State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court
January 11th, 1825.
On application by petition of Richard G Stockett & Henry Wayman executors of Larkin Shipley, late of A. A. county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.
Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills
A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland letters testamentary on the personal estate of Larkin Shipley, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 13th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 11th day of January 1825.
Richard G. Stockett, } Ex'rs.
Henry Wayman, }

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 28th day of February next, if fair if not the next fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, at the late residence of the deceased on Rock Point, part of the personal property of Levin Weedon, late of said county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn-Tops, Fodder and Blades, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming, Utensils and Batteau, and Canoe, with a variety of articles too tedious to mention.—Terms of sale for all sums of ten dollars and under the cash must be paid on delivery of the goods, for all sums upwards of ten dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Robert Welch, Adm'r
J. A. ts.

Porter Cellar.

The subscriber having rented and fitted up for the above purpose, the cellar under the large brick house of Robert Welch of Ben Esq. Church street, nearly opposite the office of the Maryland Gazette, informs the public, that he has and will constantly have on hand

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cider.
ALSO
Fresh Beer, Draft Ale & Cider.

The cellar will be opened early in the morning of every day, excepting Sunday, on which day it will be opened 2 hours only *from 12 o'clock until* 2 for the accommodation of those who may want Fresh Beer at dinner.—At two o'clock the cellar will certainly be closed. Persons who purchase bottled liquor if not approved on trial, can return it at the expense of the subscriber. I. HOLLAND.
Feb 3 3w.
Ten to 12 barrels Hughes' Crab Cider wanted this spring.

DECISIONS
OF THE
COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND
PUBLISHED
By Subscription.

THE DECISIONS
OF THE COURT OF APPEALS
OF MARYLAND,
To be Reported by Thomas Harris, Esquire, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and Reverdy Johnson, Esquire, Attorney at Law.

These Decisions will form a continuation of the first volume of Reports already published by Messrs Harris and Johnson, which closes with the year 1805. It is proposed to publish the Decisions in a Series of Numbers, each to contain not less than one hundred and twenty five pages, and four numbers to constitute a volume. The last number of each volume will contain a full and complete Index. This mode of publication, it is conceived, possesses advantages which give it a decided preference to that of publishing the Reports in bulky volumes. It ensures the earlier publication of the Reports, and as not more than four numbers will be published in a year, the expense will not be so sensibly felt.

TERMS.
The price of each number of the Reports will be $1 25, payable on delivery.
*** *Subscriptions to the above Work are received at* GEORGE SHAW'S Store, the Maryland Gazette Office, and the respective Offices of the County Clerks of this state.

RAGS.
Clean Linen and Cotton Rags, will be purchased at the Store of the subscriber. G. SHAW.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND STATE REGISTER.

[VOL. LXXX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1825. No. 9.]

REPORT

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, TUESDAY, February 22, 1825.

Mr. TEACKLE delivers the following report:

The committee appointed to inquire into the present state of public instruction throughout this state, and to devise a plan of primary schools, in pursuance of their former report marked A. hereunto annexed, having proceeded to prosecute their further inquiries, beg leave to submit their detailed statement and observations marked B.—And in obedience to order, your committee report, that no returns from the Harford, Easton, or Centreville Academies, have been presented to this honourable house at its present session. The committee have observed, that the resolution No 31, passed Feb. 19. 1819, relative to academies, seems insufficient to meet the design of the legislature; they therefore propose, as more ample for that purpose, the following resolution: Resolved, That the commissioners, trustees, or other authorities of the several schools, academies and colleges, receiving funds or donations from this state, shall each respectively, and the same hereby are required, to return annually to the treasurer of the western shore, on or before the first Monday in December, the amount of funds or donations received by them, detailing the manner of its application or distribution, also the number and qualifications of the teachers employed, the rate of tuition, the number of poor children admitted under the act of Dec session 1823, entitled, 'An act to disseminate literature in this state,' and the number of students or pupils in the classical department and dead languages, in the English and mathematics, and in the Lancastrian or other system, under pain of forfeiting their share or apportionment of the said funds or donations; and that the said treasurer be required to present annually an abstract of such returns with detailed remarks and information, to this house, on or before the first Monday in January. All which is respectfully submitted.

(A.)

The committee appointed to inquire into the present system of public instruction throughout this state and to devise a system, the views of which shall embrace the primary or common schools, as the basis, and to consider especially the interests of agriculture as connected with education, with power to report, the sources of revenue proper to sustain the institution, and to procure all necessary information, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report, in part, as follows:—In relation to the first branch of the subject matter referred to them, your committee have discovered, that the "present system of public instruction," if a system it may be called, is so dispersed throughout the statute book, in so many acts and supplements, that hitherto they have not been able to digest and prepare a satisfactory exposition, and deeply impressed with the magnitude of the matter, and the propriety of presenting the result of their deliberations upon the principal or main question at an early day, they have postponed for a further report, a detailed developement of their enquiries into the present existing system.

Your committee therefore have proceeded, according to the order of their appointment, to mature a plan of public instruction, having for its basis the primary or common schools, and to consider upon the expediency of connecting by legislative provisions, the first interest of the country, with its scheme of education, all which will appear at large, in the bill presented with this report

Your committee consider that the interests of agriculture pre-eminently require the constant care and fostering protection of the legislature—they not only employ the principal part of our population, but they immediately impart animation and salutary vigour to every branch of the body politic. We have felt the effects of immense excesses of importation beyond the exports of our productions, and specie and stocks withdrawn from circulation and exported, producing a balance of trade against us, which daily accumulates to increase our miseries.

Your committee consider the improvements of husbandry as most efficient to produce reform, and that those improvements may be produced by public schools of agriculture, and pattern farms, to test principles and to confirm theories, by actual practice and experiments They applaud the view of this subject which was exposed by the able "report of the committee on agriculture to the assembly of New York." at their last session But we do not lack precedents; for in spite of political prejudices, which would fetter the human mind, schools of agriculture have been established in France, Switzerland, Prussia, Italy, and the Austrian states. We have an illustrious example to encourage and to guide us, in the establishment of M de Fellenberg at Hofwyl, in Switzerland. Impelled by a belief, that agriculture in its study and in its practice, furnishes the best means of developing the usefulness of man, and of winning him to virtue, this gentleman undertook with his private means, to establish and manage a school which should improve the art of cultivation and the character of the cultivator. He encountered many difficulties, amongst which the prejudices of his fellow citizens were not the least formidable—but his perseverance triumphed over all

This school was established about 16 years ago. It attracted much attention, and served as a model for others particularly in Hungary and Bohemia Tde emperor of Russia caused a detailed report of it to be presented to him in 1814 He was so well pleased with the plan and management, that he complimented the founder with an order of knighthood

The pupils of Hofwyl school are employed at high salaries in various parts of Europe, to superintend and direct the labours of agriculture Dr. Bright in his recent travels in Hungary, saw one of them who had the superintendance of an extensive estate, the revenues of which had been quadrupled in a short time by his management. The same traveller enumerates eight schools on the Hofwyl plan, which had been established by the government, or by individuals in the Austrian dominions—in these the course of study generally lasts three years, in which time the pupils are instructed in natural philosophy, chemistry, natural history and veterinary medicine; while upon large experimental farms they are taught agriculture, the management of fruit and forest trees, and the care of cattle, sheep, swine and bees.

An agricultural school was amongst the means adopted by Leopold to meliorate the condition of Tuscany; and that Duchy is now amongst the best cultivated and most productive districts in Europe.

The Emperor Napoleon organised and endowed the national school at Altfort "Here," says a statesman, who resided some years in France, "all the branches of science connected with agriculture are taught—chemistry, belong the anatomy of cattle, farriery, with the mechanics, and as much of geology as is known, and farm work, and domestic economy in every branch, and down to the smallest article are there exhibited and explained. It was believed in 1810, that this academy had tended much to enlighten the people of France on the general subject of husbandry, as well by the examples it gave of new and improved machinery, and the most successful objects and modes of culture, as by sending abroad into the provinces many scientific and practical men, who carried their knowledge with them, and were the means of introducing new and improved practices"

In 1808, the King of Prussia established a school of agriculture; in twelve years the value of the farm was increased from 2000 to 12,000 dollars; Van Thaer, is director, and under him there are three professors—one for mathematics, chemistry and geology; one for veterinary knowledge; and a third for botany, and the use of the different vegetable productions in the materia-medica, as well as for entomology.

Your committee will suggest some of the many advantages likely to result from the establishment of the proposed institutions.

First—Agricultural schools will collect the best systems and most recent improvements in husbandry from Europe and America—analyze and adapt them to our climate, our soils, our productions, and our wants; demonstrate their utility in practice, and disseminate a knowledge of them into every part of the state The Hofwyl farm will serve to illustrate the extent of these advantages The whole establishment comprizes but 214 acres; and the average annual profit, of the pattern farm alone for a period of four years, was found to be about 4000 dollars, exclusive of the cattle concern which was kept separate. We are furnished in Rees' Cyclopedia, with numerous statements, demonstrating the superiority of the new, over the old system of husbandry

We need not resort to Europe, for evidence of the disparity which exists between the old and new systems of husbandry; every day's observation affords proof in our practice; why, in passing through the country, do we see one farm thrice as productive as another, with equal natural advantages? This contrast cannot be owing entirely to indigence, or to indolence, in the unsuccessful cultivator; it proceeds rather from the want of method—of knowledge—knowledge is science—and science is only precepts and principles grounded on demonstration.

It has been said that agriculture is a trade, an art, or a science That as a trade, it requires only the exercise of bodily power; that as an art, it employs the understanding and the judgment; and that as a science, it comprehends a knowledge of natural history, of chemistry, &c. so far as these are subservient to the improvement of husbandry. We have many who follow the trade, less who practice the art, and not few who understand the science.

The introduction and multiplication of improved machinery, would be an important benefit from the proposed schools—It is believed that ten millions of dollars would result to the agriculturists, if one half of the grain grown in the United States, should be thrashed by the improved mills, and it has been estimated that the general use of Wood's cast iron plough, would effect an annual saving of eight thousand dollars, in the small state of Rhode Island The schools would be competent to investigate the principles, and to test the merits of the implements now in use; and of those which genius and skill may hereafter bring forth. Their opinions would inspire confidence in those found to be approved. Genius would thus be encouraged, and imposture put down.

Experimental farmers, of whose operations accurate details would be kept, would furnish lists of the value of grains, grasses, plants and animals, which might be introduced from abroad, or but partially known amongst us; they would instruct us in their culture and management, and do much towards establishing general and salutary principles in the business of husbandry It is not enough to know what experiments prove successful—we ought also, to be advised of those which have proved unsuccessful, in order that we may avoid errors. "The art of agriculture can never be brought to its highest perfection, if established on rational principles, unless by theories tested by actual experiments. It is full time, therefore, by the establishment of experimental farms, to bring the art to its utmost practicable perfection." The public would be made acquainted with the important facts developed by the operations of these farms, through the public prints; and the students would disseminate a knowledge of them orally, and by their practice.

Horticulture would be improved, and its benefits extended by these schools; a knowledge of grafting, innoculating, transplanting and pruning fruit trees; of the varieties of fruit, and of culinary vegetables and their management, all useful qualifications to every man, and may administer to his comfort, as well as profit.

Secondly—To commerce and manufactures, the benefits will be in proportion to the increased products and profits of agriculture.

Thirdly—Schools of agriculture will improve the morals of society. The students will carry with them, to their dispersed homes, constitutions hardened by the salutary influence of field labour; minds invigorated by useful knowledge, and familiar with the best systems of husbandry; habits of reflection, of industry and sobriety; and a laudable ambition to excel in a business whose private gain, is always public good.

Fourthly—Schools of agriculture will tend to improve the revenues of the state; the increased amount of assessable property, and the augmented receipts of turnpike companies, consequent upon the increase of the products of agriculture, will abundantly remunerate the public advances—our situation is singularly propitious in this respect, and presents a prospect of indemnity which other states do not possess—and we are induced to consider the appropriations requisite to this object, rather as loans than as donations—and as loans for which the public will receive usurious interest.

Fifthly—It remains for your committee to consider the influence of schools of agriculture on the political institutions of our country It has been urged against their establishment in Europe "that it is dangerous to educate the labouring classes, that their knowledge may become the elements of discontent, that an educated people are more difficult to govern; and that the government which labours to enlighten the people, prepares for itself the means of resistance" However forcibly these arguments may seem where the divine right of Kings is acknowledged, and where blood peers it over virtue and intellect, our policy and our duty demand the observance of opposite maxims. Our agricultural population constitute our strength in war—they sustain the mass of the public burthens—and they are the guardians of our civil and religious freedom. Hence our dangers arise, not from an excess, but from a want of knowledge in the great body of the people The course of studies contemplated, will embrace every branch of science which is applicable or useful to agriculture—and the labours of the pupils will extend to every department of practical husbandry, including gardening, and the management of cattle.

There is another and a very interesting view, which may be taken of this subject. We know that a limited portion of the population of every agricultural country, is adequate to the supply of its wants. It appears, from the British statistical tables, that 33 per cent. of their population supply the country with provisions; 46 per cent are engaged in trade and manufactures, and that 21 per cent comprise all the unproductive classes; and it further appears, that of those engaged in manufactures, 28 per cent. supply the domestic consumption; and 18 per cent. are employed for exportation Our last census exhibits a glaring and awful contrast; 83 per cent. of the population of the United States, are extended under the denomination of agriculturists, and only 4 1-2 per cent. in trade and manufactures. In common years, the British supply their own provisions, and our exportations do not exceed a twentieth part of our productions. This is sufficient to prove defect, and to manifest the strong necessity of amendment in our system—that our primary interest, which is agriculture, may be improved; and that a due proportion of our population may be employed in manufactures, trade and commerce, to increase our wealth, and to fortify our institutions

But to conclude, we trust it will not be denied that the general extension of education is "the best assurance of free government," that the public prosperity, keep pace with the progress of literature, "ubi scientia ibi libertas," science and freedom march hand and hand; science discloses the blessing of liberty, and freedom encourages reflection and research—the base and fountain of useful knowledge, whilst ignorance and vice support the throne of despotism—What is man without intelligence, and what is he not with its enlargement? Ignorance destroys the growth of virtue and liberal views—it debases man and prepares his mind for subjugation Let us therefore complete a general system of instruction, to enlighten the rising generation—to expand the circle of intellectual enjoyments and ameliorate humanity.

(B.) Abstract from the returns of schools and academies of the several counties in the state of Maryland, receiving annual donations from the treasurer, over and above the funds assigned for the support of free and county schools, under the acts of 1813, chapter 122, 1816, chap. 256, and 1817, chap 16 and 93.

Title of the School or Academy.	County in which the School or Academy is located.	Amount of annual donation.	Number of teachers employed	Rate of tuition per annum.	Free Students admitted	Number of Students. Classical Department.	Dead Languages	English and Mathematics	Lancast'n system	Total of all descriptions
Charlotte Hall School	St. Mary's	$2 000	5		20	49				69
St. John's College,	Anne-Arundel	1,000								
Lower Marlboro' Academy	Calvert	460			5		5	15		20
Frederick School	Frederick	800	5			27		15	79	121
Hager's Town Academy	Washington	800			8	26		44		70
Rockville Academy	Montgomery	800	2	9 to 20	8	18		29		47
Allegany School	Allegany	500								
Garrison Forest Academy	Baltimore	266 2-3	2	20to30	3					36
St James' Academy	Baltimore	266 2-3								
Franklin Academy	Baltimore	266 2-3	1	12to25	2		8	28		36
Washington College	Kent	800								
Washington Academy	Somerset	800	2	20	16	25		15		40
Easton Academy	Talbot	800								
Centreville Academy	Queen-Anne's	800								
Elkton Academy	Cecil	300	2		3	5		45		50
West Nottingham Academy	Cecil	500	2		10	29		11		40
Cambridge School	Dorchester	500	2		2	30		30		60
Hillsborough School	Caroline	500	1		5		8	19		27
Harford Academy	Harford	500								
	Total,	12,660								

NOTES.—The trustees of Charlotte Hall School report the flourishing state of their institution, and invite the "patronage of the legislature to the seminaries of learning hitherto the objects of their fostering care" A detailed report from the trustees of the Frederick School has not been referred to your committee, but from the "treasurer's account," which accompanies the "general catalogue of the youth attending the different departments," it appears that five teachers were employed in the institution; they make no "return of the number of poor children" under the act to disseminate literature." The trustees of Garrison Forrest Academy lament the reduction of their donation from $400 to 266 2-3ds by the law of the last session, and "solicit that the original appropriation" may be restored, to enable them to pursue their plan of educating poor boys free of expense" The committee do not consider as within the purview of their appointment, a special report upon this matter. The trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county, report, that institution under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Waters, as principal, and Mr. Rice, a graduate of Dublin, assistant teacher—that 16 poor boys have the benefit of instruction free of charge, to eight of whom the necessary books, suited to their classes, are supplied. The trustees of West Nottingham Academy, state the number of poor children gratuitously educated in the seminary, far exceeding the requisition of the law, and that the rapid progress of the pupils, and their moral habits, do honour to their instructors. The president of the board of Cambridge School reports the institution to be in a very flourishing state—that the trustees had advertised in the public papers for poor children—that only two had applied, but that the whole number required by law, would be admitted on application. Reports have also been received from the commissioners of the school fund for Harford county—from the register of wills of Kent county, and from the justices of the orphans court of Cecil county, exhibiting the receipts and distributions of their respective funds for free schools. Respectfully submitted.

L. D. TEACKLE, Chairman.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mr TEACKLE delivers the following report:

The committee appointed on so much of the governor's communication as relates to the important subject of internal improvement, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to present a brief report—The committee conceive, that the great desideratum in our public affairs is a proper plan of operation, and competent officers to execute and effect its objects They deplore the existing state of lethargy and depression, and fain would hope for days of more general prosperity. With sensations of deep solicitude, they regard our latent treasures, of immense, yea of incalculable extent, and recommend the helping hand of legislation to draw them forth—to diffuse their benefits in due degree to every section and to every interest The committee deem it superfluous at this late period of the session, to enlarge upon the boundless matter of this reference, they therefore report, as an outline, or commencement of a general system, a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works. All which is respectfully submitted.

L. D. TEACKLE, Chairman.

Which were read.