strable? But, in any event, the needful funds will be inconsiderable and insignificant when compared with the great good to flow from it. Eighty thousand children will be annually trained up to knowledge and usefulness, to be the bone and sinew of the body politic, at an expense so little felt, as to seem like a boon from some unseen hand. With high respect,

Littleton Dennis Teackle.

Somerset co'ty. June 17, 1826.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS—No. 4.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

"Ubi Scientia ibi libertas"

"The general extension of education is the best assurance of free government, the public prosperity will keep pace with the progress of literature—Science and freedom will march hand and hand—Science will disclose the blessings of liberty, and freedom encourage sober reflection and beneficial research—whilst ignorance debases man, and prepares his mind for subjugation and disgrace."

The giant of literature, in his justly celebrated tale of *Rasselas*, through the poet Imlac, in answer to the inquiry of an Eastern Prince, with reference to the power of the Europeans, says, "*They are more powerful than We, because THEY ARE WISER*—KNOWLEDGE *will always predominate over ignorance, as man governs the other animals.*"—This is a truth self evident and undeniable—because of the greater extension of literature, and the consequent comparative depression of despotism, that the states of Europe are more enlightened & more powerful than those of Asia. And possessing as we do, the happiest form of free government, under which the lowest and most obscure of our citizens may, of right, aspire to the highest and most dignified appointment, it becomes the policy, and obvious duty of our Legislators and men of influence to employ their wisdom in devising plans, and providing means, to extend the blessings of useful knowledge to every child throughout the state—That every bud and gem of genius may be expanded, or emerged from dust&degradation—For we may well accord with a genuine poet in believingthat

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear,
Full many a flow'r has bloom'd to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air."

The just and appropriate remarks of the learned author of the *Old Bachelor* occur in the prosecution of this subject—In detailing the views of a correspondent, he says, in substance, it is owing in a great degree to the *ignorance of the common people* that our gentlemen have the direction of our public affairs, without any great deal of knowledge;—and this puts me in mind of a story I heard some years ago—I was at the house of a very worthy man, and several others were there—they were talking of the great *want of learning among the common people*, and of the *necessity of something being done by the Legislature*—The question was about the removal of the seat of Government, then under discussion in the Assembly, and after several very good speeches had been made, an ignorant member rose, and went on for a short time, stammering and blundering, until at length he said—"Some gentlemen *rejected* this bill because it was not *constitutionable*—for his part he did not know whether it was very *constitutionable*, but he would vote for it, because itwould *tolerate* some *ingrievances* which *aggrafied* his *constitutes* very much." At this the whole house was in commotion. He further proceeds—"But many people say that the greater part of us are too poor to educate our own children"—This however, in many cases, may be owing to the want of a proper desire for it.

"A year or two ago several of us employed a school master to teach our children, and as he was thought to be better than the common run, we agreed to give him as high as fifteen dollars a scholar; but some refused to send their children, saying the *price* was too high. As I was going to town one day, I met one of these men coming home with one of his negroes driving a cart—we stopped to speak to each other, and after a while, I told him I was sorry to hear that he did not intend to encourage our school—He said he was really sorry, but that he had a large family to maintain. I tried, however, to convince him that he was very able,but he seemed to think that he knew his own ability, and the interest of his family better than I did—so I could not prevail with him. On looking into his cart, I saw a nice pair of half boots, and asked him whose they were—He said he had bought them at the price of nine dollars, for his son Harry, a lad of 16, and spoke, warmly, against the extravagant price that such things had got up to—I next asked him what pretty flowered thing that was I saw in his cart—He said it was what they called a *bang*-box, and well they might, for that and what was in it had cost him a *banging* price—that nothing would do for his daughter Lucy but a fine bonnet—Observing a cask in his cart, I asked him if he had got a dram along too—O yes, he said, and he thought he had got a pretty good bargain, for it was warranted at least three years old. Neighbour, said I, smiling, now suppose you had let alone buying those boots and that bonnet—Harry and Lucy are too young to be looking out for sweet hearts, and some cheaper thing might have done for them yet awhile—and as for the brandy, although it is a very good thing, if used cautiously, it is dangerous to have too much to do with it; and I believe we are all as well,or better, without it; and the money you have given for these luxuries would have paid for all your children at our school for a whole year." Now, all this was good advice and full of wisdom, as applied to the old, expensive and defective course of country schools, and the *mistaken notion of expense* has been urged against the general and improved plan of public education,when the truth is, and the experience of many years has fully demonstrated and established it, that 'the cost of instruction in primary schools for all the youth of every grade & every sex, will not exceed 67 cents on each member of community, and that not one in a hundred would pay as much for the improved instruction of all their children as they now pay for the precarious teaching of a single one. The fact is worthy of repetition—Yet with the light of knowledge derived from actual practice and long experience, blazing upon us from the East, and from the North—there are found among us those who *grudge the common diffusion of this blessing*—The man of sordid disposition and arbitrary temper, whose soul resides within his purse—proud of his vaunted, or presumed wisdom, conceives it to be his policy to withhold intelligence *from the poor*, that he may have the advantage of their labour at his own price and on his own terms—Whilst the man of liberal sentiments & generous feeling, is more delighted in the free and general extension of useful learning to all the people, that the whole country may be enriched by the improvement of all its intellectual treasures; that every latent spark of genius may be drawn forth, and, in fine, that all the essentials of social enjoyment may be enhanced to the utmost verge allowed to man. And, unhappily, there are some others, well esteemed in the common concerns of life, who, having acquired a good education in some public institution, consider it right to monopolize and reserve its blessings amongst themselves—In the delusions of self love, they cannot see the equal claim of the very poorest individual; and in the indulgence of a short sighted and mistaken view, they are unable to appreciate the actual source of their elevation—for which, in fact, they are indebted to the great mass of the common people—the *bone* and *sinew* of the land—the very *rampart of our liberty.*

The sage of Sparta considered the establishment of schools as the highest concernment of legislation—He considered children as the peculiar property of the state, and that the charge of their education became the province and primary duty of sovereign power—And Lycurgus was surely right, for as knowledge is the force of power, of public wealth and private happiness, it becomes the people through the medium of their Legislature, to devise and furnish a proper system, and efficient means to ramify the streams of learning to every district, and in fact, to every door—that the mass of virtue and intelligence may be augmented, and the genial blessings of our institutions be enjoyed.

With high respect,

Littleton Dennis Teackle.

Princess Anne, Somerset county, Md. July 5 1826.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

EDUCATION—No. I.

MR. SCOTT—While the pen of your able correspondent, Mr. Teackle, is employed, in explaining and developing the advantages of the bill lately passed to promote education in Maryland; permit me to offer a few observations upon the subject of Education itself. In this age and country it would be worse than a waste of words to dwell upon its advantages.

Without a certain portion of it you can enter into no profession; you can fill no office in the State. But whilst men agree upon the necessity and advantage of Education of some sort, they differ widely as to its particular form and extent As truth is ever advanced by discussion, I will take the liberty of stating my opinions upon the subject, in the hope that some more able hand will undertake to offer to the inhabitants of Maryland, such a system of Education as will produce the happiest results. It is obvious to all, that, what is generally called a common english education,is absolutely necessary. This comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. Many would stop here—I would not; nay, I would not give such knowledge the name of Education—'tis but the foundation, and of course should be well laid. But as soon as the pupil has firmly fixed those departments of knowledge in his mind, I would advance him to the mathematics and to the higher branches of English education; that is, to learn to declaim, to compose, and to the study of history. To such as it might be found convenient, I would add the classics and two or three of the modern languages. We live sir, in a free country, where virtue and talent may flourish in their native strength and beauty; unchecked by power, and unappalled by superstition—where the humblest citizen, in the continual changes of human affairs, may arrive to the highest office in the state. It is therefore fitting that the talent of the most humble should be allowed to fill the measure of its capacity; and their virtue be encouraged until it has attained to perfection. Moreover, the strongest bulwark of our Liberties must ever be, the consciousness of our Rulers, that they are acting under the eye of an intelligent and enlightened People. I am fully aware of one great difficulty to the accomplishment of this plan. Where shall we find a Teacher competent to discharge the various duties it imposes?—or if we did find such a man, would he act for the salary proposed.? Hence I would suggest to those immediately concerned and interested, that every thing depends upon a judicious selection of a Teacher. He should not be a mere mathematical scholar,with no knowledge beyond what he has acquired from circles, squares, tangents, and triangles. His manners should be those of a gentleman, his morals correct as a Minister of Religion, his knowledge various, his religion christian, his politics republican.

I have seen, sir, Teachers, who have disgraced the name—Men whose intemperance tends to excite the passions of their pupils, whose vulgarity produces contempt, and whose brutal chastisement excites eternal disgust and hatred. In fact, from one cause or other, the business of teaching has fallen into so many disreputable hands, that a country school master is almost a term of reproach—I dont know any quality in a teacher, I would prefer to mildness and firmness of temper—A man who would chastise with discretion and with regret—such men excite the love of their pupils; and to learn, I hold it essential we should be at least partial to our teacher. I would forever explode, exempt as assistants, that class of teachers humerously described by Goldsmith,

"Twas certain he could write, and cypher too."

and in their place, introduce men of acknowledged ability, conduct and learning—Men who would be able to teach our children to think, to seek for effects in their causes; to trace the rise and fall of empires;to what they owed their greatness and what produced their downfall. In the hands of such men, our children would be taught to emulate the justice of Aristides, the fortitude of Cocles, and the self-devotion of Regulus—that sobriety, frugality and industry, lead to honorable fame—they would be taught to regard splendid houses, vast domains, expensive living, not as certain marks of real greatness, but as adventitious things, which are enjoyed by the vicious as well as by the virtuous; and that to be truly great, is to command our passions, forgive a fallen foe, succour the distressed. This, sir, I would call education; whereby the Teacher, inculcating philosophic truths, prepares the young mind to receive with ease and eagerness the sublime truths of theChristian doctrine from the mouth of the Minister of Religion.

Much more remains to be said, but I feel so diffident of my judgment upon the subject, that I shall not at present trespass further upon your time. Should I find these notions generally approved of, I shall on a future day, through your valuable paper, submit to the public such other considerations as I think may serve the cause of Education.

I would add my name, but it is too humble to attach any weight to the foregoing opinions—accept then, sir, my respectful acknowledgements under the assumed title of *Junius Brutus.*

FOREIGN.

The Emperor of Russia had issued a proclamation of the 21st April, declaring his purpose to be crowned with his Empress in Moscow, in the month of June, last.

A letter from Havre of the 26th May states that the French government had determined to acknowledge the independence of the South American states, and also of Greece.

The papers do not furnish any thing additional respecting the Greeks. Some confirmatory statements are given, relative to the fall of Missolonghi.

The latest letters from theIonian Isles represent Missolonghi as wearing no other aspect than that of a marsh. Ibrahim, desirous of concealing the extent of his losses, did not allow vessels from Corfu or other islands readily to approach the place.

We observe with pleasure that subscriptions continued to be made in various parts of France for the benefit of the Greeks. A lodge of free masons at Namur had agreed not to celebrate the anniversary of the festival of St. John, and to apply the money intended for that object for the relief of the Greeks.

The situation of Spain is in many respects little better than that of Greece.—The once beautiful province of Andalusia, the garden of Spain, is the abode of famine and desolation. In many portions of it the inhabitants are dying for want of sustenance—and one account states that carts are daily sent about by the police to pick up the bodies of those who are found dead in the streets and highways for want of food; and that the presence of the French forces is all that prevents an immediate revolution.

A letter from Odessa, says: "A vessel just arrived here, brings intelligence that as soon as the fall of Missolonghi was known at Constantinople, the Turks of that Capital gave themselves up to the most barbarous expressions of joy. The Janissaries proceeded to the hotel of the Russian Consulate, and threw several heads and ears of Greeks into the windows."

MEXICO.—The Philadelphia Gazette furnishes a translation of the most important passages of the address of the President of the Mexican republic to the Congress, upon the occasion of the termination of its session. The address is contained in a Vera Cruz paper of the 28th May:—

We make the following extract. "The Mexican republic in declaring her independence of all the nations of the Globe, rested herself on the purity of the principles she invoked, in the inexhaustible resources of her soil and in the adventurous valor of her sons. She proclaimed maxims of universal justice, and her desire to unite herself to all the nations by the ties of a friendship the most intimate, and the reciprocity of rights and obligations. No flag has been excluded from her ports, and her rich commerce remains constantly open to the speculation of the subjects of all countries.—This philanthropic conduct has gained the Mexican United States the esteem and the approbation of nations, while at the same time the tranquility of the interior and the free circulation of riches have strengthened her elements of defence.—The government of the republic regards it as beyond the circle of probabilities, that any power distinct from Spain, should venture on the enterprize of disturbing the pacific possession of an existence which valor acquired and moderation protects. But if, contrary to all expectations, the classic soil of liberty, should be profaned, Mexico by herself alone will be enough to defend and preserve her rights and her dignities."

The witty Editor of the Boston Lounger makes the following satirical remarks upon the project for laying an additional tax upon Bachelors:—

"Bachelors must be taxed doubtless, but the deuce of it is, have the wretches got sufficient cash, credit or friends to pay the exaction? the whole vagabond race of them are eternally whining about poverty, until people are worn to death with their querelousness. Would it not be better to have them publicly whipped and branded? Or, (they continue to burn up widows in India;) suppose we have an annual bonfire of Bachelors? This last project would be agreeable to ancient single ladies.

"Since the last 29th of February, the increase of Bachelors in this city has been so considerable as to excite the most lively apprehensions in the bosoms of the Fair. The number of these infatuated young men in proportion to those actually married or mortgaged,was ascertained at the time of taking the census, to be something like the quantity of rotten lemons in a fresh box, which is much more than enough to effect the comfort of society. If Bachelors will be so intolerably wilful as to shrink from entering into the married state, maugre the goodness of the times and the encouragement of the Fair, it is but reasonable they should be numbered and taxed like dogs. Mr. Slocum's plan of filling the public treasury by picking the pockets of the pennyless, strikes us as peculiarly ingenious. We pray that it may be carried into immediate operation,before the crippled and meagre race of benedicts shall have had time to crawl off to a more congenial clime."

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

NEW EMISSION.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bank of Pennsylvania 5 & 100's.
Commercial Bank of Penn. 10's.
Harrisburg 5's.
Easton 10's dated Feb. 1824, C.
Farmer's and Mechanic's,Philadelphia 50's, exactly it is said.
Farmer's of Bucks co'ty, 5 &10's.
Gerard's, 5's, dated Nov. 1820.
Northern Liberties, 20's letter G.2234, dated January, 1815.
Philadelphia, 10's, many.

DELAWARE.

Bank of Delaware, 5's letter T. well imitated.

MARYLAND.

Bank of Baltimore, 100's, very close imitation, dated Dec. 1, 1819.
Bank of Maryland 3's.
Farmers 2 and 3's, with letter B. well executed.
Franklin of Baltimore 100's dated 1st December, 1819---also 5's

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, 10 and 100's.
Farmers 10's dated Nov. 1811, D.payable to Jno. Jay---also 5's.
Columbia 5's,Metropolis 3's.
Union of Georgetown 5's letter B--a close imitation.

VIRGINIA.

Bank of Virginia, 5, 10 and 50's.
Farmers 100's, letter A. dated April 2d, 1818,payable at the office of discount and deposit, Lynchburg, to William Radford, die work irregular, otherwise well done.
Farmers 10's, Fredericksburg.
Romney Bank of the Valley, 100's.

The Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, for New England, was held last week at Newport, R. I. We understand that one thousand dollars were raised by subscription, to aid in colonizing the slaves who have fallen by inheritance into the hands of members of the Society in North Carolina, where the manumission of Slaves is prohibited unless they are sent out of the State.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.

Blacklegs Outwitted.—The keeper of a celebrated gaming house not far from the Planters' and Merchants' Hotel, Canal Street, were completely duped Thursday night. A man, who seemed to be stupified with liquor, seated himself near to the table of King Pharo, and without respect to his majesty, gave indications of sleeping. Now the keepers of Pharo are such good natured souls as to be very nice in their company, and seldom ask questions. The stranger nodded and nodded for a couple of hours at least, when suddenly recollecting himself, he stretched out his hand, seized on a pile of bank notes, and made off with his prize, before those interested in keeping the treasure, could recover presence of mind to overtake him.

Suicide.—Mr. Thomas Owen, a respectable importer of dry goods of Philadelphia, hung himself in his Warehouse in that city, on Wednesday week. He was between 35 and 40 years of age, and a native of England.

Desha.—At the June term of Harrison county court, held at Cynthiana, Ky. the case of Isaac B. Desha was called, but all the Jurors were rejected; they having formed or expressed an opinion as to the Prisoner's guilt. A second effort to obtain a Jury on the next day was also unsuccessful, and trial was abandoned for the term. No expectation is now entertained that he will ever again be tried in that county. This will in effect acquit him, or keep him a State prisoner at an annual expense to the state of three thousand dollars.

The Burmese War.—From information derived from Capt. Endicott, at Salem, last from St. Helena, and bringing the latest intelligence, there is reason to believe, says the Salem Gazette, that the war between England and the Burmese had been renewed under circumstances very unfavorable to the English.

SUMMARY.

The emigration to Hayti, checked in one direction, and even on the reflux, has found vent in another channel. An expedition of a hundred and nineteen men, women, and children, liberated by the Society of Friends in North Carolina, sailed from Beaufort for Hayti,on the 11th ult.

In the Legislature of Rhode Island,on the 23d ult. an act was passed, appropriating four hundred dollars in full for one year's salary of "his excellency Jas. Fenner, governor of the state, and two hundred dollars in full for the salary of his Honor Charles Collins,lieutenant governor."

The committee appointed in New Orleans to receive subscriptions for the relief of Robert S. Coffin, the Boston Bard, give notice in the public papers, that the money collected for him amounts in all to $200 75, which has been remitted for him to M. M. Noah, of New York.

We are told that bacon can be purchased in N. Orleans for two cents per pound and wheat flour at one cent and a quarter. Corn is proportionably low.

A rumour is circulated in the last British papers that his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, was about to form a Matrimonial alliance with Lady Harvey, sister to the Marchioness of Wellesley.

Spurious Money.—The editor of the Centreville Times, cautions the public against receiving notes of five dollars of the Union Bank of Georgetown, (D. C.) letter B. It is supposed that many of the above notes are now in circulation—they are of a specious appearance, and unless closely examined, will pass without detection.

Some kidney Beans found in Herculaneum, have been planted and grew.—They have remained in a state of preservation, it would seem, nearly eighteen hundred years, having lost none of their vegetative powers in that time.

[*Trenton Fed.*

About $8000 is said to have been subscribed in the city of New-York towards the relief of Thomas Jefferson, and the subscriptions still continue open, waiting new contributions. The foreign merchants especially French and Spanish, are said to have uniformly and liberally subscribed.

The "South Carolina (Cheraw) Spectator," of the 16th inst. says "There never was such a want of corn since the days that Jacob sent his sons to Egypt for it. We are requested to say that it will sell readily at $1 50 cts. per bushel.

Dr. Mitchell, of New York, it is said, has announced his full belief in Captain Symmes theory, and has started a doubt whether we are *inside or out.*

The Postmaster of the City of Baltimore has generously offered to receive whatever may be due to the Editors of Papers throughout the Union, from persons who may get their papers through the Baltimore Post Office.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BALTIMORE, July 5, 1826.

Flour, Howard-st. per bbl.	$4 75
Do. Susquehanna	4 50
Do. wharf	4 37
Wheat, white, per bushel	0 95
Do. red.	0 90
Rye, per bushel	0 70
Corn,	0 74
Oats, do.	0 56

THE CHRONICL

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

Cambridge, SATURDAY, July 8,

Printed and Published by
LUTHER MARTIN SCOT
N. E. corner of High and Poplar street

THE ORPHANS' COURT O CHESTER COUNTY WILL SIT ON DAY THE 10TH OF JULY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Pictures without Plates*" N "*Primary Schools*," No. 5,—and rio," will appear next week.

"R. T." is on file and shall b early insertion.

THE JUBILEE.

Tuesday last, the 50th Anniver American Independence, was cele in a manner worthy the occasio Sunrise the national flag was gra unfurled from the flag staff erecte the ground of encampment, near ver, at the commencement of the ing salute; and although the ear of the day, from repeated show rain,was peculiarly unfavourable t intending to come from a distant the county, yet upon a similar oc our village has not for many year enlivened by so large and respec concourse of citizens, anxious to pate in the general celebration of t

About ten o'clock, the Artiller pany was joined by the Middle Troop, commanded by Capt. Hic the Eden Troop, commanded by Slacum, whose handsome appear military, and general deportmen dividuals, done much honor to th manding officers and privates corps.

Many conjoint evolutions we formed by the military upon para til eleven o'clock, when the troo ing disposed of their horses, joi Artillery upon the ground of e ment, and the Artillery forming low square protected by the Cava foot, as a van guard, the whole m in that order to the residence of Mr. Judd. The square was the ed to receive the Orator, Mr. Jud Reader of the day; the processio moved to the Church, where an priate portion of the morning servi performed by Mr. Judd, the Decl of Independence read by Brice I. borough, Esq. prefaced by some propriate remarks; and an oratio sible and comprehensive in its and peculiarly beautiful in the co tion and arrangement of its subje delivered by John R. Pitt, Esq. t merous and attentive audience of citizens and military.

After the ceremonies of the were concluded,the artillery and ber of the most respectable citiz paired to a handsome dinner, at t rampment, served up by Mr. Jam Stewart, and the troops to anothe pared for them at Mrs. Bradshaw's ter dinner, Capt. Donovan, of the ery company, was called to the as President, and Dr. J. E. M Vice President, when the follow tional toasts were drank with grea nimity.

1st. The day we celebrate the of American Liberty, may every su ing anniversary find us free, pros and happy. 3 *guns*, 6 *ch*

2d. The memory of Washingto night our pillar and our cloud "he fought our battles." [*drank ing, and in silence.*

3d. The heroes of the Revol The hearts of grateful Americ the Tablets upon which are engra merits of their Deeds. [1

4th. The President of the Unite —May his administration be neith ported by the indiscriminate ad of his friends, nor embarrassed factious opposition of his enem the language of Crawford, "let judged by his acts." [1

5th. Our venerable Ex-Presi From the peaceful shades of ret they can look abroad with pleasu the happiness of their country, ceive without alloy, the proffere tude of those who are ready to a ledge the merit of their deeds. [1 g

6th. The Constitution—Like lant ship of the same name, ma come entitled to the name of "Ir and prove impregnable to its ene [1 g

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