of any one object, and the time has arrived when the great and singular local advantages of Maryland are either to be secured, or lost forever—and I feel assured that if no improper impressions were made by designing demagogues that present unanimous support and future gratitude would be rendered to the Legislature by whom such a system should be adopted as would draw into the state—and more especially to our great commercial mart those stores of wealth which nature invites to enjoy.

Believe me in haste sincerely your friend. Signed
WM. DONE.

To GEORGE BROWN, Esq. Annapolis.

This is offered, by the permission of Mr. Brown, in self defence, as it has been said and is understood, that in declaiming against these improvements, it was the design of Mr. Done, to whip me over Mr. Brown's shoulders. The glaring discrepance between the contents of that letter, and his subsequent declamations, and the intention, are entirely submitted to your good sense, and sound judgment.

I have had to regret the pointed, and persevering, opposition of another candidate—Early in June I had understood, from several sources, that Mr. Benjamin I. Jones was endeavouring to injure me in the estimation of a religious society; but I could not ascertain the particular charges, nor the course which it was said he was pursuing to injure me—and upon appealing to him, he very promptly denied the fact. I heard nothing further on the subject until about a month thereafter, when he accosted me in the public street of Princess Anne and in an angry manner inquired what I had been saying about him to Mr. John Fowler—I inquired, in turn, what it was, and remarked that I should wish to see Mr. Fowler, and Mr. Arnold E. Jones with him, together—He then declared that he would write a circular to 200 of the Methodist Society against me—To that I made no reply and his anger seemed soon after to have abated—I have ever respected the zealous piety and good works of the methodist society, but have never believed that they would enlist their church, in political matters, for the gratification of any individual—on the contrary I have presumed that in the concernments of state, as much diversity of opinion prevailed amongst them, as other denominations of christians—The circumstances which gave rise to this ebullition of passion are these—Early in the last session of the legislature a petition, from one of the securities of Mr. George Dashiell, the former Sheriff praying for an extension of time, and assigning reasons why the relief should not be granted to Messrs. Beauchamp, Ackworth and John Fowler, was presented by Mr. Ben. I. Jones, and referred to a committee of which I was a member—when the matter came under consideration, I would not consent to make fish of one and flesh of another upon the statement of an interested party, and, consequently, a resolution, extending the relief to all the securities was reported and passed—but in a few days it was returned from the senate, with an amendment omitting the names of Messrs. Ackworth and Fowler—I forthwith repaired to the senate and stated to Mr. Johnson, who was the Chairman of the Committee in that body, that I conceived they done injustice to those gentlemen, in making the discrimination—to which he replied—"if so, it was at the instance of one of your own colleagues, but send it back, with a message, and we will endeavour to do justice"—It was sent back, but returned again excluding Messrs. Ackworth and Fowler, and stating, that 'they understood their conduct had not been such as to entitle them to the indulgence of the state'—and upon again applying to Mr. Johnson, the former remark was repeated by him—upon which Mr. Arnold E. Jones informed me that Mr. Benjamin J. Jones had stated to Mr. Johnson that those gentlemen had conveyed their property to defraud their creditors—I could not but regard it as an extraordinary proceeding, that, after reporting a resolution in the House of Delegates for the relief of Messrs. Ackworth and Fowler, he should interfere with the Senate to procure their exclusion—and being pressed for information I could do no less than disclose the truth, and refer to Mr. Arnold E Jones, as my authority—Shortly after the encounter with Mr. Benjamin J. Jones in the street, I was informed that he and his son, had been engaged, for several weeks, in writing and publishing essays under the signature of a "Common Farmer," and "Publicola" in opposition to the system of Primary Schools, at which I had been labouring for many years, in which they made very free use of my name, and uttered a tissue of indecorous and erroneous matter—One of my friends had prepared an article and proposed to institute a proceeding which might have injured the younger Mr. Jones and blasted his prospects, but, at my request, he desisted—I mentioned this to Mr. Benjamin J. Jones, and warned him against the course he was pursuing—He did not deny that those anonymous pieces, in opposition to the Primary Schools, and abuse of me, were written by himself and his son—and the fact, now, seems to be known throughout the county.

Thus you see, my fellow citizens, that a pointed opposition is directed against me by some of the candidates, and it is understood that four of them are especially associated and combined to put me down, but their success in that design must depend upon your suffrages, and I cannot believe that you are prepared to yield obedience to any dictation of that sort.

With respect to the rise and progress of the two great measures of improvement before referred to—they were introduced several years ago—and their substance and course were made public in the newspapers, and freely circulated throughout the county, without a solitary objection, or a breath of opposition to my knowledge—The reports & bills were presented early in the last session, and reserved for consideration until near its close—The passage of the bill to *"Create a board of Public works,"* after *free and full debate* was considered as *conclusive upon the question, as there could be no necessity for such a board without an intention to prosecute the public work in contemplation*—that bill was *passed by a large majority*, and Mr. *Arnold E. Jones*, as well as Mr. Brown and myself voted for it—It is true the bill *for the promotion of Internal Improvement was passed, afterwards*, by a bare majority, but *the question was taken without debate*, there was *not a speech on either side*, and had there been a necessity, several members who were in the city and others who were absent, might have been brought in for its support.

My opinions upon these improvements, and in favour of the law of public instruction in PRIMARY SCHOOLS have been generally delivered—*I consider them as pre-eminently calculated to increase the wealth and happiness of the State, and our people as most peculiarly concerned in their consummation*—but should I be satisfied that a majority of you, after mature consideration, and a full understanding of their respective merits, was of a different opinion, I would immediately decline a service in which I could not consistently with a sense of duty to the State, concur with you—I shall continue, however, to entertain a confident expectation that we shall not differ upon any essential measure to be adopted for the promotion of our common prosperity.

In conclusion I may assert with perfect truth, that in dealing with thousands of men, and for millions of money, with the exception of cases of assignment to others, and those generally without my knowledge, or control, I have never imprisoned a human being, nor sold property under execution—in my deepest difficulties, trials and troubles, I have been sustained by an unconquerable spirit of conscious rectitude, and have considered myself as more sinned against than sinning—I have felt within me "a peace above all earthly dignity—a still and quiet conscience."

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Princess-Anne, Somerset county,
September 16, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

MR. EDITOR:

Though a friend to the establishment of Primary Schools upon a suitable plan, I am not willing to permit the name of the Committee of Ways and Means of the last session to be made use of, as I perceive it has been, in some of the publications in favor of them in your paper, to delude the community into the belief, that the great system proposed can be carried into effect without additional taxes. According to the estimates of that committee, in the course of three or four years, after the pledge of the proceeds of lotteries to the completion of the Washington Monument shall be redeemed, the subscriptions to the cross cut canal paid off &c. there will be an annual surplus in the Treasury of 80, or 100,000 dollars, *provided* all the then existing laws for raising revenue should be continued and some others, that would be proposed for securing prompt payment and increasing other sources of revenue should be passed—some of the latter were not passed—and some of the former contrary to the earnest expectations of the Chairman of that Committee, *Mr Maxcy*, were repealed. I recollect distinctly that when the proposition to reduce the direct tax one half was before the house, after the proceeds of the Tobacco Inspection tax had been specially appropriated to the purchase or building of state ware houses, Mr. *Maxcy* solemnly warned the house, if that reduction of the revenue should be made (and it was made) that, although the large surplus then in the Treasury would prevent the state from being bankrupt, yet the surplus in the treasury next December would be less than last December—in other words, that the expenditure of the current year would be greater than the income or revenue of the current year.

This statement is made, not because the writer is hostile, even to Mr. Teackle's scheme of primary schools, considering it at least harmless, as it leaves the levying of the necessary taxes to future Legislatures, whose discretion it is believed may be trusted, but because it is due to truth and is necessary to shield the late committee of ways and means from the charge of exaggeration in their estimates, and to place the responsibility for reducing the revenue too low, if Mr. Maxcy's prediction should prove true, upon the right shoulders.

A member of the Committee of Ways & Means.

For the Easton Gazette.

AGRICTLTURAL.

Gentlemen who mean to seed large crops of wheat, and are now re-ploughing their fallows, would find it to their advantage to try a double plough now to be seen at Mr. William Clark's of this town—It is a beautiful seed plough—has been tested—and with two of the lightest horses or mules will be warranted to perform, with the saving of a ploughman, as good work as any two single ploughs, that can be produced, in any ground in a state, in which wheat ought to be seeded in it—and that it will be less apt to hang or choak in such ground, than a single plough.

It is all important to the farmer to cover his seed wheat between the 5th and the 15th of October. If with 6 single ploughs he can complete his seeding in 20 working days, he can do it in 10 days with 3 of these—and in common ground, wheat seeded from the 10th to the 15th of October, if the season and winter follow hard and difficult, will make half as much more wheat, as that seeded in the last week in October, to go no later. There is more, than an even chance, that these ploughs would clear themselves the first season.

A FARMER.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

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