For the Cambridge Chronicle.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 6.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

"Be wise, O ye Kings; be instructed, ye Judges"—"If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thyself; but if thou scorneth, thou alone shalt bear it"—Who is wise and he shall understand these things"—"Behold I have taught you statutes"—"that you should do so in the land"—"Keep, therefore, and do them; for this is your wisdom and your understanding in the light of the nations, which shall hear of these statutes"—"How much better is it to get Wisdom than Gold—and to get understanding, rather to be chosen than Silver"—"Buy the truth and sell it not"—Man's wisdom maketh his face to shine—Wisdom is justified of her children."

The sublime and salutary influences of education were demonstrated & well established by the sacred motto & succeeding arguments of my last essay—Since which the communication of a neighbouring gentleman, alike distinguished, and preeminently so, for pure piety and profound erudition, as for courtesy of deportment, and an ardent zeal in the highest of all human callings, has furnished an opinion, and supplied *matter of incalculable value to sustain the law of public instruction.* He says, "except with the *really sordid*, and such as are *morally* incapable of apprehending and appreciating the advantages of education, there can be but one sentiment in the community upon the abstract question you are discussing and developing. The historical connection between real christianity and good letters, which you luminously traced and exhibited in your No. 5, and which doubtless is founded in fact, presents a fine view of the subject—To which I beg leave to add, although it is but little more than echo of your own thought, that it is well known to the learned; that Christianity was introduced into the world in an age of the highest mental culture and phylosophy; that the existing circumstances were such as to give the doctrines of our holy faith, a strict though fair trial; that the trial evidently succeeded in substantiating the claim and truths of the Christian religion; and, where ever they were proclaimed, generally in the total wreck and overthrow of Idolatry and Superstition. It is equally well known to the learned, as an historical fact, that the genial soil of Christianity is the disciplined soul of an enlightened community, and that, from the Christian era to the present time, every distinguished revival of religion, the greatest prosperity of the Church, has always been in an age equally distinguished for its science and literature. The opposition to the law in question will ultimately have no ill effect as to its approval by the suffrages of the people. Enlightened discussion will only serve to disclose its ligitimate character and claims: I had, before any conversation between us on the subject, given my humble approbation of the scheme you have proposed:

An interesting and important fact, set forth by this learned and distinguished gentleman, has been overlooked, or not commonly known and estimated—The most prevailing impression seems to have been that the origin of our religion was in an era of gross ignorance, or barbarism; and this arose, and very naturally, from a regard to the low standing, or ordinary occupations of the first Apostles of Jesus Christ—As many of them were poor Watermen, Publicans, & Taxgetherers. We have, however, to remind those who are under this impression, (and would that every neglected child of poverty and ignorance could *read* and understand the same,) that the advent of our ever blessed Saviour, by the Divine dispensation, occurred in an age when letters were at their highest state of cultivation—He was born under Augustus Cæsar, the fostering father of literature, and when the place of His birth, and ministry, were under the Roman government; and it might be taken for granted, if it were not verified by sacred, as well as profane proofs, that emanations of the Light of Knowledge had extended to and influenced the minds of the people of her provinces; and it is also worthy of remark that the sacrifice of the Redeemer happened under the reign of Tiberius, when letters had began to decline, and when *ignorance and the basest mental servility had dimmed their light, and led his subject, even into a pandemonium* of SLAVERY AND CRIME; and it may not, perhaps, be irrelevant here to observe that when the Christian faith had been too firmly established to be uprooted, even by the ignorance succeeding the dark ages; yet superstition, the child of ignorance, perverted its sacred doctrines so lamentably, that the annals of the world cannot produce a picture of such dark horrours, as *ignorant, uncultivated* Christians have handed down to shock, and to warn the minds of men.

It must have occurred to every enlightened reader of the BIBLE that the laying on of the "live coal" upon the lips of Isaiah by the Seraphim, (Isaiah vi. 6th and 7th ver.) might be taken as a *sublime type of the purifying effects of knowledge:* A *light* which gives *fervour* to the *heart* and *fructifies* the *soul* as well as the *understanding*; and which would fit and qualify many a heart (full of the divine, but now, dormant seeds of usefulness) to *do the errand of his Lord*—Even the poor mechanic, whilst benefitted in his ordinary occupation by the fruits of education, might console his weary hours of labour by reflecting upon passages of that *book*, which all can find *time* to read, if they have but the *ability* and the *will*.—"Come unto me all ye that labour, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—And if his taste for reading has been at all cultivated, he will employ his hours of leisure or recreation *in useful researches after knowledge*, which hours might otherwise be spent in low and debasing occupations—But if the poor, the majority of our youth, are left to grope in hopeless ignorance, how many a future holy agent will want the inspiring touch of sacred fire & remain dumb to the call—"*whom shall I send, and who will go for us?*"—My countrymen—"the harvest truly is plenteous," and "the labourers" cannot be too many in this, nor in any other high, nor useful calling, for which an universal extension of education might prepare minds, which without it, would vegetate "as grass" which "the wind passeth over" "and it is gone," and the place thereof shall know it no more."

Every person who read the Scriptures must have observed that in the selection of the Apostles, the ignorant and the poor, as well as the learned and rich, were chosen; and it cannot have escaped the intelligent mind, that if the ignorant were *called* they went not out to *preach* and to TEACH, *UNENDOWED*: they were *miracuously inspired* with a knowledge of letters and languages, before even they, although their faith entitled them to be chosen, were deemed qualified to teach others, that which they, themselves, felt to be the true faith—*the doctrine of Jesus Christ and* HIM CRUCIFIED.

It is admitted that many of the Apostles were ignorant when *first called* to their divine office; yet no one whose mind has ever been raised to a just admiration of the sublime, though simple grandeur of Matthew's Gospel—the poor publican—No one who has felt his soul purified and his faith fixed by the fervent zeal, and powerful exhortations of poor Peter, the fisherman, will, for an instant, imagine that they *remained* ignorant, or unlearned.—Faith, or enthusiasm may do much to excite the *feelings* of men, by that *natural* elocution with which even savages are endowed—But men must be informed with humane letters to *reason*—to have their thoughts so systematically arranged as to carry *permanent* convictions and belief to the minds of others—Hence were the learned labours of the fathers prosecuted—which nothing but *enlightea* reason, combined with faith, could have enabled them to perfect and to transmit, for the guidance and support of the intermediate, and present, Shepherds of Christ's flock on earth.

Shall we then, my fellow citizens, seeing the exalted calling to which letters have chosen—*inspired letters!*—calling ourselves a christian people, shall *we* renouncing the example of HIM who is KNOWLEDGE; *shut the door of Wisdom to our brethren*, and like the Jews of old, in one sense, again stone the Prophets—God forbid!—and for what?—"Shame where is thy blush"—for the fear of that—taxation—for which, in fact, there is no cause of fear, as has been shewn, and demonstrated.

I have feebly essayed, in the preceding and in this number, to put this subject in a point of view, not less real than commanding—the highest point of all!—And I have endeavoured in previous essays, to prove that as Freemen it is our policy, and true interest *to shed abroad the light of knowledge—to improve and strengthen the moral, and to fortify the physical sinews of the state*—'THE WISE MAN ALONE IS FREE,' was a maxim of the Stoics, and, "*I would have you WISE unto that which is good*"—was a benevolent expression of the learned St. Paul.

With high respect,
Your ob't. faithful servant,
LITTLETON D. TEACKLE.

Princess Anne, Somerset county, Md. July 12, 1826.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

PICTURES WITHOUT PLATES.

No. II.

MR. SCOTT—I sent you No. I, bearing this title, for a former paper, and promised, if your readers like the drawing, to attempt successive sketches of the scenery of our country.

Let me begin Northwardly. In the summer of 1822, the Providence of God gave me opportunity of visiting the Island of Mackinaw and Lake Superior, with the Falls of St. Mary, and the tour was not a little interesting.

The broad expanse of Lake Huron gives it the aspect of an inland sea.—The ship in which I sailed was out of sight of land, as she easily might have been in a breadth of water one hundred and fifty miles N. E. and S. W. if she took a course directly in the midst of the Lake. The water is potable and excellent; clear as the most transparent spring ever seen—cool in the summer solstice, and healthful as possible—so delicious that the traveller can scarce allay his thirst by several tumblers full.

Mackinaw, the Island, lies just at the juncture of the Huron and Michigan waters, lies high, and is iron bound, or lined by rock, rising to the height of 300 feet on an average.

The name means 'big turtle,' from the shape of its case and back, and insular location. Thirteen Islands are visible, in a clear day by help of a glass, in the vicinity of Mackinaw. Several curiosities are found on it. The sugar-loaf rock, formed by loose stones, loam turf—human bones lying in horizontal strata, and shrubbery growing out at the skull hole or excavation under a stupendous rock, whither a retreating party of Indians fled from the pursuit of a hostile tribe and perished—in all fifty or upwards. Their bones have been scattered about the mouth of the hole, and there are handled by every curious traveller. The natural arch, formed by the shelving down, to the beach round the Island, of a cylindrical mass of earth lying just within its periphery, which left the rim of the Island standing for an arch, and a layer of perpendicular rock, on each side, for its pillars. This is 225 or 300 feet above the level of the Lake below—but it is not very wide—The arch, perhaps, is two feet thick. A heroine, wife of an officer at that post, and a soldier, are the only persons who have had the hardy presumption and wicked temerity to venture across it. Had they fallen from this dizzy height and been precipitated to the rocks below, hardly could they have hoped, that a Providence, kind, but not to be trifled with, would have borne up their feet from injury and saved their lives from death.

Let no man tempt the Lord, his God.

The distance to Lake Superior from Mackinaw, is 100 miles, and by water the access is dangerous. The river connecting the Lakes Superior and Huron was called by the devoted Jesuits, Hennepin, Charlevoix, or others, after the named of their Juno, their "Queen of Heaven;" and trading posts on the margin of the river by the name of Joseph-st. of course. The first Island, at the mouth of this river, is Drummond's, on the north, lately ceded to us after an accurate determination of the boundary line. It is barren and bleak—and except as a military post or a trading place, offers no inducements for a visit. Passing up, too small lakes, called St. George, interspersed with groups of small islands, are traversed. The water becomes rapid beyond them—current very strong. Ten or twelve hours were spent in rowing 24 miles, with four or five able bodied men at the oars.

The falls of St. Marie come in view within 15 miles of Lake Superior.—they roll down a bed of shivered rocks, and toss with fearful precipitancy, for half a mile, in a descent of fifty feet, perhaps. The Indian will pass down this rapid by his skill in steering and rowing, under the protection of a merciful God—but to any other sailors, or with any other skiffs but those of birch bark, of the lightest structure, it would be inevitable wreck and ruin. They fish just at the foot of the rapid, while it foams, and curls, and dashes all around.

Yours, R. T.

INTERMENT OF MR. ADAMS.

Agreeably to arrangements made, the remains of the Hon. JOHN ADAMS, were entombed at Quincy, with every token of veneration, respect and affection.

An immense body of citizens assembled from various parts of the state.—Several carriages were from Salem and more remote towns.

A corps of Artillery stationed on Mount Wallaston, fired minute guns during the whole time of the funeral service, and several similar tokens of respect were heard in the adjoining towns; the bells of which were tolled, and the flags on various gun houses, &c. were hoisted half-staff.

The relatives of the deceased, the Societies, and others, assembled at the late President's mansion.

The citizens of Quincy met in the town hall, organized, and moved in a body to the vicinity of the mansion house, when about 4 o'clock, the Funeral Procession was formed under the directions of several Marshals, composed of gentlemen of Quincy.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Marshal—Citizens of Quincy—Undertaker—Corpse—Pall-bearers, Judge Davis, President Kirkland, Governor Lincoln, Hon. Mr. Greenleaf, Judge Story, and Lt. Gov. Winthrop—Male Relatives—Members of the Honourable Council—Senators—Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives—Secretary & Treasurer—Hon. Messrs. Lloyd, Silsbee, Webster, Crowningshield, Bailey and Everett—Mayor, Alderman, and Common Council of Boston—City Auditor, Clerk & Marshal—Professors—and other officers of the University—Members of the Cincinnati—Clergy of a large number of towns—United States Navy and Army Officers—Militia Officers—United States Civil Officers—Strangers—Citizens of the towns in the vicinity of Quincy—Twelve mourning coaches with Female Relatives closed the Procession.

The procession was of great length.—When the front arrived at the meeting house, the citizens of Quincy opened ranks, while the corpse, the relatives & others entered the Church, the pulpit and galleries of which were dressed in mourning. The house was thronged.

The services commenced and closed with anthems. The Rev. Mr. Whitney, Pastor of the Society, addressed the Throne of Grace in prayer,, and delivered an impressive Sermon, in which he gave a summary of the eminent services, distinguished talents, amiable life, and christian virtues of his venerated parishioner.

The body was then borne to the burial ground and deposited in the family tomb.

[*Boston Centinel.*

The second crop of corn has been planted in South Carolina from this years growth.

Foreign Summary.

FROM FRANCE.—The packet ship Bayard, has arrived at New-York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 1st June. The Paris papers are to the 31st May.

The proposition of M. de Noailles' which at our last accounts was pending before the Chamber of Deputies, for an allowance to the French Consuls in the Levant of a sum of money, to redeem Greek Captives, was rejected by a great majority. Out of 300 present not more than 50 rose in its favor. In the course of the discussion (which was curious,) M. de Villele, in opposing the proposition, said, in relations to the Greeks, "diplomacy will soon put an end to the evils that are deplored, and will obtain that pacification which seems so much desired; the Cabinets of Europe have not been so indifferent to the interests of the Greeks as orators have proclaimed. I venture to declare this much."

Napoli and Athèms are both menaced by the Turks and Egyptians. There is reason to hope a portion of the garrison of Missolonghi escaped. This hope is founded upon the solicitude of Ibrahim to prevent any communication with the coast. Ibrahim according to the Journal des Debates, given orders to kill all his prisoners, and even unarmed peasants, in order to complete the number of six thousand heads and pairs of ears, that the Sultan had ordered him to send to Constantinople. It appears he could not make up his number at Missolonghi.

A letter from Bucharest says, that notwithstanding the feigned submission of the Divan to the demands of the Russian cabinet, the Turks continue to victual the fortress on the Danube. The Russian forces are also held ready for a campaign. M. de Minziackly was expected at Buchrest, to ascertain whether the provinces had really been evacuated according to the provisions of the treaty.

The death of Canaris, by a cannon ball in a naval engagement, and the failure of the attempt to invest the fortress of Carababa, by Col. Fabvier, in consequence of the treachery of two of his captains, are confirmed.

Mr. Boardman, of the house of Boardman and Pope, of Boston, died suddenly on the 27th of May near Rouen. Mr. B. had been travelling in Europe, and was on his way to Havre, to embark for the United States.

The cordon sanitaire, established by Austria upon the frontiers of Moldavia had been withdrawn.

Order was restored at Rouen at the last advices.

A private letter of the 18th May from Madrid, states that the Duke del'Infantado had again sent in his resignation, upon the pretext of visiting his estates in Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands; but it was believed that it would not be accepted by the King. A hope was entertained that the decree of banishment, issued against a number of the inhabitants of Madrid, would be revoked; contrary to which, however, when least expected, orders were given to the Commissaries of Police of the capital, to expel from Madrid all the persons comprehended in the decree issued at Port Santa Maria on the 1st of October, 1823, whose residence in the capital has not been authorised by the King. A sort of *Anti Apostolico-Carlist* Junta had been formed, for the purpose of resisting or thwarting the measures of the ultra party for the extermination of the negros.—A packet of papers seized in Biscay, is said to disclose a plot formed between the Constitutionalists of the Peninsula, and those who have taken refuge in England and Portugal.

Sieur P. X. Ryckebus, advocate in the *ci-devant* Council of Flanders, and ancient Magistrate at Ipres aged 65 years, was condemned on the 21st of March last by the Court of Assizes of West Flanders, to six year's imprisonment, a fine of 200 florins, to stand in the pillory, to be brand-marked, and to pay the costs, having knowingly made use of forged receipts. The old man, who had hitherto enjoyed honorable reputation, appealed from his sentence, which has, however, been confirmed.

It appears says the Austrian Observer, that Ibrahim's intention is to convey his troops towards the Isthmus of Corinth, by ascending the gulf of Lepanto. Thence his army may in two or three days march, reach Napoli de Romania and commence the siege, while the fleet passing round the peninsula, would undretake to blockade it. The Seraskier will it is said march upon Athens & invest its citadel, combining his operations with those of the Pacha of Negropont.—The position of Napoli however is so strong, that it will not easily be carried. The citadel is impregnable and can only be reduced by famine.

A rumour is circulating in Paris, which if it prove true, will soften the regrets for the calamity of Missolonghi. The greater part of the garrison is said to have succeeded in penetrating the assailing army, and saving the women and children that accompanied them. This precious remnant of an heroic population had arrived at Solona.—(Journal du Commerce of May 29.)

Letters and papers from Madrid to the 18th May, furnish no political news. Copious rains were destroying the locusts and the Swiss troops march in religious processions, their muskets behind their backs, and their caps under their arms.

At Munich, on the 13th ult. the able naturalist, Dr. Von Spix, whose name is well known from his travels in Brazil, in company with Dr. Martius, died of a nervous fever.

On the 15th ult. a fire broke out at the Great Hungarian market town of Nagy Koros. The high wind prevailing, and the fire having commenced in a stable in the middle of the town, where the houses were crowded together, it spread with such rapidity, that in a few hours above 1000 buildings were reduced to ashes, in spite of all the exertions of the inhabitants, although it was in the middle of the day.

SUMMARY.

The great prizes of $30,000, and $10,000, in the Grand State (Odd and Even) Lottery, drawn in Baltimore on Wednesday week, were both sold at the office of Messrs. J. I. Cohen, jr. & Brothers.—The great luck in the sale of prizes at that office, we have very frequently had occasion to notice heretofore, and our pleasure is the greater now to learn that a portion of the capitals of this Lottery have fallen to our favoured city.

Sat. Ev. Post.

Accidents.—Four men were wounded in Dedham, Mass. by the bursting of a swivel, on the morning of the 4th inst one of whom survived only a few hours.

A man was killed by a similar accident in Milton, Mass. on the same morning.

Two men were also severely wounded in Canton, by the accidental discharge of a cannon on the 4th.

The wollen factory and machine shop of Mr. Thomas Hurd, of Lowell Mass. was consumed by fire on the 30th ult.—Loss estimated at $15,000.

The amount of duties paid into the State Treasury by the ten Auctioneers of the city of Philadelphia, for the quarter ending on the 31st day of May, exceeds thirty-five thousand dollars.

The President of the United States arrived in Philadelphia, on Monday morning, in the Steam boat from Baltimore, and proceeded at noon, in the Trenton Steam boat, to New York, on his way to the late residence of his deceased Father.

The steam boat Norfolk, made her second trip to Cape May on Friday last, with 128 passengers. Fifty-two ladies seated themselves at the dinner table, and were waited upon by the gentlemen.

The gable end of a house, being built on Apple street, above Poplar Lane, Northern Liberties, suddenly gave way, on Tuesday afternoon, while the workmen were employed in their labour.—Two men were precipitated from the top of the house—one escaped with some injury; the other, Mr. Isaac Herbert, was crushed to death.—*S. E. Post.*

The loan of $350,000 to complete the Chesapeake Canal for which subscriptions were opened in this city, was all immediately taken at a premium of 3 26, 100 per cent. The offers exceeded the sum required, we understand, by more than $175,000.—*ib.*

The following sentiment was given at the late celebration in Boston. The *shoemakers* of the *revolution*—they risk their little *all* upon the great *end* and *gave short quarters* to the foe, in "the time that tried men's *soles*."

Died and was buried, on the 2d May, in the old burial place of the Mohegans, in Norwich, Connecticut, *Ezekiel Mazeen*, aged 27, great grand son of the GREAT UNCAS, who was the friend and protector of the whites, in the infancy of the settlement.

The horse on which General Packenham rode at the battle of New Orleans, and upon which that unfortunate commander received his death wound, is now owned by an inhabitant of Hebron, Connecticut.

Judge Smith is announced in the Charleston papers as a candidate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. John Gaillard, in the Senate of the United States, from the State of South Carolina.

Murdoch Murchison, of Richmond county, North Carolina, and his wife, to whom he has been married a short time, are now confined in the jail of that county on suspicion of being accessary to the murder of his first wife and child, and the burning of his house, which took place in March last.

A gentleman passing through Broadway, New York, last week, says the American, encountered two young women, one of whom turned round, when the other snatched at and secured his gold rimmed spectacles, and both decamped, leaving the unfortunate man in darkness.

A gentleman named Blanc, intends, if suitable patronage be afforded him, to establish a complete and extensive silk manufactory in Baltimore. He represents the climate and mulberry trees of Baltimore, as peculiarly auspicious to the establishment, and proposes to form a company for that purpose.

Vera Cruz is represented as very unhealthy. Few European or North Americans escaped the black vomet. Commodore Porter had gone to Mexico; and Mexican vessels were very destitute of seamen.

Six thousand eight hundred pounds were, we understand, paid down in cash to the Great Unknown, by an eminent Bookseller, in Paternoster row, for the copyright of the Historical Novel Woodstock.

THE CHRONICLE,

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

Cambridge, SATURDAY, July 22, 1826.

Printed and Published by LUTHER MARTIN SCOTT, N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
ANNAPOLIS, July 14th 1826.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on the first Monday, 7th day of August next.

THO: CULBRETH, Clerk.

We are authorised to state that Mr. *Martin L. Wright* is a candidate to represent Dorchester county, in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

We are authorised to announce Dr. *Daniel Sullivane* as a candidate for the next Legislature of this state.

We are authorised to announce Mr. *Alexander H. Parsons*, of Worcester county, as a candidate to represent that county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

We have good authority for saying that the statement published in our last, respecting Messrs. McDuffie and Everett, is altogether unfounded. It was extracted from a Philadelphia paper.

MEXICO.—By the fast sailing schooner Yellott, capt. Gold, at this port yesterday in 17 days from Vera Cruz, we have intelligence that Com. PORTER has excepted the offer of the Mexican Government, and has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Mexican Navy. We regret to learn that Vera Cruz continued very sickly—markets were dull for every kind of produce and manufactures, and money scarce.

The two Patriots who died on the day of our National Jubilee, have no doubt left behind them abundant materials for American history. The Sage of Virginia, especially, was in the habit of keeping a journal throughout the whole career of his public life, which will now be an invaluable document to explain and illustrate many parts of our history—we shall now be made more familiar with the private motives and springs of action that guided our revolutionary Congress in the struggle for independence. While on this subject, we cannot but notice, that from all parts of the continent, where the tidings have reached, we behold calls from constituted authorities, and notifications for citizens to assemble, &c. to solemnize that melancholy but august event which deprived the United States of two of our most valued fellow-citizens. An extraordinary promptitude & unanimity to testify sorrow for this event, seem to mark all classes of our fellow-citizens. Party feeling itself becomes dumb before the urns that contain the ashes of JEFFERSON and of ADAMS.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Philadelphia Gazette remarks that the apparent contradictions in the different papers with respect to the hour at which the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and at which it was promulgated, can easily be reconciled.—It was adopted by Congress between the hours of twelve and one, in Independence Hall, it was first publickly read to the people about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the State House Yard.

Its *author* lived fifty years after its *adoption*; its *advocate* lived fifty years after its promulgation.

The only additional information we have received in relation to the death of JOHN ADAMS, the "ablest advocate" in the Congress of 1776, of the declaration of our Independence, is contained in a letter we have seen, dated July 5, from which we make the following extracts:—"After two days of suffering, occasioned by an accumulation of phlegm in the throat, which he was too weak to throw off, he yesterday forenoon became easier, spoke of all the members of his family, asked to have letters written to his son [the President] and was to the last entirely sensible. At half past six in the afternoon his spirit passed away: he died as calmly, as an infant sleeps, and we believe has found another and a better world."

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