For the Cambridge Chronicle.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 5.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

"Get wisdom, get understanding; forget it not."

"When wisdom entereth into the heart, and knowledge is pleasant unto the soul, discretion shall preserve thee, understanding shall keep thee."

"Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding."

If these were the words of Solomon, of that Solomon, to whom "God gave wisdom and understanding exceeding much, and largeness of heart"—of him that "was wiser than all men," and he that "exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom"—and if these injunctions, and the blessed assurance of their consummation, apply with force to *every member of community*, with how far superior and more commanding a force do they enjoin upon our legislators and men of influence—men entrusted with great concernments—the special guardians of our youth—to exercise their utmost efforts—to *open wide the book of knowledge—to consummate their high behest*, that it may be said with truth of us, "surely this *great* nation is a *wise* and *understanding* people."

We are to understand, by the vast importance which the Holy Scriptures attach to wisdom and learning, that the acquisition of knowledge, even of worldly knowledge, is of prime necessity and peculiar value, to our temporal, as well as our eternal welfare and happiness.

It has appeared in every age, that in proportion to the light which letters have shed upon the human mind, mankind have been led to juster views and more clear perceptions of their moral and religious duties—Even in the gloomy annals of heathen nations, we find that the most learned men were generally the most virtuous, and most pious, according to their notions of the Deity: Imperfect and dark as those notions were, unblessed by the irradiating beams of revelation, we see the light of the true God—views of the souls immortality—bursting through the clouds of Idolatry, and holding up to the mental eyes of the learned philosophers, and true patriots, *Socrates and Cato*, the glorious visions of futurity—On the other hand, we have but to look, in the present day, to the degraded and miserable Indians of our hemisphere, to see the desolation, and mournful effects of ignorance on the mind of man—rude and prone to evil at best—without the softening influence of knowledge, sunk into barbarism, ignorant of their high responsibilities, or entertaining such mistaken ideas of sublime affairs that they exalt crime into virtue, and look upon the most horrid and diabolical acts as acceptable to the Supreme being. "A wise man will hear, and will increase learning; and a man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels"—but "fools dispise wisdom and instruction."

If, as has been said, letters have enlightened the heathen, & advanced him, immersed as he was in darkness, one step towards the attainment of the 'thing needful' for salvation; and we acknowledge that ignorance is but another name for barbarism, with all its train of misery and evils; how loudly are we, as Christians, called upon to *remove the bushel*, and set our candle on a 'candlestick,' that it may give 'light unto all that are in the house.' We owe it to ourselves; we owe it to our country; *we owe it to our God*—to that God who has been pleased, of his infinite mercy, to rend from our eyes the veil of idolitry and superstition, and who has made letters the medium of transmitting to us, through distant ages, *His Law and His Gospel*; to guide us in the paths of life—to enlighten us with the true wisdom, and to lead us, after performing HIS *will here*, as chastened sinners—*to light and life and happiness and knowledge, perfect and imperishable, hereafter.*

In truth, the opportunity of acquiring knowledge should never be neglected, nor permitted to pass by unimproved, since we have every reason to believe, that it is a talent which God has given us for our happiness and His glory.—"Who is wise and will observe these things, even they shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord."

Then let us not, by rejecting the precepts of this law, make our people justly obnoxious to the taunts and sarcasms of other states—Nor let a county, or even a district of this republic, from misconception or the want of wisdom, reject the schools, and school money—and may it not be said of us, that we are anomoly in the civilized world—that having sufficient light to manifest the inestimable value of the blessing, we are "fools," who, "despise wisdom and instruction."

More anon.

Littleton Dennis Teackle.

Princess Anne, Somerset county, Md. July 7 1826.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

MR. SCOTT—The law of the last session of the General Assembly of this state, relative to Primary Schools, is exciting considerable interest in this county, and there appears to be a general wish for further information on the subject. This augurs well, and the spirit of enquiry should be encouraged, and if possible gratified, as the people only want to be correctly informed, to insure their voting correctly: but the misfortune is that many who have read the law complain they cannot understand it, and many, who have not read it, are consequently disappointed, when they apply for information, to those who have.

The general inquiries are directed to the following points.

1. Is the superintendant of public instruction to perform the duties of his office gratis? If not, what is to be his sallary, and how is it to be paid?

2. The commissioners and inspectors of schools have to take an oath, faithfully to perform their duty, and are subject to a penalty for neglect. Is it just (and law is said to be founded on justice) to punish a man for not performing, what, if he does perform, gives him no reward? In other words, is it just to compel a man to neglect his own business for the purpose of attending to the business of the public, for which he is to receive nothing, and fine him for neglecting or refusing to do so?

3. Clerks of districts—are they, after giving bond for the faithful performance of their duty, to perform that duty without reward? If not, how, and what amount are they to be paid?

4. There is to be a tax voted and levied for building school houses and furnishing them with fuel, books, &c. Is this tax to be voted and levied annually? After the houses are built, the amount necessary for furnishing fuel, &c. would appear too trifling for all this annual trouble, but without it, how are those articles to be furnished?

5. Suppose the districts laid off—the houses built—and all the officers under the law disposed to perform their duty with cheerfulness and alacrity, [which is supposing a great deal if they are to labour without reward] is it probable that funds will or can be appropriated sufficient to pay the teachers? If not, what amount is it likely will be appropriated? How are the funds to be raised? Will not the appropriation of the present school fund have the effect of making that fund a general contribution for the benefit of the whole school? Or, will the proviso in the 25th section of the law retain it for the benefit of the poor?

6. Mr. Teackle's essays prove, very satisfactorily, what no one denies, to wit:—"That knowledge is power," and that by educating all the youth in the state, great and important advantages would necessarily result: and if the question to be submitted to the people was, whether they considered a system of universal instruction advantageous, it would probably be answered unanimously in the affirmative—But no such question is submitted—The question is—Is the present plan, for the instruction of youth, feasible? Are the means adapted to the end proposed? Is the law, in its general principles and details, calculated to produce the effects contemplated?

7. If the law is approved by the people, and should afterwards be found burthensome or inefficient, can it be altered or repealed? If it can, what is the mode? Will an ordinary act of the Legislature alter, change, or repeal a law that has been in this manner sanctioned by the voice of the people? Or will it be necessary, as experience may suggest improvements in the system, to repeat the reference to the people, before those improvements can be adopted?

If any of your correspondents, who are qualified by their legal attainments, will be so good as to analyse the "act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state," and give the people through the medium of your paper, the information they require on the above points, or any other that will assist them in voting correctly on this important subject, they will confer a favour on MANY VOTERS.

Dorchester county, June 10, 1826.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

PICTURES WITHOUT PLATES.

No. 1.

MR. SCOTT—I know not whether your readers delight in the argumentative, the narrative, or the descriptive, in writing, but, if you please, I will endeavor to sound them, on the last of these, as I have on the first. Having travelled considerably, in six of the States, and one of the Territories of our country, many objects of creative power, wisdom and goodness, and charming displays of beauty, heightened by efforts of human art, have fallen under the eye of observation, well worthy of being recorded.

The French have what they term the beau ideal, or a fancied model of beauty, which they consider the archetype, or master specimen of it, after which all that is beautiful has been formed—somewhat like the Platonic notion of eternal ideas, whence sprang Creation. My own doctrine is, that Creation itself contains the most perfect specimens of beauty, and I reject the notion of a beau ideal, not calling in question, however, the Power of God, to excel all the glorious displays of beauty in His works, which already exist. To suppose otherwise would be to doubt the inexhaustible fullness of that Attribute of Divinity. In creation, we have sublimity, variety, beauty, in their several departments, exemplified—Perhaps our own country yields as imposing specimens of the first and the last, as any in the world—The mountain ridge, intersecting the states; the bold promontories on the North River, from one of which six states are said to be visible; the cataract of Niagara; and falls of St. Marie, near Lake Superior; the falls of the Genine and the falls of the Potomac, the Trenton and the Passaic falls, may be classed together, as exhibiting in various degrees, the common features of sublimity.—To these add the Queenston Heights on the frontier of Niagara, and the natural Arch on Michillimackinac. In level countries, specimens of the beautiful, as technically distinguished from the sublime, may be fouud. The lovely lawns of the Brandywine, the pasture grounds on the Delaware, the verdure and general landscape of Somerset, may be classed with the beautiful. And, perhaps, at a future day, Mr. Editor, the beauties of this Peninsula may form the subject of a poem—materials for which, ample and diversified, exist, and may easily be at command.

In New York the Village scenery is truly enchanting. Where we should expect to find every thing rustic, unimproved, and unhospitable, from the recent occupancy of its western section, we find the Painter's pallet, and the Sculptor's art called into employ—And instead of a log hut hamlet, a tasteful and lovely array of neat frame, or durable brick buildings, catch the traveller's eye, and strike him with surprise at the amazing transformation of a howling wilderness, into a lovely abode of civilized, polished, and evangelized population. Instead of the brush fence, the board or paling enclosure, covered with paint of tasteful colours and various hue; instead of tottering or delapidated houses, like the worn out sanctuaries of these ancient settlements, be meets with substantial brick or stone edifices, the ornaments of the place; not only wearing an imposing exterior, but neatly finished within, & graced with the venerable Gothic arrangement and size of its windows and doors, or set off with the less heavy beauties of Corinthian architecture. The amateurs of the Graphic art, and lovers of science in general, take their journey, now, thro' New York, as an Englishman would once take a tour in Europe, and, comparing the relative extent of territory, they would each have surveyed with as much interest, and, perhaps also, intellectual improvement—certainly he will find more improvement in things divine and spiritual, as that state abounds with flourishing Churches, flourishing in the best sense—not in wealth and decorations of the outward kind, (though some, in this inferior sense, flourish there,) but in right eousness and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Here I must relate a singular and humerous fact.—In passing Eastward, on board of a canal boat, in the State of N. York, two years ago, I met with a French gentleman, a painter, by profession—His object was to single out the choicest scenery of the state, lying in the vicinity of the canal, some of which looks like the finest specimens of the picturesque I ever beheld in a frame. He was culling curiosities of the mineral kind—petrifactions—stalactitial envelopements of twigs, that had become embedded in that substance, while lying in the waters of the Mohawk, &c.

A year after, meeting with the same gentleman, returning westwardly, I entered into conversation with him, about the beauties of our land. The grandeur of the Niagara cataract was quoted, with marked specially as standing unrivalled, confirmedly; and according to the suffrages of all foreigners who had seen it.—I had mentioned several curiosities, and many beauties before, to each of which he would produce some sett off; some disadvantage in comparison with foreign lands. Perceiving my drift, it provoked a smile, which he could not ingeneously suppress, though it was a tacit and evident acknowledgement of the motive that caused the disadvantageous comparison with other lands. At last, said I, have you any exceptions to offer as to the Falls of Niagara? Do you not think it, beyond comparison, the grandest curiosity in the works of God, of its kind, that the earth contains? Such was the inveteracy of his national prejudice, getting the mastery even of his professional taste, that he ventured to offer some critique upon this overwhelming specimen of the Sublime—complaining of the uninteresting character of the surrounding scenery; no lofty object lying in the vicinity, that could be inserted in a sketch of it, to enrich the more the eighth wonder of the world.

A traveller, not cramped with narrow and disparaging sentiments of national antipathy or prepossession, would regale his eye with a thousand beauties of God's all-framing, wonder-working hand, which would fade in the eye of a partial and prejudiced observer. While we admire Creation, let us adore and love its Author.

Yours, very respectfully, R. T.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.

MR. SCOTT.—I observed a partial notice in the last National Gazette, from Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, in relation to the terms, for the cure of impediment of speech—which I send you for publication, in order to remove an idea which perhaps prevails with many persons, who are not gifted with large fortunes—you will find it is stated, that the terms of cure are in proportion to the ability of the applicant. M.

(The terms for instruction are paid in advance, and vary according to the ability of the applicant.

The time required for cure can only be ascertained when it is known in what manner the applicant is afflicted. In some cases, *one* week has proved amply sufficient to effect a perfect cure; the time necessary for instruction and practice, generally does not exceed two or three months.")

MR. JEFFERSON.

The following is Mr. Jefferson's reply to the Mayor of Washington, who had invited him in the name of the Committee of arrangement, to participate in the celebration of the last Anniversary of Independence.

MONTICELLO, June 24.

Respected SIR:

The kind invitation I received from you, on the part of the citizens of the city of Washington; to be present with them at their celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of American independence, as one of the surviving signers of an instrument pregnant with our own, and the fate of the world, is most flattering to myself, and heightened by the honorable accompaniment proposed for the comfort of such a journey. It adds sensibly to the suffering of sickness, to be deprived by it of a personal participation in the rejoicings of that day, but acquiescence is a duty, under circumstances not placed among those we are permitted to control. I should, indeed, with peculiar delight, have met and exchanged there, congratulations personally, with the small band, the remnant of that host of worthies, who joined with us, on that day, in the bold and doubtful election we were to make for our country, between submission and the sword; and to have enjoyed with them the consolatory fact that our fellow citizens, after half a century of experience and prosperity, continue to approve the choice we made.—May it be to the world, what I believe it will be, (to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all,) the signal of arousing men to burst the chains under which monkish ignorance and superstition had persuaded them to bind themselves, and to assume the blessings and security of self government. The form which we have substituted restores the free right to the unbounded exercise of reason, and freedom of opinion. All eyes are opened or opening, to the rights of man. The general spread of the lights of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God. These are grounds of hope for others—for ourselves let the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollections of these rights, and an undiminished devotion to them.

I will ask permission here to express the pleasure with which I should have met my ancient neighbors of the city of Washington and its vicinities, with whom I passed so many years of a pleasing social intercourse; an intercourse which so much relieved the anxieties of the public cares, and left impressions so deeply engraved in my affections, as never to be forgotten. With my regret that ill health forbids me the gratification of an acceptance, be pleased to receive for yourself, and those for whom you write, the assurance of my highest respect & friendly attachment.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

R. C. WEIGHTMAN, Esq. Chairman.

The Baltimore Chronicle says—"We have been informed by a friend in whose accuracy we can rely, that Mr. Adams was born on the 30th of October, 1735, so that at the time of his death he was 90 years, 8 months and 4 days old.—He was therefore in his 91st year. We have also been informed from the same source, of the following facts, which indeed are singular: that John Adams was eight years older than Thomas Jefferson; Thomas Jefferson, eight years older than James Madison; James Madison, eight years older than James Monroe; and James Monroe eight years older than John Quincey Adams.

Mr. Jefferson.—We learn from the same paper that the venerable and lamented Jefferson, the day before his death, expressed his desire to die on the fourth day of July. And just before his death, his perfect readiness and willingness to die, manifested but one regret—that the lottery which had been granted him, had not been completed, and his creditors paid. He desired that there might be no procession attending his body to the grave. He said that he had done for his country and mankind, all that he could, and that he now resigned his soul without fear to his GOD, and *his daughter to his country*. We learn from the same source, that he has left his Life written by himself, ready for the press. He retained his faculties, unimpaired to the last, and died, as we are informed, not only with resignation, but with cheerfulness.

There is a factory in Delaware county, Pa. which, when completed, will, it is said, turn out *thirty thousand yards* of cotton cloth a week. This strikes us as something wonderful; but what is it when compared with Mr. Ashton's factory at Hyde, near Liverpool, which contains from five hundred to six hundred power looms, and is said in an English paper now before us, "actually to manufacture a piece of cotton every minute in the day."—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Mr. Everett, of the House of Representatives, being of a delicate frame and constitution, is in the habit of using cologne water and other stimulus. When he rose, on a late occasion, in answer to Mr. M'Duffie, he happened to have a bottle of cologne in his hand, which he occasionally extended towards that champion with an air of inimitable grace, which set the House in a roar, and confounded poor M'Duffie worse than his encounter with Cumming.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

Of all the Magazines and Religious Papers, that are published in this country, and these are not few, the *Churchman's Register*, edited by the Rev. Mr. Weller, of Philadelphia, seems to be among the most valuable. Able and learned illustrations of the Holy Scripture, correct views of the doctrines, liturgy and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church, interesting information respecting her progress in this country, accompanied by pieces to infuse a pure and elevated spirit of piety, constitute the principal ingredients of the publication. It is surely then to be expected that it will find admittance to the house of every Episcopalian.

SUMMARY.

The numbers drawn in the Delaware State Lottery, at Wilmington, on Monday last, were—23 20 26 5.

The Jersey City Bank has suspended payment.

Michael Mahony who was confined at New Castle, Del. under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Zebley, and whose execution was suspended until Saturday last, has received, from the Governor, a full pardon.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent, declared by the Bank of the United States, is strong evidence of the increasing prosperity of that institution.

His Excellency Albert Gallatin, Minister to the Court of St. James, lady and daughter, sailed on Saturday morning in the packet ship Florida, for Liverpool.

Among the contributions recently received by the Jefferson Committee in Philadelphia, were 500 dollars presented by William Short Esq. 100 dollars by Levett Harris, Esq. and 100 dollars by Gen. Steele.

It is confidently said, there are more than five hundred walking Coffins in the town of Nantucket. There was but one there in the year 1644, his name was Tristram Coffin. The present race of Coffins are all descended from Tristram.

The limited salary, and the restricted powers of the executive of Vermont, have rendered the office so little to be desired, that the good citizens of that state have experienced some difficulty in urging a candidate before the public.

A farmer, of Portsmouth, Ohio, states that the leaves of Elder, scattered among sheaves of wheat, while stacking, will effectually prevent its injury by weavel and also keep off Rats. The experiment may be easily tried.

The Darien Gazette, of the 15th ult. reports under the Marine Head of that day, the following arrival!—Arrived, "sloop Good Intent, Allen, Savannah, *Kisses*, &c. to our apothecary."

An editor of a Kentucky paper states that all the gardens in the county look well but his own, and that he was so engaged in collecting money for his paper maker, that he left his garden to be entirely overrun with weeds.

Application has been made to the legislature of Connecticut, for two Lotteries, not for the purpose of Canalling, or building Railways, but for the *permanent support of the Clergy*, and *for building a Meeting House!*

The Hon. Joseph W. Taylor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was appointed the Orator at Ballston Spring for the 4th.

☞ *THE ORPHANS' COURT OF DORCHESTER COUNTY WILL SIT ON MONDAY THE 24TH OF JULY.*

A CAMP MEETING

WILL be held at Slaughter Creek, opposite Taylor's Island, to commence on THURSDAY the 10th of August, and end on the following Tuesday. Few places are more eligible for a Camp-meeting than the above; having not only an abundance of good drinking water, but being immediately on a fine creek, which affords a safe and commodious harbour for vessels at all times.

The managers take this opportunity of informing those who may wish to attend said meeting, that no person will be allowed to sell water melons, cakes, beer, cider, or any thing else, during said meeting, except fish.

N. B. The camp will be supplied with plenty of fuel. July 15 w

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BALTIMORE, July 13, 1826.

Flour, Howard-st. per bbl.	$4 75
Do. Susquehanna	4 37
Do. wharf	4 25
Wheat, white, per bushel	0 92
Do. red.	0 88
Rye, per bushel	0 70
Corn,	0 75
Oats, do.	0 53

THE CHRONICL

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

Cambridge, SATURDAY, July 15,

Printed and Published by LUTHER MARTIN SCOT

N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets.

We are authorised to announc *John Douglass*, as a candidate t resent Dorchester county, in the General Assembly of Maryland.

We are requested to state that *ton U. Dennis*, Esq. of Somerset c declines being a candidate for th Legislature of this state.

We are authorised to state that *Edward Griffith* has declined as didate for Elector of the Senate to announce him as a candidate next General Assembly.

Agricultural Society.—The me of the 'Dorchester Agricultural S are requested to meet at Mr. S Lucas' tavern on the 24th inst. [S *vertisement.*]

DEATH OF THOMAS JEFFE

The Post Master of Baltimore ceived the following letter, cont the melancholy intelligence of the of the venerable patriot JEFFERSO

CHARLOTTSVILLE, 4th July, 1

SIR—I give you a mere line that Mr. JEFFERSON expired to-da minutes before 1 o'clock. It is a which has been hourly expected fo or four days past. Your friend,

P. MIN

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. Baltin

THOMAS JEFFERSON *is no mor* the Fiftieth year of American In dence—on the recurrence of th day on which his declaration of in dence changed thirteen Colonies teen States—he was summoned world of spirits! On that day he vited by his fellow citizens of W ton, to join in the celebration of merican Jubilee, an invitation declined by expressing his regr ill health forbade the gratification acceptance. On that proud day destined that he should join the bodied spirits of his revolution temporaries. He has witnessed half of a century the growth an perity of his country's freedom last sentiments breathe the same of his more youthful days. "A (he exclaims in the letter to wh have just alluded, and which we ed yesterday) are opened or ope the rights of man. The general of the lights of science has alrea open to every view the palpabl that the mass of mankind have born with saddles on their back favoured few, booted and spurre to ride them legitimately, by th of God. These are grounds of others; for ourselves, let the an turn of this day, forever refresh collections of these rights, and a minished devotion to them." what may be called the sealing of death in such a departure. flight of fifty years, his spirit emancipated from the body on day when a declaration from gave political emancipation to h try. On that very day, (as wil in a succeeding column) the of the United States and all the departments solemnized our Jubilee—the name of THOMAS SON formed the burden of their ric, and subscriptions were ma ceive the wants of the venerabl headed by our first magistra statesman, the man of science, lanthropist, the patriot, is no m he has left us his fame as a leg example and his virtues. We wish to speak the language of eu it is the duty of those who ven name of the patriot, to express public testimonial their admir his virtues and their sorrow fo reavement of their country; and that this hint will not be passe noticed by the Mayor and City of Baltimore. Great and illustri acters are cannonized and san death. They then pass into th of pure and disembodied spirits virtues partake of their immo Strewed be the grave of the pa the sweetest flowers of the seas dom weeps over his mouldering while the genius of our count his ashes. Well may it be sai FERSON, in his own words, tha his fortune, and his sacred hon pledged to support the Indepe America.—*Paul Allen.*

Half hour guns were fired a vern, Annapolis, on Sunday half mast, designating the dea mas Jefferson.—On Monday respect was paid to the memo Adams