For the Cambridge Chronicle.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 7.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

"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."

For the purpose of quieting the apprehensions of certain sensitive individuals, and of imparting such information as may tend to establish a general faith and confidence in the amplitude of our ability to provide for the public instruction of all our youth in primary schools, thro'out the state, whether rich or poor, high or low, it may be proper to expose a view of our permanent expenditures, & contrast our ways and means whether present or prospective. I proceed, therefore, with an exhibition, and some remarks in illustration.

Permanent Expenditure.

For the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Deputies,	$80,000
For various officers,	9,000
For miscellaneous charges,	11,000
Making one hundred thousand dollars,	$100,000

which is enough for the ordinary support of our government—Existing burthens of a temporary character are excluded from this view—to wit:—

1.—Pensions to officers and soldiers of the revolution and their widows, $16,000
The course of nature in a few years will extinguish this item.

2.—The Penitentiary 10,000
It is expected that this charge will not only cease with the current year, but be converted, henceforward, into profit. The operations of similar institutions in the other states, and the last report of our Directors, are sufficient to justify this expectation.

3.—The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 10,000
This work, we are informed, will be completed in March next, and, thereafter, our investment will yield a handsome revenue.

4.—State warehouses, 10,000
The Governor and Council having purchased, under the act of the last session, chap. 159, valuable property, in the City of Baltimore, amounting to 120,000 dollars, to be paid for "out of the revenue derived from the inspection of tobacco"—the charge of rent will soon cease, and some 30, or 40,000 dollars will be derived from this source.

5.—Washington Monument, 34,000
It is expected that the funds assigned for this object will terminate with the current year.

Making eighty thousand dols. 80,000

Ways and Means.

From Public Stocks,	$50,000
Bank Tax,	15,000
Lotteries,	100,000
Fines, Licenses and Process'	65,000
Inspections,	30,000
Interest on Debts,	5,000
Various minor sources,	15,000
Making two hundred and eighty thousand dollars;	$280,000

The present donations, and the liberal assignments of the last session, for the support of education, are excluded from the 'expenditures,' because they are not within the proper view of permanent charges upon the state, and the main intention being to shew the sufficiency of our means to meet the great object in contemplation. On the other hand the direct or assessed tax is also omitted, as that will cease by its limitation to this year. By the way, with regard to taxes, we do not, generally, discriminate between the state and county taxes, and thence arises a *great deception and outcry*—It ought to be understood that the *state assessments are not five cents per head*, whilst the *county levies*, in many counties, *exceed a dollar*. These are certainly *heavy and oppressive*, but it is believed that these burthens may be reduced and alleviated, and, in particular the *Court charges*, by *one half at the least*—This will be expected of the next or succeeding legislature.

It will not be contended that the state lotteries will produce, immediately, the sum stated, but when relieved from the charge of the Monument, and the incumbrances of the Universities, they will surpass this estimate and come in time for these schools, as it adopted by every county—It would not be reasonable to suppose that they could be carried into complete and practical effect and operation, to the whole extent of every district of the state for several years, during which the temporary charges would be expiring in succession and the revenue be improving.

One sitting in New York has lately given to their treasury 150,000 dollars for the support of education. Our system is superior—It justly enjoys the highest credit, on account of the solid foundation on which it stands, and the facts detailed in the last journal of the House of Delegates, pages 109 and 110, are enough to prove that the State Lotteries may give, annually, from 100 to 200,000 dollars—And as to the expediency, in a moral or political point of view, of employing lotteries as a source of revenue; it is merged in the impracticability of excluding other tickets.—So long as our neighboring states will continue to grant lotteries, the obvious effect of a discontinuance on our part would be injurious draughts to exhaust our means, for their exclusive use and profit. *We* should, in truth, *become the dupes of their schemes*—and it has been often remarked that those who have most rigidly opposed these resources for the general purposes of the state, and have urged their immoral and pernicious tendency, have been most pressing to obtain lotteries to build churches, or promote some private speculation.

From the foregoing it appears that the permanent expenditures of the state, for the ordinary support of the government, will not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, 100,000
and that our ways and means may be safely counted at two hundred & eighty thousand dollars, 280,000

It is therefore clear that we have no cause of apprehension, or alarm, of any resort to direct taxes or state assessments upon the counties, even in case the internal improvements should all be carried into operation, and I may quote as apposite on this occasion, the words of a financial committee in the journal before referred to—page 197.

"Should the Legislature deem it proper to commence a system of education, or of internal improvements, they will perceive that the means of paying interest on such loans as may become necessary will not be wanting—And if the revenue from causes which cannot be foreseen, should fall short of the anticipations of your committee, the deficiency may be easily supplied from sources which as yet have been untouched and which will readily suggest themselves to future Legislatures."

The suggestion of Loans has reference to internal improvements, which would be discharged by their own means as has been proved by the experience of all nations, & reduced to moral certainty—As for the whole amount of our investment, we should not only draw a full proportion of all its proper benefits, but superior and exclusive advantages from the construction of the works altogether on our side of the Potomac, & the consequent disbursements in our state of vast sums of money drawn from Virginia, Pennsylvania, the coffers of the General Government, and of Foreign Capitalists; and from the continuous connection of towns and villages, and public houses, all along the whole line from Cumberland to Baltimore, to yield an increase of revenue from retailers and tavern licenses, and other concomitant ameliorations, exceeding a liberal rate of interest upon the gross of such investment—These receipts it must be observed, would be over and above the *direct* income, from tolls and profits, which would flow in to fortify and enrich our treasury.

But besides our own intrinsic means, we have good cause to anticipate the munificent aid of the United States.—There are two propositions now pending before Congress—One is to apportion the avails of the national domains amongst the members of the Union for education and improvement: this would give, for our share, about 50,000 dollars a year. The other would give us greater means—it is, after the payment of the public debt, which from the last report of their fiscal committee is proved to be in a rapid course of liquidation and extinguishment—to distribute the whole surplus revenue for such beneficial purposes as the states might devise, or determine upon; this would give as our proportion, nearly a million, annually—It is expected that one of these will be adopted, or the former *first*, and the latter, in *succession, thereafter*,

In reference to this matter it may be well to inquire into the probable effect of a permanent appropriation, from the national treasury, for the education in common schools of all the youth throughout the Union. Would it not most essentially and powerfully tend to cement and consolidate the federation, and to perpetuate the constitution?—Yes, it would, most undoubtedly—and this beneficence might be achieved by a moderate excise on domestic spirit,—The fourth of a dollar on every gallon, would do the work!! Think of this my countrymen—think of the influence to be diffused in every section and minute division of our expanded territory from imparting knowledge to three or four millions of children, and to more and more, from year to year, and from generation to generation—And think how simple and facile is the operation—and how replete with infinite and ineffable good in various ways.

☞See a report upon this subject in the same journal, page 199.

In conclusion I may assert, with perfect truth, that my convictions upon the several points of this essay have resulted from, and are sustained by, a long series of close attention to statistics—a regard to the experience of other states, and a practical knowledge of our own finances and resources.

With high respect,
LITTLETON D. TEACKLE.
Princess Anne, Somerset county, Md. July 18, 1826.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

MR. SCOTT—In your paper of the 15th some queries relative to the bill to establish primary schools were propounded by 'Many Voters' and in the last paragraph a call is made 'upon some person qualified by legal attainments to analize the act."—On the subject of Primary Schools the people of this county begin to be anxious in their inquiries—and the candidates for the assembly are frequently called upon for their opinions, which is certainly placing them in an embarrassing situation. They have nothing to do now, nor after the election, with primary schools, more than other voters. They only express their opinions at the ballot box—The last delegates to the assembly voted on the bill, heard it debated section by section, and can of course give the public correct information on the subject. The people have a right to demand of them an analysis of the bill. Messrs. Eccleston and Brohawn voted for the bill, and Messrs. Ennalls and Douglass against it. Now Mr. "Many Voters' and all other voters who require information on this subject, it is only necessary to call upon the two delegates who voted in the affirmative for the reasons and arguments that influenced their vote—and in like manner upon the two gentlemen who voted in the negative, for the reasons and arguments which induced them to vote against the bill to establish 'primary schools.' Let them do it in the Chronicle.

Thus, fellow voters, you will have the reasons on both sides, and you will be as much enlightened on the subject, as if you had been present in the House of Delegates and heard the bill for primary schools thoroughly sifted.

A VOTER.

Vienna, July 22, 1826.

N. B. Upon looking over the votes and proceedings, page 240, and the yeas and nays upon the bill for primary schools, I find Mr. Ennalls did not vote at all.—The bill is quite a ticklish one, a sword that cuts two ways; and Mr. Ennalls is a knowing politician and can see as far into a mill stone as other people—he outgeneralled the other three.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

To the citizens of Dorchester county.

Having been, and believing that I shall be again, solicited to make known my intention of voting for or against the establishment of Primary Schools in this county, and presuming that persons have made and *will* make this demand, from the supposition that they have a right to know the sentiments of candidates for their suffrages upon *all* public questions; I, as a candidate for the next General Assembly, *do* hold myself responsible to declare my sentiments upon such questions alone as will in the opinion of the people come before and be acted upon by that Legislative Body—Since then, the question of the establishment of Primary Schools *has been* under consideration—has received a Legislative sanction, and now awaits (according to a condition contained in the enactment) the approbation of the people *en masse*, expressed according to the dictates of their individual judgments: I do not consider myself bound to answer any enquiries made for the purpose of ascertaining my vote upon that subject. In relation to all matters upon which we have but the expression of our private opinion, that opinion may be made up by circumstances incidental to each individual: and if in the exercise of this natural right, we are either led astray or determine correctly, in both cases, we may console our selves with the knowledge that no improper interference has warped our judgments to suit the policy of those who are disposed to profit by the credulity of others. In the present case, it would be the height of vanity in me to suppose that any single individual of my acquaintance would be governed by *my* private opinion. I therefore wish to exercise in private the right of suffrage which is equal in all and possessed by every one of the community of which I am a member—and to the determination of which community I am willingly content to submit.

In offering myself as a candidate for the Assembly, I do it upon the liberal principles of supporting the constitution, establishing salutary laws, and promoting the general interests of the people.

BRICE I. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, July 27, 1826.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

MR. SCOTT.—I have been a candidate before, and had thought that I was fully acquainted with its many pains and penalties, miseries and mortifications; but I was wofully in error; little did I dream in my most horrific and night-mare visions that there would be such a thing as "Primary Schools." It assails me in every shape and in every place and variety of situation.

Riding the road—*"Sir, you're a candidate—are you for or against Primary Schools?"*

Addressing the people from the stump, after having exhausted my breath by the utterance of my little stock of eloquence upon Internal improvements, and the bill to elect the Governor by the people, and thinking I had got quite clean off, an inquisitive voter, just as I am descending the rostrum, (*i. e.* a cart laden with beer, sweet cakes, green water melons, milky oysters, and other *popularities* of that kind) demands, *"Stop, sir, do you oppose Primary Schools?*

Getting down, and advancing to the whiskey table, that omnipotent machine of political elevation, "come my boys, let's have some grog"—"agreed, we'll drink with *you*, but how about *Primer Schools!*"—Retiring from the crowd to rally my thoughts and endeavor to devise some way to steer through this infernal Scylla and Charybdis, I met coming up a lean and learned schoolmaster, who wields a black gum sceptre in one of these same country primer schools—"Sair, (says he) is you Mr.——, the candidate?"—"Yes sir,—"I'se been told that cause you're a colledge bred man, you're posed to all kinds of country larning, that you're for having no schools in the country at all, and that people must sind their scholars to Cambridge to learn how to talk latten with one Mr. ——, I believe they call him, and English with one Mr.—— Mr.—I disremember now his name; but sair, because you was eddicated at Yell Colledge, is that any reason that other folks should not have their schooling except in Cambridge—Sair, I'll not vote for you."

Agreed my friend, you can do as you please. I proceeded, mounted my horse not very well pleased with such annoyance, and like Goldfinch in the play, d—d all schoolmasters and their umbrellas—cursed the primary schools as more pestiferous than musquetoes at this season, or Teackle money some years ago. Having ridden some miles, my agitated feelings were soothed by the dulcet notes of the musquetoes, who frequently, to keep my attention alive to their concert, gave me a friendly hint with their bills. I began to ponder how the other candidates would extricate themselves from the political quicksands of the "primary schools" when I was aroused from my melancholy reverie by not a friendly hint, but very unwelcome grip upon the nose by a Gallinipper, the leader of the band. I looked up and found myself opposite Mr.—'s varigorum field which contains "all things and many other things besides," and in full view of Cambridge, the Athens of Dorset, where "Mr.——— larns boys to talk laten," &c. &c.

Yours,
A doleful and distressed
Candidate for the Assembly.

Cambridge, July 25, 1826.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, July 20.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—By the brig Danube, Captain Huntington, in 39 days from Havre, we have received papers from that Port to the 7th of June, and from Paris to the 6th.

Accounts from St. Petersburg stated that the coronation of the new Emperor was to be postponed in consequence of the death of the late Empress.

The cities of Bordeaux, Marseilles and Havre, have addressed memorials to the government, on the importance of negotiating commercial treaties with the South American Republics, and the appointment of Consuls.

The French Frigate l'Arriege has arrived at Brest, from Rio Janeiro and Bahia, with five millions of francs for merchants, principally destined for Bordeaux.

A single new scene of tumult has occurred at Rouen, but was immediately suppressed.

It is said that Gen. Debitscd has received the command of the Russian military colonies; and that Count Araktschejew, who had that command, and Karamsin, State Councillor, had received permission to travel in foreign countries.

The Greek cause continues papular in Prussia—The Queen has given 10 gold-ed Fredericks, an anonymous donor 1200, and several distinguished persons appear in their favour. The ladies in Paris are making various fancy articles, to be sold for the benefit of the Greek fund.

SPAIN.—A band of about eighty men having committed depredations near the Ronda, Gen. Quesada proclaimed a reward of $1000 for each head, and 3000 for each of the commandants, the brothers Corona.—A later account says that the band have dispersed, and sought refuge in Gibraltar.

A Madrid date of May 27th says, that a courier was pressing on from Lisbon to Vienna, to urge the immediate presence of Don Miguel, who, it was proposed, should embark at Leghorn in a Portuguese vessel. This is in consequence of news from Brazil, that Don Pedro would not go to Europe until he gets possession of La Plata, which was given him by his father!

GREECE—Dates from Patras are to May 15th. The army of Ibrahim containing 2900 Egyptians, and 1260 Turks was still near that city, and so enfeebled by the seige of Missolonghi as to be unable to attempt any thing. The soldiers from Missolonghi were most affectionately received at Salona—they are called the "Sacred Battalion."

A letter from Trieste of May 22d confirms the report that 1800 men had cut their way through the Turks and joined Karaiskaki. The Egyptian fleet was at Patras, and the Turkish Squadron passed Zante on the 5th for the Archipelago. Every preparation is making for the defence of Napoli; the soldiers have just been cloathed by the French committee and troops are assembling in all parts. A national Assembly has met at Epidaurus, and Demetrius Ypsilanti is looked upon for the president.

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid of May 25th, mentioned that the English Ambassador was warmly urging on the Spanish government the recognition of the S. American States. He was continually receiving & dispatching couriers, & was believed to be supported in his exertions by the French minister. The necessity of such a measure appeared the more pressing since the receipt of the last news from America, communicating the capitulation of Callao and Chiloe, the loss of the last footing on the whole continent.

GREECE.—Twenty eight French officers sailed from Marseilles on the 27th of May, to join the Greek army, into which they had enlisted. One of them belonged to the body guards of the king of France. The second legion of the national guards in Paris, are making a contribution, for the purpose of buying a piece of artillery for the Greeks. At Metz 6690 francs were collected by personal applications; and the sums obtained there in other modes, make with this an amount of 8500.

The English are cutting down their 74's to make frigates of a heavy class.—The Barham, Alfred, and Dublin, three 74's, are hereafter to be called frigates, each carry 52 long 32 pounders.

SUMMARY.

At the recent grand ball in Paris for the benefit of the Greeks, the venerable Gen. Lafayette, says a letter, was received by the company as a father would be amidst his children.

Henry Clay and lady arrived at Lexington, Ky. on the 6th inst. It is announced that a public dinner will shortly be given to him at that place.

The three valuable animals of the short horn Durham breed, arrived in the Algonquin. They are the property of Mr. John Hare Powell, whose efforts to improve our domestic cattle cannot be too highly commended. One of the heifers has cost Mr. Powell, about 600 dollars.

There is now living in Edgarton, Ms. the oldest warrior perhaps in the world; Captain Peter Peas. He was a cabbin boy in the fleet which were with General Pepperell, at the taking of Cape Breton, in 1745. He has his reason, and is able to walk a mile without resting.

A late Baltimore paper contains a curious advertisement of one of the lawyers of that city. To "such clients as are unable to pay" he offers his services gratuitously, and says it will give him as much pleasure "to do their business" gratis, as it would if they paid the full amount of his fees.

Since January last 473 Post offices have been established in the United States.

At New-London, Conn. on the 4th, the company assembled at a jubilee dinner, & unanimously agreed to effect the liberation of all the debtors in the town Jail. They immediately subscribed the amount of their debts, and the sheriff set the prisoners free.

Mr. Eli Logan of East-Marlborough township, Chester county, raised on his farm last season, from one potatoe, six bushels and a half. The potatoe was cut into 234 pieces.

A letter from Paris of May 29 speaks encouragingly of our citizens' claim against France being allowed.

In Vermont, Elder Ezra Butler, of Waterbury, has been nominated for Governor, & Elder Aaron Leland, of Chester, for Lieut. Governor. Both these gentlemen are now Pastors of Churches.

Great excitement exists at present in New York, in consequence of the failure of several of their monied institutions and the tottering state of others.

While the inhabitants of Petersburg, Va. were marching in procession on the 16th inst. in paying honours to Jefferson and Adams, the town was fired in three different directions by incendiaries; ten or fifteen houses were burnt, most of which were insured.

Marvin's new extensive saw mills in George town, S. C. were entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 8th instant.

Maria Gloria, appointed Queen of Portugal, by the Emperor of Brazil, is only ten years of age.

The last number of the Westminster (London) Review contains the speeches of Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. EVERETT, and Mr. SPRAGUE. This is an unusual attention either to our politics or our displays of forensic ability.

Toasts ob de People, July 4th 1826.

To de rising Generation ob Brack people ob Color—may he inherit he Farders good quality.

Massa Randolph, member ob Congres—he great orator, ony he hab no head or tail to he discourse.

De Presumdent ob de day—May he nebber turn he fingers into Fishooks ony when he hab good chance.

President Adam—I hope he lib forebber and one day arter dat.

Old Massa Jefferson; he raily fine man—hope he draw highest prize in he lottery heself.

De Naby ob de United tates—I tell you what he is boy, he debbil for Sick John Bull.

De Arme ob de United tates. Wid our fren and Brodder General Jackson to command him. I tell you what, boy, look sharp, he make you spit a tooth,

De Ladies ob Color. May he nebber be disturb wid de impertinent talk ob de white people.

General Jackson. No matter how many British or Indian he kill, he let de sons ob Africa sit under dare own grape vines and eat up dare own fig trees.

A Camp Meeting,

WILL be held at Ennalls' Spring, on Thursday the 3d of August & continue until the Tuesday following.—No articles whatever, except *bread*, will be allowed to be sold on or within two miles of the ground.

THE CHRONICLE
AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

Cambridge, SATURDAY, July 29, 18

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Junius Brutus was received too l for this week's paper—It shall appear our next.

"A Liver by Industry" is recei and shall appear next week.

We are requested to state that *Ja Thompson*, Esq. declines being a ca date for the Assembly, and that un seen circumstances, beyond his cont render this step necessary.

We are authorised to announce *Z dee Foxwell*, Esq. of this county, a candidate for the next General Assem of Maryland.

HONOR TO THE ILLUSTRIO DEAD.

The Citizens of Dorchester County invited to attend at the Court House Cambridge, on Monday next, at 11 clock, A. M. precisely, to express th sentiments on the death of those two distinguished Revolutionary patriots, JE FERSON and ADAMS.

At a meeting of a number of the zens of Caroline county, held at Den on the 18th inst. James Sangston William M. Hardcastle, Esqs. were n inated as Electors of Senate.

Thursday last, was fixed upon by citizens of Easton, to unite in a sole procession of mourning, for the deat the departed worthies, Jefferson and ams. William Hayward, Jr. Esq. accepted the invitation to deliver the logium.

The Baltimore papers contain a account of the procession in that cit the 20th inst. CHARLES CARRO of Carrollton, Col. John E. Howard, Samuel Smith, Gov. Kent, & several er distinguished characters were pre

TO FARMERS.

The measures recently adopted by British government with regard to admission of foreign grain into the of England, have excited the attenti our agricultural community, and duced a belief that they would have effect to advance the price of b stuff by opening a new market to tha ficle of produce. To prevent any di pointment which might occur by ca lating too strongly upon those meas the Fredericktown Citizen mentions the duty on foreign wheat, has been g ated at 1s. 6d. per bushel, with a to secure to the English agricultu as a bushel for his own. Estimatin price of American wheat at one d per bushel at home, which is equal t 6d sterling, to which add the duty, fr and expense of selling, and it ar nearly or quite to the sum of 8s. th most price to be calculated on in land. Our farmers will not therefo disappointed if wheat should not ri ond one dollar per bushel, on the ing of the British ports.

We are told (says the Salem Gaz that a gentleman who stood at the side of Mr. Adams, during the fir the guns in Quincy, in honour of pendence, asked him if he was no turbed by the noise; no, said he, g them, every gun adds five minutes existence.

Reminiscence.—In 1799, when th ings of the news of the death of the WASHINGTON, first President of th ted States, was received in Bosto "Sons of Pilgrims" were celebrat Concert Hall the anniversary of th Landing of the Fathers. The con all standing, were singing a Hym ten for th occasion, which closed this stanza—

Hail *Pilgrim Fathers* of our ra
With grateful hearts your toils we
Oft as this native day returns,
We'll pay due honours to your m
When the tolling of the bells anno
the melancholy tidings to the ci
The effect was electrical. Ea

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