For the Cambridge Chronicle.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 10.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

"My cause is the cause of sound policy and common justice; and truth and reason are its main pillars and supporters."

In total absence of proper arguments to oppose the law of public instruction, and a worthy respect for the common forms of courtesy, certain *concealed* or nameless writers continue to utter a *baseless tissue of dictatorial assertions*, and to indulge in *efforts at ridicule or vulgar wit*, which carry with them their own cure and antidote. Indecorous attempts to impute motives, which can only issue from a distempered imagination or malevolence, and the stale expedient of flying from the *matter* to fall upon the *person*, operating upon the feelings of a generous people, will, naturally, produce effects, the opposite of their design. Intemperance and excess will, mostly, inspire their weak employer, as the public eye is wide extended, and every endeavor of unhallowed art, to divert the course of a free suffrage will be perceived and appreciated.

The very just and applicable remarks of the able editor of the Political Examiner, printed at Frederick-town, affords an answer to these defamers of the Legislature. In his paper of the 2nd inst. he refers to the sections 29 and 30 of the act in question, and states the consequences to result from a rejection of that act by any county. He further says, "In a country where there is no tiled aristocracy, and where every office is accessible to the man of virtue and talents; and without respect to fortune, or family, a liberal system of public instruction is peculiarly necessary; because it tends to perpetuate that liberty and equality among our citizens, which are the basis of our government. In proportion as the mind is enlightened, the blessings which flow from our free institutions, are understood and estimated. Truly has it been said, that "intelligence is the life of Liberty," and the converse of this proposition is no less true." We then recite the memorable words of the Philosopher of Monticello, which were quoted in my No. 8, and proceeds "We cannot consent that the poorer classes of the community shall be *doomed to a state of ignorance and servility*, when education can be so easily and so cheaply extended to them. In all times and in all nations, ignorance in the people, has proved a firm footstool for tyranny to rest upon. It is this that continues the slaves of the holy alliance in their mean subjection to arbitary power; and it is from this that more danger is to be apprehended to our institutions, than from all the projects of mad ambition. To think, to reason, and to decide correctly of public men and public measures, the mind must be enlightened by education; and without it, we are too apt to fall into dependence upon others, and to yield ourselves, implicitly, to their guidance."

"It is feared by some that if the primary school act should be adopted that their taxes will be considerably augmented—On this head, *experience* is the best guide. In New York, the system has been in successful operation for some years, and in New England similar results have followed the experiment; and its friends cannot be too sanguine where they anticipate the like benefits from its adoption in this state."

These sentiments were proclaimed in Frederick county, which, with the city of Baltimore, pays a majority of the public taxes, and as far as information has been received, there does not seem to exist a doubt that the primary schools will be adopted, generally, on the Western Shore.

A candid and dispassionate review of the expositions of this law, and of the high and conclusive authorities to which they refer, must convince all, who are disposed to be convinced, of its practicability and expediency. And on the score of revenue, for its support, the financial view which was contained in No. 7—founded upon official data, must satisfy the skeptical that our present means and other sources, which, as "yet, have been untouched, are abundant for the purpose without resort to direct taxes, or state assessments upon the counties."

I have looked, in vain, for defects in the details of this law, and for errors in the reports and illustrations, which, from time to time, have been exhibited. The law, in truth, was well matured, after deep and serious deliberation; every objection was calmly weighed, until perfected to the state in which it received the sanction of large majorities in each branch of the General Assembly. Every person competent to understand the subject, must be assured, that these are neither errors nor miscalculations. That the system is founded upon the approved experience of other states—that it is entirely susceptible of the adaptation to our own, and that all the blessings which *other* people have derived from its operation, may be enjoyed by *our* people.

Lamenting, as I do, in sorrow and disgust, the extraordinary course which has been pursued by those opposed to this law, and more especially of the masked writers before referred to, who are understood to be inhabitants of our own county, I cannot desist from the prosecution of this duty.—Neither the grossest personality, nor pointed abuse, which, offensive only to good manners, is eminently calculated to derogate from the character of a community which has been esteemed for its high polish, and refined courtesy. Neither the most inordinate associations, nor threats of violence, shall in anywise abate the ardour of him whose mind and heart, in such a cause, will never "sag with doubt, nor quake with fear." But should the opponents of this law, succeed in procuring a hostile vote in any county, the exclusion of that county from all the benefits of these schools and from all apportionment, or due share of the public money to be assigned by the states' treasury of the Western shore for their support, would present an instance of the voluntary rejection of a proffered boon, to be deplored and deprecated.

With high respect,
LITTLETON D. TEACKLE.
Princess Anne, Somerset county, Aug. 10th, 1826.

INTERCEPTED LETTER.—We copy the following letter of the late Ex-President Adams, from the British "Political Magazine, of July, 1781." The letter was written to Thomas Cushing, Esq. while Mr. Adams was ambassador to Amsterdam, and forwarded by the way of France, but unfortunately it was intercepted by the vessel being captured on her passage and sent into St. Christopher's. It is introduced into the Magazine by some abusive remarks on Mr. Adams, and others, who were then taking an active part in our revolutionary contest. After styling Mr. Adams the "rebel Ambassador," it says, that "in taking to the law and politics, he spoiled an able ploughman, or porter, though the trade of a butcher would have better suited the bloody bent of his mind!"

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 15, 1780.

DEAR CUSHING—I writ to you on the 2d instant, by way of France, under cover, to Congress; but our friend Heartwell who delivered me your despatches, going out by the way of St. Eustatia, may get this letter to you sooner than the other. You will have heard of the unfortunate capture of poor Laurens, with his papers and the British Ambassador's Memorial to the States General in consequence thereof. What it may produce is yet doubtful, though the general opinion here is, that it is nothing alarming. Sir Joseph Yorke has presented a second memorial, but you may depend upon it the states will not be bullied into any thing. It is thought that England will not at this conjuncture widen the breach with the Republic; but, even if they should, it will do us no harm for them to have more enemies to contend with. A rash step taken by them at this time, when all the powers of Europe are jealous of them, and favourably inclined to American Independence, may prove their entire ruin.—Our independence is considered here as established. The Empress of Russia has already in effect, taken a decided part in our favor, and other European nations are well inclined to support our cause.

In this city, we have many powerful friends, who as well as all Europe, disdain the pride of the British Ministry, which is not less conspicuous in the Memorials presented to their High Mightinesses, than it was in the answer returned to the petition of Congress. Pride, indeed, seems to be endemial to that nation; but I think in won't be long before we see its downfall.

Our money matters are in a good way, which I writ to you fully upon in my last. You must have patience until they can be accomplished, and in the mean time do the best you can. Many here who know the country, laugh at your complaints, and say that a few duties and excises, judiciously laid throughout the Continent, would pay the whole army expenses without being felt. I advise to restraining the consumption of foreign superfluities, and introducing sumptuary laws; though it may be policy, for the encouragement of soldiers, to indulge them in a livery as splendid as may be convenient.

I am sorry to see you so anxious for an accommodation, and wish you had shown how it could be done. Are you aware of the revolutions that will unavoidably take place? New arrangements made and the States new modelled, the better to serve the purposes of despotism; the captors of British property obliged to disgorge; a debt of four millions sterling to be paid the British merchants to settle old scores, your fishery restrained & put under new regulations; forfeited estates returned to their former owners; a door opened for innumerable law suits for illegal payments; the property of the whole Continent set afloat; and after all, are you sure our *great Ally* would consent to it? In truth, I can see nothing short of Independence that can settle it, without the remedy being more fatal than the disease.

It is true, I believe, what you suggest, that Lord North showed a disposition to give up the contest, but was diverted from it not unlikely, by the representation of the Americans in London, who in conjunction with their coadjutors in America, have been thorns to us indeed on both sides of the water; but I think their career might have been stopt on your side, if the executive officers had not been too timid in a point which I so strenuously recommended at first, namely, to FINE, IMPRISON and HANG all inimical to the cause, without favor or affection. I foresaw the evil that would arise from that quarter, and wished to have timely stopt it. I would have hanged my own brother, if he had took a part with our enemy in this contest.

I believe there never was an instance of such delusion as those people are under to sacrifice their country, their interest and their best connections, to side with a people who neither reward nor thank them; and I have good authority to say, that a great portion of them have nothing to live upon but their loyalty.—One would think that this alone, if it was known & believed, would be enough to prevent others from falling into the same snare. Heartwell, who has been some time incognito in London, will give you much useful information, he will tell you the talk we had about a stipend for ———, which would be money well laid out. Those who exert themselves so much in our cause ought to be rewarded, as we are most essentially served by it, but profound secrecy must be observed.

I shall write to the Governor, wherein I shall be more explicit upon some matters which I writ to Congress upon, and which he probably will communicate, which makes it unnecessary to add any more to you at present. I am your affectionate friend, &c.—(Copy.)

JOHN ADAMS.

Governor Troup has been requested, and has consented, to deliver an Eulogy on Thomas Jefferson, before the People, at Milledgeville, in Georgia.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Easton Gazette.

To the People of Maryland.

Mr. Teackle has impressed Solomon, to aid him in the support of his system of Primary Schools. And he discovers a disposition to make other sacred writers, bend obsequious to his high behest. 'But behold a greater than Solomon is here.' He speaks in the 14th chapter of Luke and the 28th, 29th and 30th verses. 'For which of you intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it.? Lest haply after he hath laid the foundation, and is not able to finish it, all that behold it begin to mock him—saying this man began to build and was not able to finish."

Wisdom, reason, and prudence, join to enforce the principle of this text upon the minds of the voters of the counties of this state, with regard to the Primary School law. We should not act unadvisedly or blindly precipitate, in a matter of so great moment, but we should calmly sit down and count up the cost, that we may be satisfied in our minds whether or not we have sufficient to defray the expense of educating "all the youth of this state" 'lest haply, after we have laid the foundation and are not able to finish it,' we should thereby cause ourselves to be justly obnoxious to the taunts and sarcasms of other states. 'All that behold it begin to mock him, saying this man began to build and was not able to finish.'

Mr. Teackle has made an estimate of the cost, and he tells us that we have sufficient to defray the expense of educating 'all the youth of this state.' 'Eighty thousand children will be annually trained up to knowledge and usefulness, to be the bone & sinew of the body politic, at an expense so little felt, as to seem like a boon from some unseen hand.'

But as some of Mr. Teackle's calculations have been already exploded, and as all of his essays appear to be entirely on one side of the question, prudence directs that we should calculate and determine for ourselves.

'Eighty thousand children will be annually trained up'—By how many teachers is the grand question—not by four hundred, nor by four times four hundred. This question can only be answered by allowing a proper number of children for each teacher to instruct, and I think Mr. Teackle will agree, that no one teacher can pay proper attention to more than thirty children.

This I am certain will not be denied by the best friends of the proposed system of primary schools, for if this be not admitted, we may begin to doubt the superiority of the proposed plan, over "the present imperfect and defective mode.'

It is said that competent teachers can be employed at an annual salary of $300. Allowing every thirty children to cost $300 annually, 80,000 children will cost $800,000 annually. This would be 'at an expense so little felt as to seem like a boon from some unseen hand!!' But it is the counties alone that are interested in this matter at present. The city of Baltimore has five years given her to devise a better plan.

Mr. Teackle has computed the youth of this state to be 60,000 exclusive of the cities, &c—60,000 youth divided into schools of thirty children each, will make 2,000 schools—2,000 teachers at $300 each will make the cost for teachers alone $600,000 annually.

It is admitted that the treasury of the state can pay something. How much is a matter of dispute, & a subject of mere speculation. I will suppose the treasury to pay from twenty to thirty thousand dollars annually, and for the sake of fixing on some definite sum, we will say $26,000—which sum deduct from $600,000 and there will be left $574,000 to be provided by a tax on the counties!!! and according to the ratio in which the present direct tax is laid, this alarming sum will be levied as follows,

On St. Mary's	$16,037 79
Kent,	17,112 50
Anne Arundel,	39,808 61
Calvert,	9,778 48
Charles,	26,345 26
Baltimore,	145,623 81
Talbot,	16,797 59
Somerset,	22,487 15
Dorchester,	22,367 80
Cecil,	24,142 19
Prince George's	31,200 29
Queen Anne's	22,845 25
Worcester	19,928 60
Frederick	64,655 54
Harford,	21,716 66
Caroline,	9,130 64
Washington,	34,662 75
Montgomery,	20,736 69
Alleghany,	8,626 90
Total,	$574,000 00

And this is not all, for in addition to the sum each county would have to pay, may be reckoned at least six per centum commission for the collection, which would be for the whole of the counties 34,444 dollars, and also the additional sum of six per centum on the last mentioned sum—say $2,066 64 cents which makes an aggregate sum of six hundred and ten thousand, five hundred and ten dollars and sixty four cents. In this estimate of cost, there is nothing said about the cost of school houses, fuel, or stationary.

Now we will grant Mr. Teackle's proposed system of primary schools to be all that his fostering hand can possibly make it—say the conservative father—the authority of whose word, would hold the restless spirits, and unruly passions of the '*great body of the people*' in awe, and make them subserve the best interest of the state.—The Midas, which would turn our dimes into dollars, our dollars into eagles and *mainly 'aid our circulation!'* 'The palladium of our freedom'—or the tower, from whose lofty battlements would issue forth the heavy artillery of American Independence—The benevolent hand that would '*remove the bushel* and set our candle on a candlestick, that it may give 'light to all that are in the house.' The magick wand of Minerva that would 'open wide the book of knowledge,' and teach our citizens to be as 'wise as the men of the East, '*The live coal!*' that would kindle the light which gives fervour to the heart and fructifies the soul as well as the understanding; and which would fit and qualify a heart (full of the divine, but now dormant seeds of usefulness) to do the errand of the Lord!'—I suppose he means that such learning as would be obtained in primary schools, would supercede the *unction from above!!!* If *this* be an '*echo of his own thought*'—There is not a dart in fates dark quiver, triple edged and barbed with *shame, want* and *pain*, that I would not sooner meet than *that thought*, even in a dream.

I say granting Mr. Teackle's proposed plan of Instruction to be all this (with the exception of the last mentioned) and it would be worse than mad policy for us to vote for it in our present depressed situation. In fact it would be stupid ignorance, which beggars description and makes language itself silent.

A COMMON FARMER.

Mr. Randolph.—In relation to the statements that have been made respecting the conduct of Mr. Randolph, while on his passage to Liverpool, in the packet ship Alexander, Capt. Baldwin, the New York Mercantile has been requested to publish the following extract of a letter from Mr. R. himself to his friend in New York.

"On Monday night, June 5th, I went upon deck as is my custom previous to turning in for the night. I saw nobody but the 2d mate, Mr. Mathews, and the helmsman. I was conversing with Mr. Mathews about the rate of the ship and the fine run that we were making, when Capt. Baldwin suddenly appeared upon deck. The first intimation that I had of his presence, was an abrupt, angry and insolent reprimand of myself 'for violating the discipline of the ship by speaking to the officer on watch." I said that 'I would go below—but that it was the first time I had ever heard of its being irregular (in the absence of his superiors) to address one's self to the officer in command. My resentment of the attack was manifested more by my manner than by my words. He replied that "I should be treated like a gentleman when I behaved myself like one." To which I retorted "that he should answer for his insolence when we should reach Liverpool;" meaning to his owners. To which he uttered a threat, that he would make me responsible to him when we got ashore. I added that "*barking Dogs did not bite.*" He then left the quarter deck, and I soon afterwards turned in.

"Mr. Mathews, to whom I addressed a note the next morning cannot gainsay one word of this statement; however disagreeable it may be to him as it ought to be to every well regulated mind, to be called upon to testify in a case like this. To the urbanity and obliging temper of Mr. West the first mate, and of Mr. Mathews, I bear a cheerful and willing testimony. These are the facts of the case stripped of all colour and irrelevant matter, I could add explanations, but to you, who know me, it is unnecessary."

Mr. Clay.—In the last Gazette we published an account of a dinner having been given to Mr. CLAY at Lexington. Subsequently a dinner has been given him at Woodford. He has been compelled to decline invitations to public dinners in Scott, Franklin and Clark counties. The enthusiastic sentiments of regard expressed for him, amongst his immediate constituents when a member of Congress, do not indicate any disapprobation of his conduct.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Georgia.—The time approaches, when the crisis hanging over the relations between the United States and Georgia, will be one way or the other, terminated. By the terms of the old, or treaty of the Indian Springs, the first of September was the day when Georgia was authorised to commence the survey of the new acquisitions. Gov. Troup has threatened to execute that treaty, in defiance of the new one, by which it is annulled, and volunteer corps are said to be held in requisition to enforce it if necessary. It seems from the following article, that the surveyors are likewise in readiness to do their duty. The sincere prayers of all friends of their country, deprecate a measure which will at once, place the two Governments in a hostile attitude.

From the Augusta Chronicle, July 29.

We learn by the Georgia Statesman of the 25th ult. that Governor Troup has directed the Surveyor General to order out the Surveyors, appointed at the ever memorable Extra Session of 1825, for the purpose of commencing their surveys on the first of Sept. The Statesman publishes, quite *apropos*, & as a delicate hint to his excellency, an extract of Judge Chase's address to John Fries, who was arraigned and convicted of Treason in Pennsylvania. We regret that we have not room for it, but will endeavor to give it a place in our next; as it is well worthy of attention in these "piping times of *peace*."

In the meantime, meetings in the counties have been generally held. Their language is becoming rather more conciliatory. In the county of Columbia, Mr. R. R. Randolph offered a Preamble and Resolutions, almost unanimously adopted, deprecating in decided terms the course threatened by Col. Troup, and advising him to await the will of the Legislature. We trust the prevalence of such language will force Gov. Troup to obey.

Hot, hot, piping hot.—A most surprising exhibition of the ability of the human frame to withstand the effects of the operation of poisonous and the fiery element, was lately exhibited in London, on the person of a Monsieur Chabert, a professed Salamander, lately from the continent. He advertised to exhibit his astonishing powers on a certain day, and attracted a large collection of people and among the number many scientific gentlemen; he commenced with a hearty meal of phosphorus, which he washed down with solutions of arsenic and oxalic acid—next he swallowed with great *gout*, several spoonfuls of boiling oil, and by way of desert to his repast, helped himself with his naked hand, to a quantity of molten lead—and actually offered to swallow any quantity of prossic acid, known as the most deadly poison, if any one would furnish him with it. During this time, an oven, 6 feet by 7, was *heated*. "For an hour and a quarter," says the London editor, "large quantities of faggots were burned in it, until at length it was hot enough for the bed chamber of his Satanic majesty." Into this hot ordeal, Monsieur C. entered, accompanied with a beef steak and shoulder of mutton when the heat was at about 220 degrees, where he remained till the steak was done, conversing with his audience through a tube. He now left his cosy quarters, and after taking a cup of tea, while his company were dispatching the beef steak, he returned to his fiery den, and there continued until the lamb was cooked. "This joint," continues the editor, "was devoured with such avidity by the spectators, as led us to believe that had Monsieur C. himself been sufficiently baked; they would have proceeded to a Carribbean banquet." The London editor speaks of many other persons bearing an astonishing degree of heat, but concludes this most singular detail, with the observation that this gentleman far exceeds any other of the Salamander family.

The following simple remedy for the fever and ague, has been tried by many people of this Borough, who were afflicted with that troublesome disorder, and in no instance has it failed to effect a complete cure in the course of a few days:

One quart of whiskey, two table-spoons-full of garlic, cut fine, and a piece of asafœtida about as big as a hickory nut, all to be well shaken together—Take from a quarter to a half a gill, every morning, or twice a day, until the fever has left you, and continue to take a little occasionally for sometime after.

[*Reading Journal.*

Most Horrible.—HORATIO COZENS, esq a distinguished member of the Bar of St. Louis, Missouri, was assassinated in that place on the 13th ult. by Mr. French Strother. The editor of this paper, who was there at the time, understood the circumstances to be as follows: Mr. Cozens was engaged as counsel against Mr. Strother; and the latter finding the case was going against him, asked the former to step aside, as he wished to speak to him. Mr. Cozens complied with his request, and Mr. S. stabbed him two or three times in the breast, and once in the neck with a dirk, and killed him instantly. Mr. Strother was committed to prison.—*Cincinnati Crisis.*

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