nul any such certificate so given by them or their predecessors in office, as aforesaid, to any such person as aforesaid;—*Provided*, That notice thereof, in writing, be given to the trustees of the school district or some one of them, in which such person shall be employed as a teacher, and also to such teacher at least three days before such certificate shall be annulled as aforesaid:—And further if any person shall be employed as a teacher, by the trustees of any school district, who shall not have obtained such certificate, as aforesaid, from the inspectors of primary schools of the county in which such district shall be situated, or whose certi cate, so having been obtained, shall have been annulled as aforesaid, such district shall forfeit, for the time such person shall be so employed, as aforesaid, all right and claim to any share of the monies which shall come into the hands of the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid, during such time.

19. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the inspectors of primary schools aforesaid, to visit all such primary schools within their respective counties, as shall have been formed in in pursuance of this act, quarterly or oftener, if they shall deem it necessary, and to examine into the state and condition of such schools, both as respects the proficiency of the scholars, and the good order and regularity of schools; and from time to time, to give their advice and direction to the trustees and teachers of such schools, as to the government thereof, and the course of studies to be pursued therein.

20. And be it enacted, That a majority of the said inspectors present, and acting in the performance of any of the duties required of them by this act, shall be competent to perform any such duties—*Provided*, That in the examination of teachers, and certifying their qualifications as aforesaid, or in annulling any certificate as aforesaid, not less than three of the said inspectors shall be present; and in all other cases, not less than two of said inspectors shall be present.

21. And be it enacted, That the establishment. and regulation of public or primary schools within the city of Baltimore, shall be vested in the mayor and city council of Baltimore—*Provided*—That if the said mayor and city council shall not within the space of five years after the passage of this act, establish a system of public education within said city, then this act to be in full effect within the city of Baltimore.

22. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools of the several counties in this state, on or before the first day of July in each year to make and transmit a county report to the clerk of their county, embracing the same matters as shall be contained in the report of the trustees of school districts to the said commissioners, and the clerks of the several counties shall, on or before the 1st day of December annually make a county report, embracing all the matters contained in the several county reports aforesaid, and transmit the same to the superintendent of primary schools, whose duty it shall be, annually, on or before the 1st Tuesday in January, to make a report to the Legislature, embracing all the matters contemplated by this act.

23. And be it enacted, That the commissioners of primary schools in each county, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be granted to them for the use and benefit of the primary schools in their county; and such property, whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law; and such property shall be deemed to be vested in the trustees of the several school districts, for the use and benefit of their schools in the same manner as if such property had been granted to them for that purpose, and the said trustees of any school district, shall be enabled to hold any property which may be vested in them for the use and benefit of their school; and such property whether real or personal, shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body politic and corporate in law.

24. And be it enacted, That as soon as the revenues which may be assigned and appropriated to the encouragement and support of public instruction, shall be sufficient for commencing the munificent purposes of this act, the same shall be apportioned and distributed to each of the several counties of this state and the city of Baltimore, for the use and benefit of primary schools, as is herein before provided.

25 And be it enacted, That 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," and its several supplements, and the acts of assembly, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and seventeen, chapters sixteen and ninety-three, according to the provisions of the said acts, shall be considered as included in, and composing a part of the revenues to be assigned and appropriated for the encouragement and support of public instruction; *Provided*, That no other rule of apportionment of the funds which have heretofore been raised, or which may hereafter be raised under the provisions of said acts, than as in such acts is provided, shall be applied to said funds.

26. And be it enacted, That all the funds hereafter to be assigned and appropriated for the support and maintenance of public instruction, as relating to primary schools, shall be apportioned and distributed amongst the several counties of this state, and to the city of Baltimore, when the said city shall have established public schools either by authority delegated to the said city, or under this act, according to the ratio of white population, as ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the superintendant of public instruction, to give notice thereof in writing to each of the clerks of the county courts of such counties, setting forth the amount of money appropriated to his county, and the time when the same shall be payable to the commissioners of said county.

27. And be it enacted, That if any collector appointed under the provisions of this act, shall in any case collect more than is due, the person aggrieved shall have his remedy against such collector by suit or warrant, and if he recover, he shall have judgement for double the amount improperly and unjustly extorted from him, and costs.

28. And be it enacted, That the governor and council cause this act to be published for the information of the people, in such of the newspapers in this state, and the district of Columbia, as they think proper.

29. And be it enacted, That at the next election of delegates to the general assembly, every voter when he offers to vote, shall be required by the judges of election to state whether he is for or against the establishment of primary schools, and the said judges shall record the number of votes for and against primary schools & make return thereof to the legislature during the first week of the session, and if a majority of the said votes in any county shall be in favor of the establishment of primary schools as is therein provided for, then and in that case, the said act shall be valid for such county or counties, otherwise of no effect whatever.

30. And be it enacted, That if a majority of the votes of any county in this state, 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 that county.

By the House of Delegates, 14th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to. By order,

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, 28th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

By order, WM. KILTY, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT,
Governor. [L. S.]

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

MR. SCOTT—Feeling anxious to contribute a few thoughts to your columns, tho' a stranger, you will do me a favor by inserting the following—It relates to a subject by far too much neglected—by few valued as it ought to be—the observance of the Sabbath.

Can it, with any, be a matter of serious doubt, or of doubt at all, that God designs the observance of any day, whatever, as a Sabbath?—Let us determine, by a brief mode of reasoning, this question.—We begin by stating, that a Sabbath, or a day of sacred rest, intended for the celebration of the public worship of God, once existed. We proceed to state that it never was abolished; we conclude, that it is still obligatory to observe it—Can this reasoning be invalidate?—Not in the premises, without denying a notorious historical fact—not in the minor proposition, for it never has been shewn, that our Lord Jesus, who only had authority, did ever abolish it—The conclusion is irrefragable.—But we shall be told, that it was a Jewish institution—this is, plainly, begging the question, and contradicts the sacred records.—The Sabbath day was appointed after the six days work of creation was finished, and there are evident traces of it, observance in the family of Adam and Noah, long before the existence of the Jewish nation. But we shall be told that the seventh day was observed, and not our first day of the week.—We answer, this is not so evident; at least, some of the ablest writers think they find evidence that the *first* day of the week was originally the Sabbath, appointed by God. However, admitting, in this argument, the change of the day, this is not the abolition of the day—the year changes, but we still observe the reckoning of the year—so of the month.

The bodies at the resurrection shall be changed but they are not destroyed—change is one thing; destruction is another, very different thing. The worship of God has been in many respects, changed; is it, therefore, abolished? The 1st day of the week, all Christendom is agreed, was sanctioned by our Lord, as a Sabbath. Now for a brief examination as to the way in which this day is observed, by society.

By some it is well observed—they attend, regularly and devoutly the sanctuary, and worship, publicly, there—they return and observe the private duties of religion in their closets, and with their families—instructing their children and servants—they engage in no amusements on that day; nor allow themselves any of the indulgences of the table, or of sleep, or idle conversation.—They fill up the hours with religion—they read the Bible—meditate its truths, and endeavor to grow in grace and in knowledge.—This is as it ought to be. But there are comparatively few who conscientiously observe the Sabbath as they ought—Some will go to church in the morning, while they take the afternoon for the luxuries of the board or the glass; and sleep off the fumes of their extravagant indulgence—they allow themselves in all kinds of idle, light and sinful conversation, and pay no attention to the observance of the Sabbath within doors; others have no sabbath—they, both by precept and example, go as far as they dare, (and they are very daring) to abolish Sabbath altogether. Of these persons there is quite a variety—Some idly saunter about the streets, and are a public nuisance, on that day, by infesting the corners and avenues, in groups and crowds, while the loud laugh of impiety and their insolent behaviour to the more decent and civil members of society, interrupt the silence and the order that should reign on that day of holy rest—Others sail on the rivers that enter our great bay, and make the Lord's day mere pass time—while some of the rich ride about in their carriages, and thus waste the Sabbath in paying idle and useless visits of ceremony and fashion: Some barter and sell on that day, as by a secret and stealthy avoidance of the public eye, to which the deference of closing the front door of the shop is paid—Some sailors make it a point to start away from port on the Sabbath, and thus these Heaven-daring transgressors shew how they despise holy time—Some lawyers will write in their offices, and some merchants post accounts on that day.—Tavern keepers and tippling houses encourage travellers to break this day.—Apothecaries and physicians, and confectioners daringly violate this day, by a needless absence from the house of God—the latter without a shadow of an excuse—the former, on the plea that the sick need the opening of their shops and the whole of said time to be devoted to them.—Children and servants are permitted by their parents and masters to break this day by idle play and by trading on a small scale—and sometimes the printer's employers keep him at the press when he should be at the house of prayer.—Now must the land be made Sabbathless by such outrages? Who shall prevent.—Let the magistrates enforce the laws of the land—the parent and master join all together to suppress a dangerous and a crying sin.

Very respectfully, yours, N. S.

From New Orleans papers of the 9th ult. received at New York by the Frances, we learn that there had been two or three cases of bilious fever of a high grade in that city. The time for serious alarm had not, however, yet arrived, by two months. It was apprehended there would be many cases of fever, should the heat continue to increase and strangers remain after the falling of the river, unless those passing their first summer there should use great precautions.

The slave traders now in N. Orleans, have as yet, derived little advantage from the law, lately passed prohibiting the importation of Northern blacks on speculation. This may be attributed to the depreciation in value of one of the great staples of the country, and to the uncommon scarcity of cash, which has hindered the sale of the crowds of human flesh now seen in Chatres and other streets of the city. Should things come round again, and, our pecuniary embarrassments blow over, we may calculate upon an extensive system of smuggling in human flesh, for which the frontiers of Louisiana are peculiarly propitious.

Mount Vernon.—Our readers are apprised of the fact, that about thirty Congressional Representatives, have recently been denied admission to the grounds of Mount Vernon, whither they had gone to visit the tomb of Washington. The present proprietor of the land, it should be remembered, gave notice four years since, that he would no longer permit his estate to be a *rendezvous* for public games and sports on the Sabbath, as it had hitherto been, and in excluding one class of citizens from Sunday visits, he must necessarily extend his prohibitory censure to all, as he possessed no means, at least, should not stop to enquire into the motives or character of those who by this determination would become intruders. We stop not to question the propriety of the orders of Judge Washington; the ground is *his own*—his privacies are intruded on, he says, & his devotions disturbed by those who make the tomb of Washington, or its immediate vicinity a place of reproachful mirth—his family is annoyed in his absence, and his property defaced and injured at all times—these are the reasons assigned for the course which he has thought proper to adopt. To these grave censures, of course, the gentlemen recently excluded from a visit to the grounds are not obnoxious—they would neither injure property, nor willingly encroach upon any other right of an individual, whether exalted or humble—nor was it so considered by Judge Washington; but as he had given a special notice to every steam boat captain in that vicinity, he considered that no person had a right to make his own case an exception, especially on the *Sabbath*, when on any other day he would be properly received.

[*Sat. E. Post.*

We have received, says Noah's N. Y. Advocate, a letter from Christian Roslius and James Workman Esqrs. New Orleans, enclosing as a committee, a check for $100 for the relief of Robert S. Coffin, the Boston Bard, which will be transmitted to him at Boston.

FOREIGN.

RUSSIA.—Papers from St. Petersburgh are to the 1st of April, but they contain little that is interesting to the public. The Russian army is said to be looked on with alarm by the Czar. An article in the Journal de St. Petersburg, of 21st March, states that the Russian soldier is too idle, and in a state of peace gives his ear too readily to the insinuations of ill-disposed and innovating reformers. It adds, that the Government itself seems now inclined to attend to the subject, and a plan is said to be in contemplation to employ those mercenaries in time of peace, on works of public utility. Not a syllable is said of the Greeks or Turks in these papers; the press of Petersburg is under too strict a "surveillance."

FROM AFRICA.—The Norfolk papers received by yesterday's steamboat announce the arrival there of the ship Indian Chief, of this port, in thirty three days from Cape Messurado, the American colony on the coast of Africa. We regret to learn that Captain Cochrane died on the homeward passage. The intelligence furnished by this arrival is of the most gratifying character, to the friends of this philanthropic enterprise. The Beacon says:—

From Dr. WOODSIDES, of Baltimore, who came passenger in this ship, and from the contents of letters, politely communicated to us, we derive the cheering intelligence, that the health of the Colonists and their progress in every thing pertaining to wholesome government, to the developement of those resources in mind and morals, and to that steadfastness of purpose which are the sure indications of a successful result, afford matter of just congratulation to all who have had any agency in the establishment.

[*Balt. Amer.*

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon papers are to the 8th of April. The Regency seems perfectly established, and the Capital and Provinces tranquil. Sir William A'Court had an audience of the infanta, Isabella Maria, on the 4th, and offered to the existing government the assurance of the same support, by Great Britain, which that of the late king had received. A large British squadron remained in the Tagus.

SWEDEN.—The Swedish government have resolved to employ 60,000 rix dollars in completing several ships, and in repairing the fleet at Calscrona—viz: 17,000 in completing the Charles John; 14,000 in repairing the Dreslighoten, and 29,000 in rebuilding the Prince Oscar.—All these are ships of the line.

FRANCE.—We scarcely find a paragraph respecting the affairs of France, worth extracting.

The Concert for the benefit of the Greeks would take place on the 22nd of April. There will be 1,000 tickets at 20 francs, and 200 at ten francs. We are assured that they are taken, and that several of the performers have resolved to pay for their places. There will thus be 24,000 francs for the Greeks, for the proprietors of Vauxhall have refused to take any thing for their concert rooms.

THE GREEK WAR.—We rejoice to say that the news of the fall of Missolonghi was premature, notwithstanding the particularity with which it was given and there was reason to believe that that fortress had not surrendered at the last dates. The Paris Etoile states, upon the authority of letters from Corfu of the 25th and 26th of March, that the garrison of Missolonghi, still held out. The same letters give the details of the assault and capture of Anatoico, which correspond, in point of date, with the account we before copied from a London paper, of the alleged fall of Missolonghi.—Where the truth lies, we know not; but certain it is that the Earl of Liverpool, in the house of lords, in an answer to an inquiry respecting the letter which has been published in many of the papers, purporting to be from an English Colonel said, "the facts mentioned in the letter could not therefore be true, for it represented Missolonghi to have fallen at a time when it had certainly not fallen." It is asserted in the London papers, on the authority of a letter from France, that M. Villele had declared England, France and Austria had agreed on dictating to Turkey an arrangement with Greece, & in consequence, for the observance of neutrality, France would not allow of open contributions for the Greeks. We hope this intelligence may prove true, but the hope is a very feeble one.

MISSOLONGHI.—There are doubts expressed of the truth of the accounts from Greece, of the fall of the gallant fortress. The British minister, so late as the 22nd April, expressed his belief, in Parliament that the letter given as from the British officers who escaped, was not entitled to credit. For myself, I fear the accounts are too many and too much in detail, to admit a reasonable hope of their entire falshood.

MR. JEFFERSON.

It is stated that the principal of Mr. Jefferson's creditors is an English merchant to whom he became indebted while in public service abroad. The agents of this English house were instructed to ask only the *interest* of Mr. J. and not to demand any of the *principal*, during his lifetime, unless it should be perfectly convenient to him to meet the payment;—for the house considered him as the friend and benefactor of mankind, and they could not think of putting him to the slightest inconvenience.

We wish we could give the name of this English merchant to the world; it should be widely known and mentioned with respect and approbation.

[*N. Y. Lit. Gazette.*

Last of the Mohicans.—The London Literary Gazette, which has been remarkably fastidious in regard to American books, speaks thus of *The Last of the Mohicans*, in the number for April 1st:

"This is not the first time we have had to express our very cordial approval of Mr. Cooper's productions; and the volumes before us will, we think, do anything but diminish the just reputation of the American Novelist. Never was the character, the original and interesting character, of the native Indians so well, so truly, and so vividly drawn as in his pages. They are not heroes of romance, talking Cockney sentiment, as if taking a moonlight row in a boat from Battersea; but the real stern sons of the wood, whose wild passions, like race-horses, burst into fiercer flight for their temporary restraints: we feel their individuality. The narrative part of the present work is wrought up with unfluctuating interest; but certainly the skill with which the characters are drawn and developed, is where the author's talents have been the most strikingly successful. The English scout, alias Hawk-eye, alias La Longue Carabine, is brought into admirable contrast with the simple, yet, in his way, generous David Gamut, the psalm-singer; and these, with the young, the generous, the heroic Uncas, would of themselves be sufficient to establish the fame of any novelist. If unabating interest, vivid portraiture of character, most admirable scenic description—if these are criterions of talents, we may then most cordially recommend the *Last of the Mohicans*, to our readers."

A Farm to Rent.

TO be rented for the ensuing year that very delightful situation, STEPNEY VIEW. It is deemed unnecessary to recapitulate the numerous advantages derivable from a place located so immediately upon the water. To a careful and punctual tenant, the rent will be made moderate, and a lease not only for the next, but the subsequent year, if desired, will be given. Terms of rent &c. made known on application to

ST. GEORGE E. ROBERTS.

June 10 w

Interesting Sale.

WILL be sold at public vendue on SATURDAY 17th June, all the stock in trade, of the firm of Roberts & Muldoon, consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars, on purchasers giving their notes with approved security—sale to commence at their store house in Newmarket, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by ROBERTS & MULDOON.

June 10 1w

Cambridge Artillerists.

You are ordered to parade at your Gun House on Tuesday 4th of July next (instead of Saturday the 1st) at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, in *full uniform* with side arms in complete order, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of our Independence, after which, Dinner will be provided at the encampment, for those who will leave their names with the Secretary previous to 3d July. By order,

CHARLES W. PITT, Sec'y.

June 10 3w

Take Notice.

THAT the annual meeting of the Commissioners of the school fund for Dorchester county, will meet at Cambridge, on SATURDAY the 24th day of June, 1826, at the Court House, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of establishing schools in the different neighbourhoods throughout the county. It is particularly desirable on this occasion there should be a full meeting of the commissioners of the school fund for Dorchester county, and at least one auxiliary trustee from every school in the county should punctually attend, and all others interested in the welfare of this institution, without which it is impossible to carry into effect the benevolent designs of the legislature who passed this law. It is my opinion and it is with reluctance I give it, that if there is not a greater co operation of the commissoners of the school fund for this county, the auxiliary trustees and all other persons interested in order that equal justice should be done, to every neighbourhood in the county, in the distribution of this fund, that the fund will be withdrawn altogether.

WILLIAM W. ECCLESTON.
President of the board of Commissioners of the school fund for Dorchester county. June 10 3w

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, as Executor of his dec'd. father, Henry C. Hicks, either on bond, note or open account, are hereby requested to come forward immediately and make payment. It is hoped this notice will be attended to, as to neglect it will be giving him the trouble of bringing suits against all those who may neglect this call, it being the last. THOMAS H. HICKS.

June 10 3w

Cambridge Chron

AND
Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, June

Printed and Published by
LUTHER MARTIN S
N. E. corner of High and Poplar s

Beauchamp has been convic murder of Col. Sharp, in Ken is to be executed on the 7th of

We are authorised to state liam W. Eccleston, Esq. will an elector of the next Senate land, if his fellow citizens of county think proper to elect h

We are authorised to annou Thompson, Esq. as a candida next General Assembly.

We are authorised to sta phraim K. Wilson, Esqr. is a to represent this district in the gress of the United States.

We are authorised to anno John Smart, as a candidate to Somerset county in the next G sembly of Maryland.

FOURTH OF JUL

At a regular meeting of the Artillerists, commanded by Ca Donovan, on Saturday the 3 June, the following preamble lutions were unanimously ad

Whereas, the next 4th of J the fiftieth anniversary of Am dependence, and seems throu country to be considered a gra al Jubilee, to be celebrated than ordinary manifestations o feeling of gratitude to those wh it and joy for the glorious e incalculable advantages (whi possess) resulting from it—th

Resolved, That this compan ebrate the 4th of July, and re invite our fellow citizens bo and in the country, to unite w appropriately celebrating ou birth day.

Resolved, That the Rev. M respectfully requested to open nities of the day with pray Goldsborough, Esq. to read th tion of Independence, and Jo Esq. to deliver an address to the occasion.

Resolved, That the several uniform companies, in the c particularly invited to unite w that day.

Resolved, That the following of the company be a committe all necessary arrangements, w N. G. Eccleston, Lieut. Thom William Pattison, Charles William Mullikin, who are h structed to co-operate with an tee that may be appointed by th of Cambridge. By order.

JOHN DONOVAN
of Cambridge Art

For the Cambridge Chro

MR. SCOTT:—A practice p our town, highly reprehensibl danger with which it is attend lives of the citizens, and more ly the younger class, the whose innocent but heedless g the streets, from which it is w possible to restrain them, exp daily, to the most serious pers ries, perhaps a broken limb, o loss of life. I allude to the turning horses loose, to run wil upon the streets:—Sir, thoug done with an unoffending an less mind, as is manifest, strange circumstance, of pare selves being frequently implica obnoxious act; yet it is a pal pass on "the rights of the citize sonal security, founded in com tesy, morality and law."

The author of this remonst been immediately led to sub considerations to the serious and judgment of the citizens, the thoughtless habit of the act ed of, by witnessing, recently imminent hazard of the life of younger children (a little girl years old) who was playing on which is open to the street door, when suddenly a flock horses, running furiously, street, turned in upon the gree uing their full speed, in the ve tion of the place where she wa and but for his accidental o and exertions, she would hav evitably crushed.

Were this "*coursing of hor streets*" a solitary instance, it have been noticed in this publi but the frequent, daily recurre calls aloud for *at least an inv the sympathetic parent* to repre

I have the honor to be, si
Amicus Par

Cambridge, June 7, 1826.