The schooner Baltimore, of Prospect, from Baltimore, arrived at Norfolk in the height of the gale, with a loss of anchors, and went ashore opposite the Charleston steamboat wharf.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22.

WHIG NOMINATION,
For Governor of the State of Maryland.

JOHN N. STEELE,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Election to be held on Wednesday, the 3d day of October.

WHIG TICKET.
For Talbot County.
For Senator,
JOSEPH BRUFF, Esq.
For Delegates,
JOHN B. KERR,
JOHN H. HARRIS,
GEORGE DUDLEY, Esq'rs.
For County Commissioner,
THOMAS O. MARTIN, Esq.

WHIG TICKET.
FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.
For Senator.
THOMAS BUCHENAL, Esq.
For Delegates.
WM. M. HARDCASTLE,
WM. ORRELL,
WILLIS CHARLES, Jr. Esq'rs.

NOTICE.

Our Whig friends of Talbot are respectfully informed that there will be a Fish Feast in the woods immediately opposite Wm. Bowdle's, near the Trappe on SATURDAY the 22d September.—Also another at the Meeting House in Broad Creek Neck in the Bay Side District on THURSDAY 27th September—and also one at the Chappel on SATURDAY the 29th September. To which our friends generally are invited, and where the Whig Candidates may be expected to address their Fellow Citizens.

The "Whig" of last Tuesday propounds a long string of queries to the Whig candidates of this county—We are *not wise enough* or sufficiently informed to undertake to answer *by authority* to the gentlemen alluded to, as does our neighbour, for his men.—One thing we beg leave to suggest to those gentlemen, that they can spend their time much more profitably than in answering such *impertinant* questions as the following—

'Are they, in conjunction with Mr. Kerr in favor of the election of Reverdy Johnson to the U. S. Senate.—The people of this County have sufficient confidence in their candidates to repose the important trust of the appointment of a Senator in their hands, and have no desire to send pledged or fettered men to such stations.—We know nothing of the views of these gentlemen as regards the selection of a U. S. Senator, and presume them to be men of such character as to repel at once any impudent effort to ferret out their sentiments upon such a subject.

The queries to Mr. Kerr respecting certain sentiments attributed to him, we learn, are taken from an infamous paper attempted to be circulated on the day of the last October election. The honorable portion of the Vanites then united in expressing their disbelief of the statements made.—Mr. Kerr came forward and frankly denied every portion of them.—Every one seemed satisfied that the author of the charges was a base slanderer, and we expected to hear no more of the matter.—But we presume in the dearth of the political season, our opponents have again revived this forgotten story.

VERMONT.—The Whig gain in the Legislature of this State is fifty three members.

	W.	L. F.	
Last year it stood	128	98	
	98		
Whig maj.	30		
	W.	L. F.	Con.
It now stands	156	70	3
	73		
Whig maj. now	83		
" " last year	30		
Whig gain	53		

Gov. Jennison (Whig) is re-elected by an increased majority of about one thousand, and three Whigs and a Loco Foco are re-elected to Congress. In the other district there is no choice.

From the Centreville Times.

BETS ON THE ELECTION.

[A correspondent, whom we personally are acquainted with, and known to be a responsible man, has requested us to publish the following offer of bets on the approaching election. We are much opposed to the practice of betting, but in this instance give publicity to the offer with a view of gratifying our political opponents, who will perceive that the whigs are "ready" to accommodate them.

$300, that John N. Steele will beat Wm. Grason in the State.

$100 that Steele will beat Grason $800 on the E. Shore.

$50, that the next state Senate will be opposed to Martin Van Buren.

$50 that the Whigs will get a majority in the city of Baltimore,

$50 that Samuel T. Harrison will beat Joseph D. Anthony.

$100 that the Van Buren ticket in Q. A. county will not be elected this fall.

The above bets can be taken at any time within Ten days—the money to be placed in the hands of mutual friends, or deposited in the bank at Easton.

READY.

The Globe of Tuesday night, the 11th inst. in the course of one of its windy discourses observes:

'Another Federal resort to contravene the will of the people, and prevent its becoming efficient to control the Government, is threats of violence, and sometimes actual violence, at the polls. Illustrations of this fact have been repeatedly furnished in New York and Philadelphia since the commencement of the Bank war on the Government. On one occasion the Federalists seized the arsenal in New York, and on another they armed themselves *and shot down the people of Philadelphia in the streets of that city.* Nothing is more common with them in many parts of the country than to hire bullies to surround the polls, to deter Democratic voters from a vindication of their rights, by menaces, and sometimes by blows. If the Democracy retaliate by meeting bully with bully the election ground becomes a scene of violence and bloodshed, bringing reproach on free institutions and general suffrage, one of the results at which the leaders of the Federal party aim.

So extensive have these practices become, and to such lengths have they been carried, *as to leave scarcely a doubt of a fixed purpose on the part of the Federal leaders to destroy our system of general suffrage, by making it apparently the source of fraud, violence and bloodshed.* If the people can be made to believe that the right cannot be so protected and used as to secure the end of self-government: and is, necessarily the parent of disorder and civil contention, they will be willing to restrict it as the Federal leaders desire.

It is most astonishing that Mr. Van Buren can keep in his favor a paper which can lie so circumstantially. It is a well-known and gratifying fact that a great object of the Whigs has been to keep the polls free and peaceful. The registration law, a Whig measure, for example, operates perfectly well. In this city it has changed the election ground from a scene of vulgar brawling and equivocal and imperfect voting, to a quiet display of the exercise of the rights of franchise, where the aged and infirm and respectable can vote with full freedom and safety. With the operations of the registration law, have grown up a general admiration and appreciation of its excellent and truly democratic effects. Baltimore can tell the same story.

Nat. Gaz.

[For the Easton Gazette.]
FREE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Graham:—

Claiming to be a friend to the change in the law of 1833, I wish to have a word or two with the independent thinking men of my county. We were all oppressed by the late law and many of us petitioned the Legislature for a redress of our grievances.

The present law is far preferable to that onerous and oppressive one, saddled upon the people at a moment of party excitement in 1834. By strict calculation the present law gives to each District School within a fraction of three hundred dollars and nothing is said of a "District Clerk" to mark out upon a list of names made by himself all in his District, who are able to pay as in the old law of 1833, nor is there one word about the public officer who is to *collect according to law* from the individuals pointed out to him by the District Clerk, as possessing ability "*in his discretion*" to pay or not to pay. Upon the head of every man having a child within a certain age, and a specified income, it mattered not how that came, the old law levied a tax. To all intents and purposes, this was *A POLL TAX*, and as such might have been resisted by every freeman in the county, being directly in the teeth of the *Maryland bill of rights.*

The personal and political rights of the citizen are thus guarded by the law of 1838, modifying the law of 1833. It is a matter of surprize that the law of 1833 should have remained in force so long with this obnoxious feature thus prominent. Two years after it was passed, it was amended by the act of 1835, and yet no clamor was raised upon the matter, though many had detected its injustice and inequality. With equal regard to a sense of right, might not the Legislature of 1833 have assessed upon the head of each man, having a child and an income of one hundred dollars, not merely two dollars, but a much higher sum, and thus have oppressed a far greater portion of our citizens? What would the freemen of Talbot have then said?—Would they have rested quietly under an *odious poll tax*? It is just so with the late law, though the amount was comparatively light, being fixed at two and three dollars. Is principle nothing? Has it been forgotten, that a stamp act and a tea tax rather insignificant things in themselves, roused up a spirit that nothing can ever suppress? Yes, by the self same rule might the Legislature have declared, that each person, having a child and this income, should have paid fifty dollars before the assessable property could be touched. The sum and substance of "Spencer's law" is this—There shall be one man to find out, who is able to pay according to the terms of the law. So soon as this one man *designates* the individuals, he is to return their names to the commissioners. The list is then placed in the hands of a public officer for collection, the sum to be paid by each being placed opposite their names. The sum thus raised, must be FIRST applied and exhausted, before the assessable property can be made liable for a single cent in aid of schools. What is the present law? It makes the assessable property, every man contributing according to his means, liable in the outset of the matter for a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars. This $2,000 is then added to the State fund and the county has in aid of schools the sum of $6,000. This $6,000 divided among the schools of the county gives $300 to each school without asking a parent, be he who he may, to pay one farthing. The present law of 1838 gives the people free schools without sham. The law of 1838 gives enough to free schools without the intervention of a District Clerk, whose sole duty it is under the act of 1833 "*to make distinctions*" it gives enough without throwing upon a public officer the duty of pressing many a person in the county, who had sufficient to consume "the one hundred and fifty dollars "FROM HIS OR HER LABOR" for the sum of three dollars. There is no need now for the Constable's receipt, which was given under the former system.

But should any district desire to have within it other than a Primary School, the amendment of 1838 substitues for THE POLL TAX a VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION, and lest then the man of large family and moderate income be oppressed, there is a positive check upon the teacher.—He is not to collect from a parent any sum, that in the discretion of THREE MEN would appear improper or unjust. This discretion is not left, as in the original law to one man, known as the District Clerk. The three Trustees are elected annually by the people and are to take care, that the teacher does his duty, and should it be necessary, to go beyond the sum of three hundred dollars for the District, that he does not oppress those of small income. It may then be seen, that the three trustees are required to exercise under the supplement of 1838 the same discretion IN A CONTINGENCY, which may not happen, that the District Clerk did under the law, which has been changed. The former law is based almost altogether by the terms of it, upon this discretionary power, IN ONE MAN; the latter had for its foundation A COUNTY LEVY.

Under the law of 1833 the assessable property was made liable, as I have been informed, for twelve thousand dollars and upwards the first year of its operation. The assessable property will now under the supplement of 1838 be liable for the sum of two thousand dollars, which, with the State fund, is fully sufficient in the opinion of many, who think $300 a salary sufficient for teachers in primary Schools. Under the former supplement to Teackle's law, this of 1833, now amended by the act of 1838, the extravagant sum of $600 is at this moment given to a single teacher in our primary schools.

I have borrowed the report made last winter to the Legislature from the Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne Arundel County. The report, shows, that there were last year 38 schools in operation, in which were taught the average number of 937 pupils between the age of 5 and 15. "THAT THE AVERAGE SUM PER ANNUM PAID BY EACH DISTRICT TO ITS TEACHER is less THAN $253." The school law of our county, as it stood before the amendment gave more than double the sum actually necessary. In Anne Arundel county the salary of the teacher with other expenses for each district is met by a proportion of State fund and county levy, to which a district tax and tuition are added. In some of the districts of that county the deficiency after giving the proportion of State fund and county levy is supplied by voluntary contribution;—in some by district taxation.—The latter mode is disapproved of, and a preference given to a voluntary contribution in aid of Schools. Here, Sir, I find the proper plan for sustaining our schools. Talbot now gives $300 to each district, or can do so at the discretion of the Commissioners of the county. In case of a deficiency, let each district look to a voluntary contribution.—The parents are ready and willing to aid. It is a matter of deep interest to them, and some districts might desire to convert the primary school into a high school, where every child might receive a thorough education.

This could be done without interfering with the people of any other district, who could then have no right to complain. Under a discretionary power to three trustees many would prefer to contribute VOLUNTARILY double what they now pay in the shape of A POLL TAX.—The "Widows mite," would be forthcoming and *domiciliary visits* from a public officer be done away with.

Let the two supplements to Teackle's law, that of 1833 and 1838, be compared together and there is scarcely a doubt, that any one could give a preference to the former.

Those who urge, as an objection to the present arrangement of the schools, that the supplement was not referred to the people, seem to overlook the fact of its not having been an open question.—The people had decided for free schools by such a majority as precludes the idea of any sudden change of mind upon the subject. It was for the principle of free schools, that votes were registered.—When the people adopted the PRINCIPLE, they had no objection to have the system perfected and improved, as it now evidently is by the act of 1838, being a further and additional supplement to the original act. This same act of 1833 is supplementary to the of act of 1825 and was much improved by the act of 1835.

AN INDEPENDENT CITIZEN.
Bay Side, Sept. 1838.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. GRAHAM.—

I have been for some time past racking my brains to try if I could find out by any possible means of what kind of materials the Van Buren party were composed, and I have at last come to the conclusion that inconsistency was one of their principal ingredients. If you will take up one of the newspapers published by them you will find the Whigs are called Federalists and Tories and the most violent abuse is applied to them, yet we find the 'Old Hero' appointed Mr. Taney a *thorough going* Federalist to be chief justice of the United States; true, Mr. Taney stooped to do some *dirty work* for the old man which an honest man of his own party refused to do because he could not violate his oath by breaking the constitution, but Rogers having no such tender conscience did the work at his master's bidding and received his reward.

Well Sir, the same Party bring out William Grason as a candidate for the Governor's office, now you, I and hundreds of others know, that Mr. Grason was one of the most violent, uncompromising Federalists in the state, we have not forgotten the anathemas, the abuse he heaped on old Mr. Jefferson, and the whole of the Democratic Party; we *know* it and he *knows* it. I said William Grason *was* a Federalist, I conscienciously believe he is this moment *at heart* a Federalist, but he has learned some of the duplicity and low cunning of the Party, and at the bidding of Samuel Stevens, Richard Spencer and others, he calls himself a Democrat.

The same men abuse Mr. J. B. Kerr for the Primary School Law which was passed last session, they say he has invaded the rights of the poor man, that he ought to be *politically* damned, now Mr. Daniel Lloyd approved of that law, and said he hoped any Party might be *damned* that attempted to make a handle of that law, yet, the Party say he is the most proper man to represent the people of Talbot, and he too *must* now at the *bidding* of the Party recant what he in the honest sincerity of his heart approved of!

They have chosen Mr. Morris O. Colston as one of their candidates, yet I am told he voted last year for Mr. Spry Denny knowing at the time he was opposed to Spencer's School Law as it is called, whether Spencer drew up that bill is a question, some say that Dickey is rather light headed, or he would not have published Grasons famous letter, which has for ever ruined Mr. Grason's prospects for Governor.

The Vanites *profess* to be great lovers of the people, they hold in utter abhorrence and detestation any law which compell the dear people to pay a tax be it ever so small, if it only amounted to one dime in the $1000 it would be enough to ruin any party, they would roar and bellow for the rights of people and make more noise than forty Jacks in spring time with the Editor of the Whig at their head, yet, in their great love for the people they have selected Mr. Nicholas Martin as their Senator, the same man who voted for the famous Licence Law, a law which compelled every poor widow who opened a Milliner's Shop for the support of her orphan children to pay a heavy tax, it is true his sorrow for the act was so great that he lost his memory and utterly denied that he voted for the bill, quere, does he *now* recollect that he voted for that bill of abominations?

They have shewn some consistency in fixing on Mr. Frank Thomas as a candidate for the Legislature, he, like his namesake Frank of Frederick is a thorough-going whole hog Vanite, he is in favour of the removal of the deposites (an act which the vanites praised to the skies, but one which would have caused a king of England to lose *his* head) he delights in the Sub-treasury system, he approves of the conduct of the nineteen recusant Senators, whatever Van-Buren, Kendal, Blair, Tom Benton and Ebony Dick Johnston approve, he approves, but Frank the people have *twice* told you emphatically you would not do for them, and they will again say on the 3d of October, that they will vote for no men but those who will support the

CONSTITUTION.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE PATRIOT OFFICE, *Thursday, 1 o'clock, P. M.*

WHEAT, WHITE,	$1 95 a	$2 00
RED,	1 88 a	1 90
CORN, YELLOW,	1 00 a	0 00
WHITE,	0 95 a	0 96
RYE,	0 95 a	0 00
OATS,	0 46 a	0 00

MARRIED

On Tuesday the 4th inst. by the Rev Mr Carey, Mr. RICHARD J. C. JONES, to Miss MARY G., second daughter of Lewis C Pascault, Esqr., all of Kent Island.

On Tuesday evening last, the 18th inst. by the Rev. Manlove Hazel, Mr James H. Mc Neal, to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Jonnathan N. Benny.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. J V. Potts Mr. Johnson Warner, to Mrs. Lydia Mullikin, all of Talbot county.

At Princess Anne on the 15th inst. at the residence of Col. James Polk, by the Rev Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Chas N. Tilden, of Vicksburg Miss. to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Isaac F. Williams, Esq.

Silk Company Notice.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Talbot County Silk Company, will take place at the office of Theo. R. Lockerman, Esq. on Monday evening next at half past 7 o'clock A punctual attendance is requested as business of great importance will be laid before them.

Per order,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Sec'y.
Sept. 18, 1838.

Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to engage an overseer for the ensuing year, for his sister, Mrs. Jane T. Thomas.—A man with a small family and good qualifications, will meet with a good situation, and receive liberal wages.

Apply to
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Sept 22, 1838.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Talbot county for taxes for the present year 1838 are requested to make immediate payment to me or my Deputies who are legally authorised to receive them. I am determined to close the business by the time allowed by law it is therefore unnecessary to ask indulgence—persons holding property in the county and resiting elsewhere will pay attention to this notice. The subscriber will hold his office adjoining the Whig office.

SAMUEL S. SATTERFIELD.
Collector of Talbot County.
Sept. 22, 1838.

Notice.

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by Talbot County Court, to value and divide the real estate of John Graham, deceased, late of Talbot County, according to the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned that we shall meet at the late residence of the said John Graham, on Wednesday the 24th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to proceed in the business for which we are appointed.

William Townsend,
Thomas Auld,
Morris O. Colston,
John W. Battie,
Bennet Bracco.
Commissioners.

Sept. 22 4t

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The annual course of lectures by the faculty of physic will commence on the last Monday of October.—The faculty consists of:

H. Willis Baxley, M. D., professor of Anatomy and Phisiology.

Henry Howard, M. D., professor of Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and Children.

Michael A. Finley, M. D., professor of Pathology and the practice of Medicine.

Robert E. Dorsey, M. D., professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

William R. Fisher, M. D. professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

J. Frederick May, M. D., professor of the Principles and the practice of Surgery.

Clinical instruction in Surgery, and the Practice of Medicine is given twice in each week by the respective professors of those branches at the Baltimore Infirmary, a part of the Medical Department of the university

The whole cost of attending two full courses of Lectures in this Institution, including the expences of graduation, is $213.

MICHAEL A FINLEY,
Dean of the Faculty.

Sept. 22

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 4th day of September, 1838, by James L. Maguire, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, named EMORY DAVIS; who says he belongs to Ann Nevitt, who lives in Broad Creek Neck, Talbot County, Md. His age is about 25 years; 6 feet in height, and is lame in the left hip; dark complexion. Had on when committed, a pair of cassinet pants, red gingham shirt, straw hat, an old valencia vest, and a new pair of shoes.

The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden,
Baltimore City and County Jail.
Sept 22 3w

For Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, eight

WORK HORSES,

that are well broke to the plough and Harness.

ALSO,

CATTLE AND SHEEP,

and some first rate

MILCH COWS,

Of an improved breed. A Wagon, Carts, and a variety of

FARMING UTENSILS.

ROBERT W. RASIN.
Near the Chappel, Talbot Co.
Sept. 22, 1838.—3t (W)

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Monday the 1st day of October, all the personal estate of Lambert W. Ford, deceased, (negroes excepted, at his late residence in Hopkins' Neck, consisting of




HORSES, CATTLE,
SHEEP AND HOGS,
Farming Utensils, &c.
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
One Gig and Harness.

Corn Blades and the Crop of Corn on the ground.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash must be paid before the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Attendance by
RUFUS K. FORD, Adm'r.
of Lambert W. Ford, dec'd.
Sept. 22, 1838.—ts

Stock for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on Thursday the 27th inst. at Ferry Landing between Mr. Talbott's and Mr. Kirby's farms the following, stock:

Seven head of Horses,
TEN MILCH COWS,
A YOKE of STEERS, FOUR HEIFERS,
Several young Cattle, Shoats
and Pen Hogs,
AND A HEAD OF SHEEP,

—ALSO—

Carts Ploughs, Harrows, and other Farming Utensils—also one Batteau.

The above property will be offered at public sale on the above day for Cash. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS HORNEY.
September 15 1838.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell at public sale on Wednesday the 26th inst. at his residence near Easton,




Valuable Work Horses, Cattle, and Hogs,

And a quantity of Provender on a credit of nine months on all sums of and over 10 dollars, and under 10 cash.

ALSO,

For cash a quantity of Corn. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A M

JAMES UNDERWOOD.
Sept. 8

STAMMERING CURED!
Dr. COMSTOCK'S,
VOCAL GYMNASIUM AND LYCEUM
FOR ELOCUTION.—Philadelphia.

This Institution is open from the first of September till the last of June,—during July and August there is a vacation. All the means of instruction, either for the relief of Stammering, Lisping, or improvement in Elocution, may be had on the conditions of

ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D.
No. 100 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Cumberland, (Md.) April 20, 1838.

Dr. Andrew Comstock:

Dear Sir:—I have deferred giving a certificate with regard to the success I met with in my recent visit to your Institution, No. 100 Arch street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of removing an impediment in my speech, until the present period, that I might thoroughly test the effects of your system upon any articulation by time and experience. Both of these, I am happy to inform you, find me now—as was the case when I left Philadelphia, on the 13th of February last—perfectly fluent in reading, as well as in conversation—so much so, that it would be impossible for any one who had no previous knowledge of my impediment, to know that any such defect ever afflicted me.

But besides the happy effect your system has had in relieving my impediment, it has been of incalculable benefit to me in many other respects. My voice which was formerly weak, and incapable of being raised very little higher than the ordinary tone used in common conversation, has been greatly improved and strengthened; and now [illegible] but a slight, physical effort to [illegible] a considerable space.

In conclusion, I unhesitatingly recommend all those similarly afflicted, to make a trial of your system. Besides the success which has attended it in my own case, I have seen many others greatly benefitted—both ladies and gentlemen. This speaks more strongly in its favor than words can express, and should remove all doubt from the minds of individuals, if any exist, as to its efficacy in effecting a cure.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES H. J. FLOMAN.
Sept. 15, 1838. 3mo

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