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 certificate, 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 publihsed 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.]

BALTIMORE THEATRE—MR. KEAN

From the Baltimore Patriot of June 8.

Mr. Kean played Richard last night before a pretty full house. On his first appearance upon the stage, he was greeted with three rounds of applause, which he acknowledged with apparently very grateful and heartfelt salutations, but before he had time to utter a word, several persons in different parts of the house commenced hissing, screaming and beating the doors and seats with their sticks and hands. A twist of tobacco was thrown which struck Mr. Kean on the leg—nothing else was thrown during the evening. This was responded to by a general cry of 'turn 'em out—bravo Kean—go on,' &c. Upon this two placards were suspended from the boxes, on one of which was painted in large letters, "*The friends of Kean will be silent*"— on the other, "*Kean forever.*" Two or three of the disturbers were taken *vi et armis* and thrust out of the house. The opposition then seemed to decline a further experiment of seeing which 'could do the other the most harm' as there appeared 'a most fearful odds against them.' A very decided majority of the audience were either neutrals, or friends to Kean and wished to see the play, or were determined to put down all opposition. Accordingly the neutrals were silent, and some young men, *warm* friends of Kean, took it upon themselves to rid the house of all *hissers* and opponents, in the execution of which there were a goodly number of *settees*. With the exception of "the spilling a little claret," we believe no bodily harm was done. The noise within, the windows being all open on account of the heat, was heard at a considerable distance; this very naturally collected together a very large assemblage of spectators, we should think not less than 3000, in front of the Theatre; and when the master spirits within began to "turn them out," some disaffected in the street began to pelt the windows with stones and other missiles—but before two dozen panes of glass were broken, the Mayor of the city arrived with the watchmen and bailiffs, and all was quiet without. By this prompt and energetic performance of his duty the Mayor probably saved the property of private citizens from injury, and the city from the opprobrium of a riot. And we take pleasure in the reflection, that the command to disperse was promptly obeyed by the persons collected, no one, we believe, offering sufficient resistance to make it necessary to take him into custody. This disposition of subordination is creditable to our citizens, and shows, that though they may be zealous, and even mistaken in the object of their zeal, they have a due sense of the respect they owe to themselves and the civil authorities.

There has been but one death of a male adult in the town of Newport, R. I. since the 7th march last—in a population of 8000 inhabitants.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE.

The next fourth of July will complete the first half century since the declaration of American Independence, and the first year of American Jubilee. It is desirable that our citizens should, on that day, give some peculiar demonstrations of gratitude to Heaven, for the rich and numberless blessings which we are permitted quietly to enjoy.

It has been proposed, in different parts of the country, that there should be an universal celebration throughout our land; that all common labour should be suspended; that the people, old and young, should assemble to testify their joy; that orations should be pronounced, bells rung, trumpets blown, cannons fired, bonfires kindled, till one extremity of the republic shall resound to the other with shouts of acclamation and joyous revelry.

This project will unquestionably be gratifying to the idle, the gay, the dissipated; but we fondly hope, that, amidst all the degeneracy of the times, there remain in our population sufficient sobriety and love of order, to restrain them from a compliance with these puerile and extravagant proposals. We should rejoice to see some national expression of joy, and fully believe the day will be more generally celebrated than it has ever been. But should the plan, above alluded to, be adopted, the scene might resemble a Hindoo festival, but should be unfit for a Christian people. The day might be passed in riotous mirth, but we fear that God the Author of our blessings would be forgotten. Processions, guns, bonfires, music, and feasting, may awaken sentiments of false patriotism in the bosom of thousands, and give them an attachment to republican institutions, that will tolerate and encourage such excesses; but the general effect will unavoidably be demoralizing, and will be deplored by all who love their country, and cherish an affection for its dearest interests.

We have touched upon this subject, for the sake of expressing a wish that it may be taken into serious consideration by the Christian churches. Let the next Fourth of July be religiously celebrated. Let it be a day of public thanksgiving to God for all the privileges which we enjoy, and for the prosperity which has, for fifty years, attended our civil and religious institutions. And, where it can consistently be done, we would say, let collections be taken up in the different places of religious worship, to aid the efforts of the American Colonization Society.

[*Col. Star.*

CREEK TREATY.

The Georgia newspapers have opened in full cry against the late Creek Treaty. That the people of that State would be satisfied, or will be satisfied, until they have obtained full possession of all the Indian lands within the limits of Georgia, nobody who has observed the progress of the controversy, can have supposed. As it is, the last treaty gives them five sixths of the whole, and they are as far from being satisfied, as when the treaty of the Indian Springs was annulled. There is something disgusting in the remorseless avidity with which they pursue their prey—it seems scarcely to belong to civilized man. No allowance whatever is made for the difficulties which the Government of the United States has had to encounter in its negociations with the Creeks—or for the natural attachment which these poor people feel for the land of their fathers & their own nativity. The people of Georgia will not remember that these Indians cannot be compelled to sell their country, and that the United States, having recognized their right of sovereignty in the soil, are forced to act as with independent nations. Like Shylock, they demand their bond, and seem willing to enforce its penalty, even at the cost of civil war. In vain has the government strove in good faith to fulfil its covenant to the state of Georgia—in vain has it assured the state, that this is all which it is possible to get from the Indians without a resort to the bayonet—in vain has the House of Representatives, with the exception of the Georgia and Alabama Delegation, unanimously expressed their approbation of the treaty last made, and thus rescued the Government from all imputation of blame:—Georgia will not be appeased—she must have all the land—nothing less will satisfy her.

Like a froward child, the more that is done to satisfy her, the more angry and outrageous she gets—and like a froward child, we hope she will be left to cry herself into a good humour. Her complaints of what is done, and what is not done, are alike unreasonable—and if it were possible to obtain for her the much coveted land, the concession would be ascribed to intimidation at her threats, and not to the wish of discharging the obligation which the Government has incurred for her. Every moderate man must feel disgust at the exorbitancy of her demands, the violence and disregard to the harmony of the Union, with which she has pursued them, and the ingratitude with which she has repaid every effort of the Government to accommodate her wishes. Sympathy for the Indians, thus virtually compelled to sell their native country, and the tombs of their fathers, all must feel. Sympathy for Georgia, in her defeated expectations of grasping the Creek land in her boundaries, none can feel.—*Richmond Whig.*

Nathan Morse, and P. E. Foucher, are the opposing candidates of Mr. Livingston for the twentieth Congress of the U. States, for the state of Louisiana.

AGRICULTURE.—The annual exhibition of domestic animals, agricultural machinery and implements, and household manufactures, was held week before last, by the Maryland Agricultural Society. With the exception of horses and sheep, the exhibition is said to have been inferior to previous ones. An invitation to the President of the United States, was transmitted by the Board of Trustees, to which the following reply was received:—

J. S. SKINNER, ESQ.—Corresponding Secretary to the Maryland Agricultural Society, Baltimore.

Washington, May 31, 1826.

SIR—I pray you to have the goodness to present to the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, the assurance of my sensibility to their obliging invitation to attend at the Cattle Show and Exhibition of domestic manufactures, and my regret at being unable to avail myself of it. To which be pleased to add my congratulations to the Society upon the success which has attended their exertions to promote the agricultural interest of the country, and my best wishes for its continuance.

Accept my respectful salutations.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The United States Gazette relates the following anecdote, illustrating the conscientious feelings of some of the members of Congress.

"It has already been stated, that on Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, it was found necessary to despatch the sergeant-at-arms to compel the members to come into the legislative hall, in order to form a quorum necessary towards witnessing the signature of the speaker to a particular bill; and when these truant members were brought in, it was also necessary, by parliamentary usages, that they should make an apology for their absence. One very worthy personage, whose name and place of residence were mentioned to us, plead that he could not conscientiously sit in a legislative hall and transact public business on the Sabbath. The excuse was graciously received, though not without a smile when the sergeant-at-arms mentioned that he had brought the worthy gentleman out of an oyster cellar.

"A DOG—A SENATOR:—"

Among the freaks performed by the Senator from Virginia, on his way down the Delaware—and they were many and curious—in the ship Alexander, we note the following. Captain Baldwin had given express orders that no dog should be admited on board. This order was disobeyed. A woman, in the steerage, contrived to get her dog on board, & orders were promptly given by the Capt. that the dog should be sent ashore in the Pilot Boat. Now was the time for the chivalric interference of the Senator. He went into the steerage, found the owner of the dog, bought "the pretty creature" for five dollars, and brought it on deck in his arms. It was in vain he was asked to give it up to be put ashore in the Pilot Boat, and therefore orders were given that if the dog was not promptly given up to be sent ashore, he should be seized by violence and thrown overboard. Mr. Randolph now thought proper to submit—he gave up "the pretty creature"—it was put on board the Pilot Boat and peace was restored. How long it was preserved we may hereafter make known.—*Dem. Press.*

From the New York National Advocate.

THE NEGROES.—The increasing insolence of the blacks in this city is a subject of universal complaint. The discontented runaway blacks from the southern states have been for years gradually congregating in this city, where they do little more than corrupt the few good and make the bad worse. A custom prevails with the negroes of this city, which among others, is daily increasing the bad feelings between the blacks and whites, and that is the practice of driving, and sometimes with force, the whites off the public walks, to hustle and beat them at night, and particularly the treatment of white females, who have been frequently intentionally insulted with the grossest expressions in presence of husband and parents.

A few nights ago a party followed a gentleman in this city, who had resisted an attempt to put him off the side walk; on arriving at a dark place he was assailed by a crowd of them and severely handled; one of the negroes knocked out the gentleman's teeth, and another bruised his head in a shocking manner.

These things are getting common.—It will not be long before these same men will proceed to murder—then, and perhaps *not till then*, will the whites be excited; but if this should once happen, N. York will record a day of horror that has seldom been witnessed in a civilized country.

Literary.—George Winchester, and Richard B. Magruder, esqrs. have issued proposals for publishing Reports of cases argued and terminated in the high court of chancery of the state of Maryland.—This will be a valuable acquisition.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton's second vol. of Debates in Congress, to contain a full report of the principal debates and incidents of last session, a copy of the laws passed, a list of the members of congress and of the principal state papers received during the session, will be speedily put to press.—Price $5.

Florida.—A writer in the Pensacola Gazette warmly advocates the propriety of uniting the territory of West Florida to the state of Alabama. He states that the whole population of Florida is less than 10,000, and that the present generation will be in their graves before Florida will become an independent state. He states that by the contemplated union, Florida will immediately enjoy all the blessings of independence, and that the fine harbor afforded by Pensacola will be plentiously supplied by a productive and luxuriant back country

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Baltimore American contains extracts from Liverpool papers to the 29th and London to the 27th of April inclusive. The declaration of Lord Liverpool, who, in reply to a question put by Lord Grosvenar, announced the determination of the government to maintain a neutrality in the war between the Greeks and Turks,—is at the present juncture peculiarly important, because it gives us the decided course of policy which the English government are determined to adopt. The rumours of assassinations, the probable fall of Missolonghi, will not move England from her neutral quietude. There is an end of all hopes of the Grecians of assistance from that quarter; whatever butcheries may be committed, the English cabinet will not interfere. Whether the Emperor Nicholas is prepared to follow in the wake of London policy—prepared to see his brother christians butchered by the ferocious musselmen, remains still to be seen. The Grecian sons of liberty are now driven to the wall in defence of their freedom. One Christian power and perhaps two, are determined to see as cold spectators the butchery go on.—We cannot expect that, with the exception of Russia, any other European power will dare to act in this contest different from the decision of the English cabinet.

Another item of intelligence is that the Duke of Wellington had reached Berlin, on his return from St. Petersburg. From this it would appear that either the object of the Duke's mission to the Russian Court, was not what it was supposed to have been, or that he has completely failed in his attempt. It was said that he was instructed to require the co-operation of the Russian cabinet with that of England, in an attempt to obtain the independence of Greece. The Duke has returned from his mission, and Lord Liverpool declares the determination of the English government to remain neuter in this contest.

The intelligence with regard to Missolonghi continues to be of vague, indistinct and contradictory character. There is too strong a probability that this fortress will fall, but its fall will be glorious. There will be of course another scene of mangling and butchering—men, women and children will be made the victims of Ottoman fury, and their heads will be transported to Constantinople.

SUMMARY.

It is stated that there are 142 regiments of militia in the state of Pennsylvania, which at an average of 500 men each make an aggregate military force of about 71,000 men.

Canfield's last Lottery Gazette announces that the splendid lottery for the benefit of the University of Maryland will positively be drawn on the 30th of this month.

It has been ascertained that twelve hundred young gentlemen were prepared for the profession of Medicine, six hundred for law, and five hundred for the ministry, the last year in the United States.

The celebrated Dr. Percival, has issued a Prospectus for the publication of a weekly Literary paper, in Boston.

The price of Flour at Cincinnati, on the 23d ult. was, from the waggons, $3 62; in store, $2 75 cents.

Doctor Holly, late President of Transylvania University, is about to take a tour through Europe, with about half a dozen young gentlemen of Lexington under his charge, for which they are to pay him $1500 each.

Dr. Ezra Baker, of Wabash county, Illinois, exported 80 barrels of Castor Oil, made from beans which grew in his neighborhood last year.

Com. Rogers, with his squadron, arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th of April, in 14 days from Port Mahon, all well.

Vanderly's splendid picture of Ariadne, which is at present exhibited at Richmond, Va. was lately pronounced by the venerable sage of Monticello the most beautiful painting he had ever seen.

A letter from Vera Cruz, under date of 26th April, states that it was becoming very sickly—from 50 to 100 persons were dying daily, and many foreigners had fallen victims to the fever.

The best thing which can be administered to persons who have taken poison, in causing its ejection from the stomach, is a strong mixture of soap and water given in as large quantities as possible

THE CHRONICL
AND EASTERN SHORE
ADVERTISER.
Cambridge, SATURDAY, June 17,
Printed and Published by
LUTHER MARTIN SCOTT
N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets.

THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CHESTER COUNTY WILL SIT ON DAY THE 26TH OF JUNE.

THE CROPS.

Harvest has commenced in this bourhood, and we are pleased to that the crops of small grain wil out much better than was anticipa and as far as our information ex through the county, the prospec equally flattering; with the except some fields that were sown earl suffered by the fly. *Corn*, notwith ing the long continued drought, ha markably healthy appearance. and *vegetables* continue to suffe for want of rain.

THE JUBILEE.

The committee of arrangeme nounce that the following regu have been adopted relative to th bration of the Fourth of July.

The Cambridge Artillerists wi national salute at sun-rise.

The military will form the line o'clock, and at half past ten m the church. Seats will be reser the ladies and the military.

The bell will be rung at half o'clock, and the exercises of commence at 11 o'clock.

After which the military will f march to the encampment near t

The day will close by a grand al salute from the artillery.

N. G. Eccleston, Thomas White, Wm. Pattison, } Com'te. } Charles Wm. M B. Gold

We are requested to state tha Brown, Esq. of Somerset coun candidate for the next house gates of Maryland.

Commodores Bainbridge and the Navy Board, are on a tour tion of the Navy Yards of the Department. After inspecting New York, Charleston, and Po they will visit the Navy estab at Sackett's harbor.

FROM GREECE.—*Impor glorious.*—It was a maxim am Romans, never in the most dis ods of their history to despair public, and with what delight a renovation of this maxim in Missolonghi. We had read, Baltimore American,) of carn butchery, and slavery, inflicte gallant Greeks by their cru morseless tyrants—detailed ac the slaughter—the number m and the number sold into capti this was opposed the declaratio Liverpool, pronouncing this forgery, which only seemed to nate an inevitable event. Ho joiced are we to be able to lay readers the intelligence that declared again for the Greeks Turkish butchers are driven grace from before the walls of ghi—That Ibrahim Pacha is wounded—that the flag of fre waves in proud defiance on t —that Greece is united, and tion swarming into the mar with the cry of "liberty or d far as we can judge, it seem ed by divine Providence th pressed but brave people shou ed accomplish their own deli England has avowed her neu there is no decisive evidence has not followed her example umphant battle may render ous aid unnecessary. It will a confident spirit, that the disdain to make any call w foreign aid. Christian powe blush for their conduct. Turkish tyranny has gone by cent fades, and the Christian umphant. It is hazarding say, now, that Greece is fighting single handed not o Turks but with their Egypt rates.

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