# CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE

"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG." AND E. Shore Advertiser.

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TERMS:

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In all cases where the number of insertions is not limited, advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All Communications addressed to the Editor must come POST PAID, otherwise they will not be attended to.

*** No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.


## LAWS OF MARYLAND.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

### AN ACT.

To amend the Constitution and form of government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.

Whereas it has been represented to this general assembly, that a numerous class of voters on the North side of Wicomico creek, and also in the neighborhoods of Dublin and Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of the middle district of Somerset county, by reason of their remote location from the place of holding elections, are virtually deprived of the privilege of voting, which according to the spirit of the constitution, is designed to be extended to every free white male citizen of this state, and is intended to be secured by the bill of rights; for remedy whereof,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the election district in Somerset county, lately called and known as number two, or the middle district, shall be further subdivided, and that two additional election districts shall be established therein; one of which shall be made convenient to the voters on the north side of Wicomico creek, and the other shall be at or near Dublin or Cokesbury, on the eastern borders of the said district.

2. And be it enacted, That in case this act shall be confirmed as required by the constitution, and form of government, the levy court of Somerset county shall be, and they are hereby required to appoint three commissioners, who, or a majority of them, shall proceed to subdivide the said district, and to select and appoint suitable places for holding elections on the north side of Wicomico creek, and in the neighborhoods of Dublin or Cokesbury as aforesaid, having due regard to population, extent of territory, and the convenience of voters.

3. And be it enacted, That the commissioners who shall be appointed by the levy court in virtue of this act, shall meet at the town of Princess Anne, on the 1st Monday of May next, succeeding the confirmation of this act, as required by the constitution and form of government or within ten days thereafter, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and the said commissioners may adjourn from time to time, and from place to place, until they shall have performed and completed the several duties required of them by this act; and the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby required on or before the first day of July next, after their meeting as aforesaid, to make out and deliver to the clerk of the county aforesaid, a plain and accurate description in writing, of the limits, boundaries and designation of each district so created and laid off, certified under their hands and seals, & the said clerk shall make a fair record thereof amongst the records of the county aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners be, and they hereby are authorised and required to adjust and limit the quantum of compensation, to be allowed to the proprietor or proprietors of the place of holding elections in each of the said election districts, if any compensation shall be required by the said proprietor or proprietors, and the same to certify as aforesaid.

5. And be it enacted, That for the performance of the duties required of the said commissioners by this act, and for the places of holding elections, if any compensation shall be claimed, the levy court shall make allowance and the same shall levy upon the county, to be collected and paid as other county charges are collected and paid; *Provided*, that the said commissioners shall not receive a sum exceeding two dollars each per diem, for each and every day they may severally be engaged in the proper duties of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That after the confirmation of this act, the levy court of Somerset county, shall according to the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and five, chapter ninety seven, appoint three persons in each of the said districts, residents therein, who or such of them as shall attend, shall be the judge or judges of elections for the district for which he or they shall have been appointed as aforesaid, and the judges so appointed, shall have, hold and exercise the same powers & authorities, and be subject to the same penalties, and be entitled to the same pay as the judges of elections in Somerset county, now exercise and are entitled and subject to: *Provided*, That the compensation to be allowed for the services of the said judges and of the clerks by them to be appointed, shall not exceed two dollars per diem, which compensation shall be levied and paid as aforesaid.

7. And be it enacted, That all laws now in force, not inconsistent with this act, shall be and remain in force; and all provisions repugnant to this act shall be and the same are declared to be repealed, upon the confirmation of this act.

8. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs; in such case, this act and the alterations in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part and constitute, and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, and every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with or contrary thereto, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

By the House of Delegates 11th day of February, 1826.—read and assented to.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, Cl'k.

By the Senate, 13th day of February, 1826.—read and assented to. By order,
WM. KILTY, Cl'k.

JOS. KENT,
Governor. [L. S.]

## SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester county court, in Chancery sitting, will be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY the 21st day of July next, at the Court-house door, at Snow Hill, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.—All the real estate lying and being situate in Worcester county, whereof Smith Horsey, late of said county, died, seized and possessed, consisting of the following parts of tracts and parcels—viz.

The houses & lots in Snow Hill, at present occupied by Mrs. Rhoda Bishop and the Rev. David Dailey, adjoining each other and described on the town plat as Lot No. 81.

ALSO—Parts of the tracts of land called Cedar-Grove and Bantry, lying on the sea side, and containing about two hundred and fifty acres.

ALSO—Part of the tract of land called Convenience, lying on the Pocomoke river, about one mile from Snow Hill, containing about 164 acres.

ALSO—Part of the tract of land called Neighbourhood, situate in Synapuxent neck, containing about 74 acres.

ALSO—A parcel of River Swamp, lying on the Pocomoke river, adjoining the lands of Messrs. John E. Hayward and John Date, being part of the tract of land called Good in-Time, containing about 33 acres. The terms of sale prescribed by the decree require that each purchaser shall give a bond with approved security for the amount of his purchase, to be on interest from the day of sale, and allow him a credit of twelve months for the payment; and authorise the Trustee after the receipt of the whole purchase money from any purchaser, to execute a deed to him for the property sold.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the said Smith Horsey, to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof into the office of the clerk of Worcester county court, within six months from the day of sale,

SAMUEL R. SMITH,
June 24 3w Trustee.

## DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Joseph & John Stewart at Wappa Manda, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 13th of June 1826.

## THE NEXT LOTTERY.

*ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,*

By which the holder of Two Tickets, or Two Shares, will be *certain of obtaining at least* ONE PRIZE, *and may draw* THREE.

**Grand STATE LOTTERY**

Of MARYLAND, No. 7—under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. The drawing will be completed in ONE DAY, and will take place in Baltimore,

**On Wednesday the 12th July.**

HIGHEST PRIZE
**30'000 DOLLARS.**
*Brilliant Scheme.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $30,000 | is | $30,000 |
| 1 | " | 10,000 | is | 10,000 |
| 2 | " | 5,000 | is | 10,000 |
| 10 | " | 1,000 | is | 10,000 |
| 10 | " | 500 | is | 5,000 |
| 30 | " | 100 | is | 3,000 |
| 50 | " | 50 | is | 2,500 |
| 200 | " | 20 | is | 4,000 |
| 250 | " | 10 | is | 2,500 |
| 500 | " | 6 | is | 3,000 |
| 20,000 | " | 4 | is | 80,000 |
| 21,054 | Prizes; | - - - - | | $160,000 |

**Not one Blank to a Prize!**

All payable in CASH, which, *as usual* at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the *MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN:*

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
Halves, - - 2 50 | Eighths, 0 62

To be had in the greatest variety of No's. Odd and Even, at

**COHEN'S**

Lottery and Exchange office, No. 114, Market street, Baltimore;

Where two shares of the 25,000 dollar prize—and two quarters of the 10,000 dollar prize—and also the 5,000 dollar prize; all drawn in the Grand State Lottery on the 10th ult. have already been presented and paid, and where the great and magnificent

CAPITAL PRIZE OF

**100,000 DOLLS**

In the Grand State Lottery a few weeks ago, was sold in shares (one half and two quarters,) ALL TO DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and where more capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

☞ *Be particular in directing to*
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
BALTIMORE.

*** COHEN'S "Gazette and Lottery Register," will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain the complete List of Prizes, it will be forwarded GRATIS to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it

June 3 w

## FARMS.

To be rented for either grain or money, three Farms in Blackwater, in good order and conveniently situated.—Good and punctual tenants can have these Farms at a lower rate than any lands in this neighbourhood have heretofore rented at. THO'S. I. H. ECCLESTON.

June 10 w

## FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the FARM near Cambridge, on which Solomon Wilson now lives. For terms apply to THOS. COOK, Cambridge.

June 24 3w

## Twenty-five dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Friday the 9th of this month (June) *A negro man named JACK*, about 22 years old, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, very black, well set, with a broad face; rather pleasing when spoken to; is remarkably fond of music and undertakes to play on the fife; his clothing not known. Whoever shall apprehend said Jack and secure him so that I get him, shall receive the above reward, if taken in the county, and if out of the county, fifty dollars.

GEORGE LAKE.

June 17 w

## Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at the Chronicle office.

## 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

## April Term, 1826.

Ordered by Dorchester county Court, that the report and sale made by James Brown, Trustee, for the benefit of the creditors of Daniel Caulk, an insolvent debtor, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the second Monday of August next. Provided a copy of this order be set up at the Court house door in Cambridge, three weeks at least before said mentioned day. It is further ordered that the creditors exhibit their claims to the Clerk of this court by said day, and like notice to be given to them as before mentioned. True Copy,

Test, E. RICHARDSON, Cl'k.

July 1 3w

## Stop the Runaway!!

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 27th June last, a negro girl named ———. She is about five feet high, dark complexion, thick lips, and has had one of her finger nails mashed, which may be easily observed. Whosoever apprehends said negro girl, and delivers her to me, shall receive a reward of $40, if taken in the county, and $50 if out of the county. JOSIAH HUDSON.

Drawbridge, Dorchester county.

July 1 3w

## Medical Society.

The members composing the Medical Society of Dorchester county, are particularly requested to convene in Cambridge, on the 2d Monday in this month, (July)—The object of the meeting involves great interest, & due regard is earnestly solicited to this notice.

July 1 2w

*For the Cambridge Chronicle.*

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

### No. 3.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

"Chastened liberty lives in the voluntary choice of an enlightened people, while arbitrary power depends for its existence upon the slavish fear of an ignorant multitude."

Having adverted, in a previous number to a proposition before Congress, to apportion the avails of the public lands, amongst the states for the support of common schools, I am induced to employ the strong arguments of an able memoir, upon that subject, to enforce the subject of these essays.

It is truly said that a Government like ours, not only depends for its energy & action, but for its very existence, upon the will of the people—They, and they only, can alter or abolish it—Are the rights of men, or of property understood, or respected, by the ignorant? Certainly not—Or where is the human character the most degraded? We have too many instances, daily, before us to want an answer to this inquiry. And the evil cries aloud for remedy.

Will it not follow from the natural operation and effect of the state's munificence, as contemplated by the late law of public instruction, that the ignorant & poor will be aided and enlightened; that the wise and rich will be valued and protected; and that all the blessings of free government will be understood and appreciated? A good system of Primary Schools, as a nursery of youth, is the universal and effectual means of diffusing knowledge, of promoting industry and dispensing freely the various benefits of social order and human happiness. Such a system will impart efficient aid and education to many who would otherwise remain in grovelling poverty and hopeless ignorance—"It will diffuse in the quickest and cheapest mode, the greatest stock of useful knowledge"—and it may be stated, as a fact, that 'no where has common education made any considerable progress without the aid of government'—There is, unhappily, a 'prevailing indifference among the illiterate to the cultivation of the mind—and were it not so, the poor man, if educated, could rarely instruct his children, because his time is necessarily occupied in earning their bread; and the ignorant man although rich, could not do it, because he is himself untaught'—If there be men amongst us, esteemed rich, who would oppose the principle of extending learning to the common people, it must be admitted that such men are, either unfriendly to our form of government, or grossly ignorant of their best policy and true interest, as the very existence of our institutions is based upon that principle; and as in proportion to the amount of property, is the protection of that interest to be estimated, so, in the like degree are they concerned in the general intelligence of the common people—Would it therefore be wise, or politic, in such a government to permit the great body of the people to remain illiterate and debased—The proper subjects of wily intrigue and vaulting ambition?' Who will answer this affirmatively—we may hope—none—for all must know, that 'ignorance is the bane of liberty,' and treason is its natural offspring—Are we not then, bound in duty to our common country, and more particularly to the poor and ignorant, to supply the means of free instruction to every child throughout the land—that each may have an opportunity of acquiring knowledge, and of understanding his obligations as well to man, as to God?—We surely are—That 'there are heads and hearts among us waiting for instruction, cultivation and improvement,' none will deny—and that we possess abundant means without recourse to any, sensible, burthens upon the property of the state cannot be questioned—Then why postpone an operation so replete with public good and private happiness—so essential in very truth, to the actual permanency of our constitution; and the general prosperity of our population?

"The young mind and heart expanded, enlightened and disciplined, in primary schools, will grow brighter and sounder by age—The impassable rampart to our liberties must be composed of intelligent heads and sound hearts—Our panoply, in peace or war, must be the heaving bosoms and vigorous arms of enlightened and virtuous freemen"—shall we not, then afford to all, especially to the ignorant and destitute, the means sufficient to obtain the rudiments of education in common schools—That the labouring poor and handicraftsmen may be informed?—Is knowledge, power? Or does our power, or do our liberties depend upon the will of the people?—And shall we not instruct the people that they may know the value of freedom, and thence become its best defenders—Or shall we withhold the light of knowledge, and from the effect of our cold neglect, or culpability, leave them in mental degredation, the ready tools of some insidious conspiration or bold and baneful treachery—And might not the sufferance of such neglect under present times and circumstances, be justly charged upon the wise and wealthy of our state, as a great and crying sin—a criminal omission, not only against the immediate welfare of the poor and ignorant, but more affecting the vital essence of our constitution.—with respect to schools, or the present state of our literature, although it cannot be said that we are absolutely "stagnating in ignorance and immorality," yet, when compared with New England and New York, we are low indeed and far behind. And when looking at our immediate neighbors—the liberal provisions of the Carolinas, of Georgia, of the Western states, and even the munificent appropriation of the Creek Indians, we have too much cause to be ashamed.

I have heard with pain and mortification the repeated opinions of eastern men upon this subject. They seem to consider us as too ignorant, and that our people are too degraded to adopt or receive the practical benefits of a general system of common schools—but I count this a gross slander, & shall expect with perfect faith, that no county of this state at the next election for that purpose, by a "majority of votes against the establishment of primary schools," will justify an opinion so abhorrent to intelligence, and offensive to the feelings of all who are worthy of the rights of freemen; but, that on the contrary, the strong voice, at every poll, will carry with it to the Legislature, a distinct instruction, imperative and irresistable, to provide the needful as commanded by the people; and I feel assured that our highest hopes will be realised and gratified.

The apprehension of taxes, or assessments upon the counties, anticipated to follow, from the operation of the newsystem, is without cause, & it comes with an ill grace from distant or interior sections. The entire support and pay of teachers, being disbursed from the general treasury will bring amongst us a mass of money, and aid, essentially, our circulation. We shall receive dollars where we pay dimes. Can it be necessary to repeat a fact so apparent and demon-

## Maryland:

*Dorchester County Orphans' Court, June 13, 1826.*

On application of *William Wiles*, Adm'r. of *Margaret Maguire*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of *three successive weeks*, in the newspaper printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed, this 13th day of June in the year of our Lord, 1826.

SEAL.

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills for Dorch'r. co.

IN obedience to the law and the order of the honourable Orphan's court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice that the subscriber of Dorchester county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Margaret Maguire*, late of Dorchester county deed. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of Dec. 1826, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of June, anno domini, 1826.

WILLIAM WILES, Adm'r.
of Margaret Maguire, dec'd.

☞ All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment. June 17 3w

## Maryland:

*Dorchester County Orphans' Court, June 13, 1826.*

On application of *William G. Lecompte*, Adm'r. cum testamento annexo, of *John North*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of *three successive weeks*, in the newspaper printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my Hand and the Seal of my Office affixed, this 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1826.

SEAL.

Wm. W. ECCLESTON,
Reg'r. of Wills for Dorch'r co.

IN obedience to the law and the order of the Honourable Orphans' court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John North*, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of Dec. 1826, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of June, A. D. 1826.

WM. G. LECOMPTE, Adm'r.
C. T. A. of John North, dec'd.

††† All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

June 17 3w

## A CARD.

**ROBERT N. MARTIN,**

Has removed to Cambridge and opened his office in the front room of Mr. Donovan's house. He continues to practice in Somerset and Worcester counties. june 3 4w

## DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Joseph & John Stewart at Wappa Manda, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 13th of June 1826.

June 17 3w*

## Take Notice.

That the annual meeting of the Commissioners of the school fund for Dorchester county, will be held at Cambridge, on TUESDAY 15th of August, 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 in 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 4w

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