CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE

"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG." AND E. Shore Advertiser.

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TERMS:

The Cambridge Chronicle is published at 2 dollars 50 cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No Subscription will be received for less than 6 Months and a failure to notify a discontinuance shall be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted 3 times for 1 dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion.

In all cases where the number of insertions is not limited, advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All Communications addressed to the Editor must come POST PAID, otherwise they will not be attended to.

*** No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY the 11th of September next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, will be offered at public sale, at Upper Hunting Creek, by Joseph and John Porter, agents, one half of the

FARM in Caroline County, known by the name of

Edmondson's Desire.

This farm lies on the road leading to Dover, about three miles above Upper Hunting Creek Mills, and contains 236 acres. It is heavily timbered, and well supplied with water. There are on the premises, a good dwelling house, stables and other outhouses. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

FRANCIS PORTER
ISAAC PORTER.
THOMAS PORTER.
JOHN PORTER.

July 29 6w

Academical Notice.

AN examination of the Students of the Cambridge Academy for the Classical department, will be held at the Academy on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th of August next.—The patrons of the institution and the public are invited to attend.

The duties of the Academy will be resumed on the second Monday in September next. By order,

E. RICHARDSON, Sec.

July 29 3w

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the Farm Wilton, where John Vickars now lives. Also two small tenements occupied by Jacob Camper and Henry Clack, near Cambridge, on Choptank river and on the road to New Market, where George Ward, Esqr. formerly lived.

ROBT. F. TUBMAN.

July 29 3w

FOR RENT.

For the ensuing year, the Farms in Black Water, occupied by Mr. John Mace, and Titus Cornish. For terms apply to

WILLIAM COLSTEN,

Church Creek. July 29 3w

FOR RENT.

THAT large & commodious STORE HOUSE, formerly occupied by Messrs. T. & R. Hayward. Also, the dwelling house in muir street, near Mrs. Bradshaw's tavern. For terms apply to

N. G. ECCLESTON.

July 29 3w

TO BE RENTED.

FOR the balance of the year, the dwelling part of the House lately occupied by Mrs. Scott, next door to the residence of Josiah Bayly, Esq. Attached to it are a good Smokehouse, Carriagehouse and Stable. Apply to L. M. SCOTT.

July 15 3w

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the creditors of Levin Travers, late of Dorchester county, deceased, to lodge their claims duly authenticated with the Register of Wills for said county, on or before the 4th day of September, 1826, as a dividend will be struck on that day. Those persons who neglect this notice will be excluded from any part of said dividend. Given under my hand this 25th day of July 1826.

JOSEPH K. TRAVERS, Adm'r.
d. b. n. of Levin Travers, dec'd.

July 29 3w

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened, at the store formerly occupied by John McKnight, in Streights Hundred, a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods.

Which he will sell at reduced prices for cash or in exchange for country produce. The assortment comprises a variety of silk and cotton goods of choice & fancy patterns, sheeting, shirtings, cambrics, swiss and fancy muslins—with a general assortment of groceries, china, glass, and queensware, hardware and cutlery, and many other desirable articles. He invites the public to give him an early call and examine the assortment for themselves. *HORATIO NORTH.*

July 22 3w

VARIETY STORE,

No. 101½, Baltimore street,

(BETWEEN SOUTH & CALVERT STREETS,)

Where can be had on reasonable terms the following assortment, consisting of

SCALE and bed cord, plough or leading lines, coarse and fine twine; butter bowls, bread trays, lamp and candle wick, spigots and fausetts suitable for hogsheads, barrels, kegs, and hydrants, round, square, and oval butter prints, handsomely lettered, long and short brush handles, woollen, cotton, cassinet and hand shuttles, cabbage nets, cane and metal slays or reeds, lime or lemon squeezers, sweeping, shoe, scrubbing, Weavers' and Fullers' brushes, nests of sugar boxes, rowling pins, potatoe or turnip mashers, mallets, hay, or garden raker, spoons, tops, barrel and half barrel covers, sugar mashers or muddlers, crimping boards, &c.

Wholesale and retail, by

VALERIUS DUKEMAN.

N. B. Daily expected a supply of *cane*, suitable for reed making. V. D.

7th mo. 1st 1826. 7w

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a fresh supply of NEW GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, which he will sell at a small advance for cash, or such articles in exchange as may suit—and invites his friends to call and examine for themselves.

He returns his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and customers generally, for past favours, and especially to that portion of them who have been good enough to furnish him with *the one thing needful*—to them accommodation will be extended cheerfully—But to that portion of his customers, who have neglected *the needful supply*, no further accommodation can or will be extended—He is compelled to this determination from a conviction, that in most cases, a want of means has not been the reason for non-payment—and that calculations are made on his disposition to indulge. However grateful he may be for past favors, this cannot release him from the obligation he owes to himself and family.

SAM'L. LECOMPTE.

april 29 w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Edward White and Son, will please take notice that the subscriber will not have it in his power to give any indulgence, as it is absolutely necessary to have the Partnership business brought to an early close. The subscriber flatters himself that all persons concerned will make their arrangements accordingly. *THOMAS WHITE,*

July 1 w Surviving Partner.

Twenty-five dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Friday the 9th of this month (June) *A negro man named JACK*, about 22 years old, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, very black, well set, with a broad face; rather pleasing when spoken to; is remarkably fond of music and undertakes to play on the fife; his clothing not known. Whoever shall apprehend said Jack and secure him so that I get him, shall receive the above reward, if taken in the county, and if out of the county, fifty dollars.

GEORGE LAKE.

June 17 w

FOR SALE.

A set of House Joiners Tools, which may be bought low, at private sale, on application to *WM. REA.*

EDWARD GRIFFITH,

HATTER,

No. 50, Market Space—Baltimore.

OFFERS for sale 50 dozen low priced Black and Drab Waterproof HATS, suitable for the southern or western markets, which he will sell on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase, either by whole sale or retail, are requested to call as above. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

E. G. Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Hats which he will sell on the most accommodating terms.

July 29 5w†

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, on SATURDAY the 19th of August next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, at Mr. John Creighton's store in Meekins' neck, part of a tract of land called ROBERT'S REST, containing about 40 acres, formerly the property of Hezekiah Lydwell. The terms of sale will be four, eight, and twelve months; bond, security and interest from the day of sale. BENJAMIN G. KEENE.

July 22 5w*

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.

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

A CAMP MEETING

WILL be held at Nanticoke Point, to commence on Thursday the 17th of August. Those who attend are requested to come in the name of the Lord, and to join in his solemn worship; leaving their lambs, pigs, poultry, and their fine furniture at home. July 22

A CAMP MEETING

WILL commence on THURSDAY the 17th of August next, and close on the Tuesday following, in Talbot county, a few miles from Easton, in a most elegant grove, near the Chapel. The pleasant situation and comfortable accommodations, induces us to invite all our friends, ministers and people.

July 22 w

LAST NOTICE:

THE subscriber respectfully requests all persons indebted to the late firm of Chaplain and Donovan, to close the same by money, judgment or good paper, otherwise, compulsory measures must necessarily be resorted to—It is unnecessary to apologize for this notice, there having been sufficient time and notice given to settle without a second notice.

JNO. DONOVAN,

July 15 3w Survivor.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the morning of the 28th inst. a negro woman named LOUISA, aged 24 years, is a bright Mulatto, about 5 feet 10 inches high—her clothes not recollected—has large thick lips, large eyes, no other marks recollected. A reward of $5 will be given if taken within the county, and $10 if out of the county, and all reasonable expence, if lodged in any jail so that I get her again.

MARCELLUS. D. CAIN.

July 29 3w*

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at the Chronicle office.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 8.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

"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 now discussing and developing."*

Some have supposed that the number of teachers would be insufficient, and the amount of money too small, as set forth in the exposition of this system; but it must be understood that although the *general* average of the white children, from 5 to 15 years of age, in the school districts is 150, it does not follow, necessarily, that *precisely* that number must reside in each and every school district—But, on the contrary, in the nature of things, a disparity of numbers will be found, and where too great for a single teacher, in the common mode, it is fair to presume that the proper officers, in their discretion, would adopt the Monitorial or Lancastrian plan, by which a teacher may well conduct the improved instruction of several hundred in one school—And that plan, we may suppose, would be employed in every village, and other places of concentrated population; as the law provides for that purpose in the purchase of 'appendages.'

Objections, possibly, may be raised, through inadvertence, to the expense of supporting the officers, but it must appear to all who will take the trouble of reading, and who are capable of comprehending the law upon this subject, that neither the Commissioners, Inspectors, nor trustees are entitled to any pecuniary emolument, and the due and faithful discharge of their honorary obligations, would be becoming to such gentlemen as should, in the estimation of their neighbours, deserve the honor of those appointments.—All the teachers would draw their salaries from the general treasury of the state—The respective districts would provide houses and appendages, but no charge for these schools in anywise could come upon the counties, under the act of Public Instruction.

A great error seems to exist with respect to the design and character of this law. It is not to extend a system of common charity eleemosynary institutions, but in truth, *a school for* ALL—to call forth the latent wealth—the great mass of unimproved intellect, in every grade and denomination, wherein consists the actual power, and real riches of the state.

I lately held a conversation with a wealthy gentleman of high standing upon this subject—in the course of which he remarked, "*we* already give them, [meaning the poor] 800 dollars, and if that be not enough, we will give them 1600"—I then proceeded to explain that the great object of the law was the general instruction of all the youth throughout the state, whether rich or poor—To which he said, "We are able to educate our own children"—I then continued, "but you should consider the moral and political influence of these schools, and that the best blessings of free government depend upon the equal diffusion of useful learning among the people generally"—Upon which he answered, "I agree with you that republican government cannot exist without it"—but ended by saying—"we are able to educate our own children."

I lamented, deeply, this variance of opinion, and my inability to reconcile it, but I have met with others who were more hostile to this principle, which gave greater cause of lamentation; for before the discussion of this question, I had not believed that a single individual who enjoyed the countless blessings of our constitution, could entertain the degrading doctrine that it was "better to keep the poor in ignorance."

A sentiment of a different cast is conveyed in the following observations—"You will have to encounter the ignorance and prejudices of certain small proprietors, who esteem themselves rich, or men of property, but who do not pay to the state tax, perhaps, as much as would buy a glass of their daily drink, and whose assessment, should the whole support of your schools be raised in that way, would not exceed the common value of a days work! Poor senseless creatures, they do not consider that the teaching of their offspring, if they be taught at all, in the ordinary defective mode would cost them more than forty times what they would pay; and that all this would be better done, and saved for their families from the improvements of these schools—But it may be hoped that the number of such perverted beings would not be large—and there is an instinctive acuteness, to their true interest in the middling and lower orders, and especially among the poorer class that will insure success in many counties—In some they may be so ignorant as to be devoid of a common stock of the lowest grade of intellect, and consequently, reject the law, and continue blind.

We ought not, however, to calculate upon a recourse to direct taxation for any part of the school money, because as has been suggested, the other means, and unimproved resources, are sufficient for that purpose—and a direct tax has ever been unpopular in Maryland, and, truly, so it ought to be, as the county charges, which are twenty-fold more than the state tax, are levied upon the owners of land and negroes, who seem, in fact, too stupid to see the impositions which are managed to be laid upon them. The apprehension that a general appropriation, for the support of common schools, from the treasury of the state, would operate as a tax upon the rich for the greater benefit of the poor, or common people, is entirely illusory and absurd. Out of Baltimore there are but few who may be called rich men—There are not a dozen in the whole state, who would pay as much under the law of Public Instruction, or would educate in the old way, a dozen children, if the whole cost should all be laid upon their land, which is not at all expected. As far as information has been obtained, the primary schools will be carried, by large majorities, generally, on the west side of the Chesapeake. The question has been settled in Baltimore by an overwhelming vote, which was highly honorable to the city—as she contributes more than half of all the taxes for licenses and lotteries, fines, &c. So that there should be any doubt on the universal adoption of the law on the Eastern Shore, as the great advantages which would result to them from the small amount they pay into the treasury is obvious to the most superficial observer—But if they refuse it, the Western Shore will be very willing to take their share of the school money.

But some persist in this illusion, and their opposition is nourished by a misconception, that these schools will operate as a tax upon the rich for the chief advantage of the poorer classes of community—The fallacy, however, of this delusion, has been exhibited in former numbers, and those who entertain and propagate it, are short sighted, and do not understand their "true interest and best policy"—And admitting, for the sake of argument, that the whole should be raised from the property of the rich—even then, the rich would be the greater gainers, in the increased protection of their estates, beyond the advantages of common people, from the good effects of these schools;—But, in sober truth, the the revenue of this state is mostly drawn from the common people, and it is, of course, most just and right that the common people should receive, in turn, the benefits of their contributions. Common justice loudly claims it. For proof of this I boldly challenge an examination of our fiscal system—It will there appear that, excepting the direct tax, which is not "five cents a head" and which petty assessment will expire with the current year, and the dividends on public stocks which are the common property of the state, and admitting that labour is the foundation of wealth, they mostly belong to the labouring class—Our means are mainly drawn from licenses to retail spirituous liquors, lotteries, law and chancery process, and the inspection of tobacco. Now I would ask, do the rich drink the most liquor, or do they deal the most in lottery tickets, or pay the costs of litigation, or are they the only tobacco chewers? And would answer No—it is the poor and common people, by reason of their greater numbers, who consume and pay the most of these, by indirect, or voluntary contributions—just as much as the white sheep eat more than the black; because there are more of them.

They manage these matters very differently in Virginia. Their Court charges, especially, as they relate to the criminal jurisdiction, which falls upon the county, are not one fifth as much as ours; perhaps not a tenth part—And their state tax is laid directly upon the property of the rich, that is specifically, upon their lands and negroes, horses, carriages, &c.—And in another respect they differ widely from our practice—It is that their eastern section pays the most of their state revenue, whilst ours pays but very little. And notwithstanding all this, the east are comparatively inde-

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the commisioners of the Town of Cambridge, held at the Court House, in the said town, on Saturday the 8th day of July, Anno Domini 1826, the following proceedings were entered.

Whereas, It is found by experience that the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning is too early for giving liberty to persons to sell out of the Market House—Be, and it is hereby resolved that from and after Monday the 17th inst. it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to sell, buy, or engage, out of the Market House before the hour of 12 o'clock at noon any of the articles mentioned in the act for the regulation of the said Market, (except what is excepted) under no less penalty than what is prescribed in the said act.

Resolved, That the aforegoing preamble and resolution be published in the Cambridge Chronicle once a week for the space of three successive weeks, and a copy thereof set up at the Court House door. WILLIAM REA, Clk.

July 15 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on bond, note or open account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same, as his peculiar situation will not admit of further indulgence; those who neglect to comply with this reasonable request, on or before the first of October next, will have their bonds put in suit, without respect to persons. MICHAEL LUCAS.

July 15 3w

Maryland:

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, June 26, 1826.

On application of *James Thompson*, Executor of *William Windows*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of *three successive weeks*, in the newspaper printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my Hand and the Seal of my Office affixed, this 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1826.

SEAL

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Reg'r. of Wills for Dorch'r. co.

IN obedience to the law and the order of the Honourable Orphans' court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Wm. Windows*, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 24th day of April, 1827, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 26th day of June, A. D. 1826.

JAMES THOMPSON, Ex'r.
of William Windows, dec'd.

†‡† All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

July 15 3w

Maryland;

Dorchester County Orphan's Court, July 10, 1826.

On application of *Robt. McCollister & Jas. Cropper*, Administrators of *Andrew McCollister*, late of Dorchester c'ty. dec. It is ordered that they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of *three successive weeks*, in the newspaper printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my Hand and the Seal of my Office affixed, this 10th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1826.

SEAL.

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Reg'r. of Wills for Dorch'r. co.

In obedience to the law and the order of the Honourable Orphans' court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of *Andrew McCollister*, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 2nd day of Jan'y. 1827, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 10th day of July, A. D. 1826.

JAMES CROPPER, and
ROB'T. McCOLLISTER, } Adm'rs.
of Andrew McCollister, dec'd.

†‡† All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

James Cropper, Acting Administrator.

July 15 3w

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