From the Maryland Gazette.

TO THE REFORMERS OF MARYLAND.

Mr Editor:—I was somewhat amused when I opened the Maryland Republican of Saturday morning last, to find under the glaring and imposing heads of "*The Candidates for Governor*"—"*Grason and Reform*"—"*Loco Foco Papers of Maryland,*" an attempt to prove that Wm. Grason, the patriot farmer of Queen-Anne's, was an anti-reformer. The editor of that paper has devoted upwards of three columns of his paper to this vain attempt, and upon the first glance at it I was led to the belief that he had accomplished what he intended—but to satisfy myself I had recourse to the Journal from which he extracts, and found that he had created a "mountain out of a molehill."

The first charge is, that *Mr. Grason* voted *against* a proposition to abolish the Council and *empower the Governor to appoint a Secretary of State.* And so he did. On this question he voted with the then "leading Reform Champion" of the House, (Mr. McMahon, of the city of Baltimore) who was also opposed to giving the appointment of this responsible office to a single individual. Some of the most decided anti-Reformers voted for this proposition—such as the St. Mary's and Calvert delegations, which clearly evinces that it was a "Reform" suitable to the anti-Reformers only.

The motion to refer the bill to the next General Assembly was made by Mr. Lee, a decided reformer, and voted for by himself and three colleagues, from Montgomery, the entire Frederick delegation; and lo and behold! by Mr. Yoe, (of Washington county) who made the motion to elect the Governor by the people!! This bill contained provisions which the Reformers did not approve, and they therefore voted against the whole measure.

Another charge is, that he voted to strike out the enacting clause of a bill relative to the appointment of Registers of Wills. This motion was made by a Reformer, (Mr. Lee, of Montgomery) and voted for by most of the leading Reformers of the House, including Mr. McMahon of the city of Baltimore, the then leading Reform Champion of the House!!! This motion to strike out having failed, the Clerks of County Courts were then inserted in the bill, all of whom were to be elected by the House of Delegates, to serve for a term not exceeding seven years—when Mr. Yoe, of Washington county, moved an amendment, that instead of being elected by the House of Delegates, they (the Clerks of the County Courts and Registers of Wills) should hereafter be elected by the people every seven years.

On this latter amendment (Mr. Yoe's) the yeas and nays were called. "Mr. Grason's vote," says the editor of the Maryland Republican, "is not recorded. Mr. Wright voted against the amendment." Now, whether the editor intended by this misrepresentation to deceive the people, or whether he glanced at the negative vote without his "*specs*," in the vain hope of finding Mr. Grason's name there, is left for the editor to inform the public. Doubtless the latter cause was the reason he committed this error. But, because he did not find Mr. Grason's vote against Mr. Yoe's amendment, he tells you that it was not upon record. This is not the fact. WILLIAM GRASON voted to give the election of Registers of Wills and Clerks of County Courts, to the legitimate source—the people—See page 252 of Journal of Ho. of Del., Dec. session 1828

Now, I would ask whether Mr. Grason was not a Reformer eleven years ago? His votes are mostly recorded with the "Champions of Reform," as may be seen by the proceedings of the House. He was in favour (eleven years ago, when the Reformers themselves were not united) of electing Clerks and Registers by the people, and opposed to giving the tremendous power to your Governor of appointing one of the most responsible officers in the State—I mean that of the Secretary of State.

During the trying conflict through which the Reformers of Maryland have passed, Mr. Grason used all the faculties which nature has endowed him with, to procure a thorough reform of our Constitution. In the last Legislature, he was in favour of an early action upon the Reform bills, and finally voted for the passage of them all!! It is therefore, ridiculous for those who at one time thought Reform the offspring of some fanatical brain, urged on only by agrarians, to charge Mr. Grason with opposition to Reform. At any rate, his course upon this perplexing question, eleven years ago, and since, has gained for him the vote of at least one genuine

REFORMER.

From the Maryland Advocate and Democratic Watchman.

DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

We challenge you and all your party to contradict the following:

It is well known that the Civilian as well as every other Federal newspaper in the country have made it a business of late to report through their columns the INCREASE of expenditure on the part of the general Government under the administration of Jackson and Van Buren. They do this without naming the items which caused the increase or even referring the people to the documents in order that they might judge for themselves—This would not answer their cowardly purpose; because if the documents are produced their impositions are at once exposed and they left standing before a just public with a naked falsehood resting upon them.

The documents show that the eight millions of indemnities obtained from foreign countries under Van Buren's predecessor, as was also the three millions received in trust for the Chickasaw and other Indians, placed in the Treasury and paid out by appropriations to the persons entitled to the same. This accounts for ELEVEN MILLIONS of the extravagantly expended money! we suppose had it been placed in the hands of those who now grumble at its proper application other uses would have been made of it—if not, why complain of the adminstration. The reader is referred to the report of Secretary Woodbury and the appropriation list published by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Again—prior to 1836 the Post Office Department neither received from or paid any thing into the National Treasury, except so much as might be necessary to make up any deficiency. During that year a law was passed by Congress altering the previous arrangements with regard to that department. The money given to carry the various Mails is now paid out under appropriations made by Congress, although it is the very money collected from the people in the shape of POSTAGE—and which has always been applied to the very same object, the only difference being the manner in which the money is disbursed. Last year the amount appropriated was upwards of FOUR and a HALF MILLION of dollars.

Here then is four and a half million accounted for, that the truth loving Federalists say has been extravagantly thrown away, and added to the seven millions before noticed make FIFTEEN and a HALF millions.

For the truth of what we have here said we refer the reader to the act of Congess of 1836 and the general appropriations bill of the last year.

Again; the PENSION list has increased in a few years from three hundred thousand dollars, to upwards of FOUR MILLIONS, and this item given to sooth the downward path to the tomb, of those who gave us liberty, is trumpeted forth by the Federalists as an extravagant expenditure of public money.

The Globe, speaking on this subject, says—the Federal editors point to the years 1822--3 when the whole expenditures of the Government were but about ten millions, and triumphantly declaim about economy then and extravagance now. What ignorance or impudence! Why here are two items alone, the post office and pensions, which actually make up NINE MILLION and three quarters being the full amount of the whole expenditure of the Government in the two years referred to.

Let any man of business take up Mr. Woodbury's documents, of which the Senate ordered twenty thousand extra copies to be printed, and the list of appropriations published by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and he will see that.

1st. a large part of the appropriations so much complained of are nominal, adding nothing to the expenditures—as the foreign indemnities, Indian trust funds, and the Post Office Department.

2d. that another part originates, with Congress, over which the administration had no control—such as the pensions and most of the internal Improvement and harbour bills, which absorb such enormous sums.

3d, that another large part is absolutely in dispensible—as the expenses of the Indian Wars, and the disturbances on the Canada Frontier

4th. that another large part of them are for wise and beneficial purposes—as the extinction of Indian titles and the removal of the Indians from all the other States.

5th that another part are for objects of constitutional duty: as providing for the common defence, and providing for war in times of peace: as in erecting fortifications, increasing the navy, constructing navy yards, arsenals, foundaries, ect.

6th. that another part is for the natural increase of the country, as in the raising two regiments of dragoons, increasing the army, establishing new Territories, ect,

Finally, we take two positions, and challenge any one to attack them: first that the Federal party in Congress are themselves the authors and advocates of the really unnecessary and extravagant appropriations of which their printing and book-purchasing, and their bills for five million of dollars for old French spoliations, are samples; and secondly, that the estimates of appropriations, which alone are the acts of the administration, the two years complained of, to wit: 1836 and 1837, are perfectly economical, amounting to little more than one half of what Congress appropriated! Thus,

the estimate for 1836, was	$19,733,963
The expenditure was	30,868,164
Difference about	$11,000,000
The estimates for 1837 was	$22,651,442
The expenditure was	39,164,745
Difference near	$17,000,000

'N. B. The estimate for 1837 includes the post office, which accounts for the difference over the estimate of the previous year.

"We here aver, and will prove it by record, that the administration, is in practice, as well as profession, the friend of economy; while the Federalists now are what they always have been, the authors of high appropriations, and their concomitants high taxes."

Our prospect.—Every where, from all parts of the State, our friends write us the most cheering accounts of our prospect of electing Potter by a handsome majority. Many of the original Antimasons, who were Democrats, have become convinced that Ritner has lent himself to the Federalists, and will no longer support him. In Bucks county near one hundred came out publicly and acknowleged their return to their first love—pure unadulterated Democracy. So in many other places. The county meetings throughout the State, have been unusually large and spirited, and the best feelings prevail every where. The only hope of Ritner hangs upon what Stevens and Dickey can do for him, by squandering the public money under color of repairing and carrying on the public works, to purchase votes. But this will not avail; the scheme is known, and few will be found base enough, with the eyes of the people of the whole State upon them, to be bought and sold like cattle in the market. They see that Ritner's days are numbered; and that honesty is the best policy for them, or their future hopes will be forever blighted. We should not be surprised to see before the election even those employed on the public works turn and oppose their corrupt employers. With, or without them, Porter's majority will be great—this our opponents know, and secretly confess, but deem it necessary to keep up a show of confidence for the encouragement of their wavering friends elsewhere.—Pennsylvanian.

Hurra for the Whigs!—We give the following few important reminiscences of the man who is made the idol of the federal whig party to show how worthy he is of the Presidential chair.—

On the 7th of January, 1814, Mr. Webster, in the House of Representatives, voted against an appropriation to defray the expenses of the navy!!

On the 10th of the same month he voted against a proposition to detect and punish traitors and spies!!

On the 14th against making provision to fill the ranks of the army!!

On the 22d against raising troops for five years!!

On the 28th against a non-importation law!!

On the 8th of February, against raising five regiments of riflemen!!!

On the 29th of March, against a bill to execute the laws and repel invasion!!!

On the 2d of December, against a bill to raise revenue for the government, and maintain the public credit!!!

On the 10th against the same bill; also against a bill for an appropriation to re-build the Capitol, after it had been burnt by the enemy!!!—*Detroit Free Press.*

Glorious news from the South and West!—We hail with joy and gladness, these manifestations of the triumph of true principles. Federalism is unveiled; and democracy, which seeks the good of the whole, and not of a part, is in the ascendant. The panic produced in this city and elsewhere, by the vapid speeches of Prestiss and others, at our late Babylonian feasts, is dying away—not more surely, but more suddenly, even than was expected. The sound sense of the country is on the side of democracy. This will be more and more manifest every day, as the people are called to act. Maine will not fail to follow the glorious lead of Missouri, Illinois, Alabama, and other states, where truth is triumphant. Let the North and the East see to it, that the charge of falling from the faith, do not lie against them. Democrats stand together. Think soberly, and act for yourselves, and your cause is safe.—*Boston Post.*

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 11, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM GRASON,

OF QUEEN ANN'S.

Day of Election, First Wednesday in October.

Democratic Republican Ticket

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

For State Senator.
NICHOLAS MARTIN.

For House of Delegates.
PHILIP F. THOMAS,
MORRIS O. COLSTON,
DANIEL LLOYD.

For County Commissioner.
RICHARD ARRINGDALE.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Agreeably to notice a large and respectable meeting convened on Tuesday last, at twelve o'clock at the Court House in this town, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senate; three candidates for House of Delegates, and a County Commissioner for Chapel District (No. 4.) Wrightson Lowe, Esq. was called to the Chair, and John W. Battie and Jesse Scott, Esqrs. were appointed Vice presidents, and Wm. B. Willis and Thos. Henrix, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained, and the following committees were appointed by their respective districts to nominate suitable candidates to the meeting for its action.

Easton District.—Jos. Graham, Wm. Arringdale, G. W. Sherwood, N. W. Davis, Ed. H. Nabb, Robt. Jones, Thos. Robinson.

St. Michaels.—A. B. Harrison, William Caulk, John Kemp, Edward Tennant, Orson Gore, Wm. S. Ridgaway and Rigby Hopkins.

Trappe.—John Newnam, Thos. Baker, Dr. J. A. Clough, W. H. Hobbs, Thomas S. Hayward and Dr. S. P. Dickinson.

Chappel—Jesse Scott, Philip Horney, Joseph L. Turner, Thomas Henrix, Jesse Clark, B. Pinkind and Edward Roe.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to half past 2 o'clock.

½ past two o'clock.

The meeting re-assembled, and the committee made in substance the following report.

The Committees from the several districts having consulted in general committee beg leave to offer to the meeting the following named gentlemen as candidates:

For Senate.
NICHOLAS MARTIN.

For House of Delegates.
PHILIP F. THOMAS,
MORRIS O. COLSTON,
DANIEL LLOYD.

For County Commissioner.
RICHARD ARRINGDALE.

The above named ticket was then submitted to the meeting, and unanimously received.—The meeting was then addressed by Mr. G. W. Sherwood, who on concluding submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting pledge itself to use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of the above named ticket.

Resolved, That the meeting tender to the officers, for the faithful performance of their duties, its warmest thanks.

Resolved, That the aforegoing proceedings be signed by the officers, attested by the Secretaries, and published in the Whig.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

WRIGHTSON LOWE, President.

J. W. Battie, Jesse Scott, } V. Pres'ts.

Wm. B. Willis, Thos. Henrix. } Secretaries.

☞ We have the most cheering accounts from the lower counties, and notwithstanding the excellent manner in which the Lucifers play their game of brag, we confidently believe—Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester will give a glorious account of themselves on the 3d of October.

☞ The Globe of the 8th inst. contains a letter from Purser Hambleton, of this county, denying the charge of "peculating on the crew of the Constitution by paying them off in sovereigns at a rate beyond their real value." So much for Whig misrepresentations.

☞ The Republicans of Caroline nominate their ticket to-day.

☞ Are we to infer from the Gazette's remarks of Saturday last that the Whig candidates of this county are infavor of the Registry law imposed upon the people of Baltimore, and that they will vote for Mr. Reverdy Johnson as the successor of Wm. D. Merrick in the Senate of the United States? Will it speak out—or by its silence leave an affirmative inference to be drawn by the people?

☞ The Gazette says it reserved whatever remarks and suggestions it may have had to make upon its nominations until we cast our "usual shower." Why did it not tell the truth and say, that Mr.——being absent from Town, and no writer available, it had to yield to the force of circumstances and wait until he returned, before it could deliver itself of its *nervous* remarks.

☞ The Gazette acknowledged on Saturday last, that it does not profess to be familiar with the provisions of Mr. Kerr's School law. So we thought—but the people are.

☞ We publish to day a communication on the school subject. It is from a parent as it professes, and shows the subject in a light so plain that the most prejudiced advocate of the new law cannot resist the force of its truth.

Immense meeting.—The Baltimore Herald says that *three thousand* sterling Democrats met at the Hand Tavern, week before last, and a spirit was displayed well calculated to make the modern Whiggery of Baltimore tremble.

☞ The Hoco Pocos of Caroline County have nominated the following ticket:—For Senator, Thos. Burchenal, for House of Delegates, Wm. M. Hardcastle, Wm. Orrell and Willis Charles.

☞ The election in Maine commenced yesterday.

Correction.—It has been busily circulated in this county, that Mr. Thomas one of our candidates for the Legislature, signed a memorial some time last winter praying the repeal of the Primary School Law. Mr. Thomas unequivocally contradicts the report; and we should suppose from the known fact that Mr. Thomas has ever been the decided advocate for the law, having voted for its ratification the same year that Mr. J. B. Kerr voted *against* it, that no one could be found with sufficient audacity to make such a charge against him. But it has been made, and promptly met and refuted. It has also been asserted that the Editor of this paper also signed it. This we deny—for *we* were never honored with a sight even of the memorial, much less afforded an opportunity of signing it, if we had been so inclined. Such "weak inventions" of the enemy can have but little effect upon honest high-minded men. The propagator of the report is worthy of his *hire.*

More help.—We have received the first No. of a new Republican paper, published at Flemington, New Jersey, called the "Hunterdon Democrat." We hail it as a valuable co-laborer in the great cause of the people, and cheerfully place it upon our exchange list.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

On Tuesday last an unusually large meeting of the Republican voters of Talbot assembled for the purpose of nominating a Ticket for the ensuing election. We never saw more zeal evinced or greater harmony and good feeling pervade any political meeting. The character of the gentlemen selected; the firm and unwavering stand they have ever taken in defence of the true interests of the people, and their unbending devotion to the cause of Republicanism, must pre-eminently entitle them to a vigorous support from the people of Talbot. Advocates of a popular system of Education, and opponents to the extravagant and lawless expenditures of our State Government, which are rapidly hurrying the State into a condition from which she can only extricate herself by Direct Taxation, are sufficient recommendations to ensure them the suffrages of the people. Our ticket combines strength, honesty and talent, and we fear not the issue, if the Republican party are true to themselves.

More abuse.—It will be seen from a letter in this morning's Whig that his Excellency in conformity we suppose to the admonitions of the Committee of Ways and Means, to use the utmost economy to prevent direct taxation, has paid Mr. Murray EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS for extra services, as the Governor in *his* wisdom pleases to denominate the actual *duties* of an Executive officer.

MORE WHIG EXTRAVAGANCE.

Extract of a letter, dated

Anne Arundle County, Sept. 7, 1838.

We have the most gratifying news from all parts of the State, and I can assure you the "Lucifers" who belong to the State House, have been quite uneasy for a few days past.—The light has just brightened upon their visions, and they begin to see that whiggery and misrule are in the last stage of consumption, and on the first Wednesday in October next, the sad and solemn rights of Whiggery will be performed in Maryland.

I will here state for your information, that the Governor has been paying more of the people's money away, for what he chose to call *extra services* done by Executive officers. If you recollect that when the Jackson party was in power, Jas. Murray, Esq. was Clerk of the Council. It now appears that to cover Gov. Veazey's kind liberality to Mr. Thomas Culbreth, the late rejected Secretary of State, whom he, Gov. Veazey, paid nearly *four thousand dollars for extra services,* His Excellency now has paid Jas. Murray, Eight Hundred Dollars, for services done by him when he was the Clerk. What can the people of Maryland think, when they see their money squandered away in such a manner, and this when these officers were performing their legitimate duties and no more. Does Gov. Veazey think that by giving Mr Murray $800 of the people's money, that this will shut the mouths of the Democratic party? but he is wofully mistaken; let the people know the facts, and I cannot believe they will support those men, who have been sucking the very vitals from them. I will also mention that at the last session the Whig Legislature gave the Governor an *increased salary* of $1250,00—and made it obligatory upon him to reside at the seat of Government. Now what is the fact? Gov. Veazey has only been twice at Annapolis since the Legislature has adjourned, and I suppose he only came for the purpose of receiving his salary, for he was only there two days each time. Here is another item in the long catalogue of abuse which ought to have been set down to their account.

In haste, yours, &c.

Geo. W. Sherwood, Esq.

[For the Eastern Shore Whig.]

The School Law.

Mr. Sherwood, Sir,—I see that our delegates and Senator from Talbot County, have in part, repealed the Primary School Law of Talbot County; Yes! they have mended it as the Devil did the dog's leg; mended it in one place and broke it in two. One of two objects (perhaps both) they had in view, viz—to annihilate the schools by reducing the teacher's salary so low that none would teach, or, to draw a line of distinction between the rich and the poor. What were the provisions of the law that has been repealed? were they not, that every white child, rich and poor, had the privilege of going to the same school in his, or her district; and that every person had to pay (agreeably to his worth,) the expenses thereof? Was it not on the basis of equal taxation? It was; but the idea, of the poor man's child, going to the same school with the rich, was enough to authorize its repeal; and by its repeal, the hopes of the poor, and rising generation are blasted—A death blow is given to the schools after this, and they must have stopped this year, if the Commissioners had not agreed to levy *more than* $2000 00, and this too after an addition of $1-800—per annum, was added by a former legislature, by the distribution of the interest upon the surplus revenue; which now makes a permanent school-fund of about $3000 annually. Yes! after the people had gone to thousands of dollars expense, in buying sites, and erecting school-houses thereon, and thus wading through the greatest burden of their difficulties and taxation, some five, or six hundred poor children must be turned out of school to gratify the whims of a few discontents; such as a few Doctors, and would-be Trustees. I am sure, that if this same law had been referred to the people, it would have been indignantly rejected; for I do believe that four-fifths of the people of Talbot County, are still in favour of the law as it stood before. The schools throughout the County were in a flourishing condition, and a vast many of the young and rising generation, were receiving the first rudiments of an education, which they could not otherwise have received, but through the means of primary schools: thus in a moment are there hopes blighted and gone. But the day is fast approaching, when our law-givers will have to consult the people before they arrogate to themselves, the making or altering of laws without their leave, for, let it be remembered that the Spencer law was referred to the people, and solemnly ratified by them, by an overwhelming majority, of something like 10 to 1, as the election books for that year will testify—

It is supposed that the school fund, for Talbot County, is now annually, and permanently fixed at $3000 00

Add to this, our delegation and senator levy $2000 00

Making $5000 00

If this amount be right I will now show conclusively, that all, or nearly all the schools must stop, under the present law, after this year—viz.

We will suppose that Easton, St. Michaels, and Trappe schools will receive what they got last year; for less they say will not do, and I believe, it was not too much; which was something like $2700 00, saying nothing about fuel and stationary. Deduct this $2700 00

Leaves $2300 00

Now, if Easton, St. Michaels, and Trappe school-districts, receive the above amount of $2700—for the ensuing year (1839) it will leave $2300—only to be divided among the 18 country school-districts: thus—divide 2300 by 18 & it will give to each teacher the sum of $127.77 7-9 and no more, Now if this is not a home shot, or a death blow to all the country schools, it will be strange to me; for without teachers, the poor cannot be taught; and what man, will or can, agree to teach for this $127-77 7-9, when in some districts $30, cannot be made up, by those, (considered by the trustees) as able to pay.

But, say the friends of the Kerr law, or no school law, the Commissioners will manage this business, under the new law, quite different from the former; they will divide the $5000 equally among the 21 teachers, and each district will have to make up the balance. Now admit the Commissioners do this; how will the matter stand? let us make another statement, and see, supposing the school fund for 1839 to be $5000 00—Divide the $5000 by 21,

```
21) 5000 00 (238 09½
    42
    --
    80
    63
    --
    170
    168
    ---
      200
      189
      ---
       11
      ---½ nearly
       21
```

And it will give to each teacher $238 09 1-2

Now let us see how Easton school district will stand, should this plan be adopted—Easton now receives about $1500 00

Under this arrangement, she will receive, only, for her two schools $ 476 19

Balance $1023 81

Thus a balance of $1023 81 must be paid by whom; by the Rich? I answer no; by them that send their children to this school; and them only. The common class of society. Yes! the common Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant must pay this sum of $1023 81, or keep their children at home; in which event the schools must stop.

St. Michaels' school, I am told receives about $600 00

Under this arrangement she will receive only $238 09 1 2

Balance $361 90 1-2

This balance of $361 90 1 2 must be paid by whom; by the rich of St. Michaels? No. I answer, by them that send their children to this school, and them only; or keep their children at home, in which event the school must go down. The Trappe school receives, I am told, about the same that St. Michaels does—Say $600 00

And will receive under this new arrangement only $238 09 1 2

Balance $361 90 1 2

This balance of $361 90 1-2 must be paid by whom; by the rich? No. By an equal tax? No, I answer; by them that send their children to this school, and by them only; or they must keep their children at home; in which event the school is defunct. The like calculation will hold, as it respects also the country schools. It will not vary, only as contracts may vary. There will be a balance in every school district in the County, *which must be paid by the common livers of the said district,* or the schools must fall. The rich will not send their children to the primary schools; of course will not pay any part of those district balances. In addition to this very unfair law, the common liver or such as send their children must furnish all the fuel, and their own stationary &c. And let it be remembered, that the rich pay not one cent of all this. They only pay their part, of the $2000 levy, which comparatively speaking, is nothing; for all the citizens, yes! every one in the county, pays his part of this $2000. And is it not as plain as the nose in a man's face, that this law relieves the rich and throws the burden on the common liver? It most assuredly does.

Freemen of Talbot County, your rights have been invaded. The very law, made and ratified by yourselves, has been repealed without your consent. Will you submit to this? I, for one say no. Then let us rally, and come forward; and in a voice of thunder, tell our would be dictators, their services will be dispensed with for the future.

As a father of children, deeply concerned in their education, as well as in the education of other poor children of the county, I send this to you for publication, with a view to elicit more light upon the subject.

A PARENT.

From the St. Louis Daily Argus. 22.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Returns from 49 counties give HARRISON and MILLER a majority of FIVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FOUR, which will be increased to upwards of

6000

in ten counties which remain to be heard from. SIX THOUSAND DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY in a State where, but the other day, the Federal candidates who had traversed the country for months in quest of votes, confidently believed they were elected—where Col. BENTON was to be effectually and forever postrated by the popular vote, and where, in short, the dominion of Federalism was predicted by the federal press as a result absolutely certain; such an overwhelming majority in the face of such confident anticipations, must be as distressing and astounding to our opponents, as it will be consolatory and cheering to the friends of Democracy throughout the Union. The federalists overrated the efficacy of their appliances, and set too low and estimate on the honesty and patriotism of the people. They relied too much on false issues, and forgot that the true issue, was understood by the yeomanry, was Democracy or Federalism. Thomas H. Benton or Henry Clay. This was the Democratic watchword which led and will continue to lead Republican Missouri to victory and to glory.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Warrensburg, Johnson co. Mo., Aug. 9 38

Messrs. Editors:—Annexed you have the result of the election in this county, taken from the poll books.

Harrison	336	Allen	154
Miller	330	Wilson	141

For House of Rep.

Fulkerson dem. 325 Parks whig 130

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

This young county should have polled more votes, but we cannot find it in our heart to quarrel with her after seeing the following.

Harrison	96	Allen	1
Miller	96	Wilson	000

We think it very probable that a Democrat is elected to the legislature!

GREEN COUNTY.

A Democrat elected to the Legislature.

Harrison	301	Allen	213
Miller	355	Wilson	93

BARRY COUNTY.

Harrison	460	Wilson	71
Miller	449	Allen	95

A Democrat elected to the Legislature.

BENTON COUNTY.

A Democrat elected to the Legislature.

Harrison	199	Allen	36
Miller	196	Wilson	27

TANEY COUNTY.

A Democrat elected to the Legislature.

Miller	216	Allen	19
Harrison	197	Wilson	6

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—1838,

AS FAR AS HEARD FROM.

Dem.		Fed.	
Harrison	Miller	Wilson	Allen
20995	20834	15111	15691

Now that the election is over, our friends will have time and opportunity to note for remembrance the sayings and doings of the whigs in those portions of the State where they have been most successful. We take it for granted that the people of this country are strongly attached to the principles of democracy and that whenever they vote with the federalists, it is in consequence of their having been deceived. In the late election, for instance, they were grossly imposed upon by the federalists on the subject of the Independent Treasury bill. They were told that it would place all the money of the country in the hands of the President, who would use it for corrupting the people, &c.; that they must, as they valued their rights, vote for men who would oppose so vile a bill. These assertions were made and repeated in places where there were none to contradict and expose them, and the consequence has been, that the federalists have, by deception and cunning—not by manly and honest argument, obtained thousands of votes that they could not have obtained had the people been correctly informed. The artifices of the enemy must be better guarded against in future.

The Providence Herald says—"Some of the federal papers are getting up a new name for their party. '*Democratic Whigs*' is now the go. Why not *white blackberries*?"

☞ The Whigs in Somerset have nominated J. J. Donahoe, for the Senate, and Messrs. W. Williams, W. W. Handy, Noah Rider and B. J. Jones for the House of Delegates.

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