MARYLAND STATE LOAN—GOVERNOR VEAZEY—WHIG FINANCIERS, &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1838.

It is rumored here that the financial agents of your State, finding it impossible to negotiate a loan abroad at 6 per cent, have borrowed some two or three millions at home at 3 per cent., issuing stock for double the amount received.

That the State of Maryland was not able to borrow abroad at 6 per cent., was owing entirely to the conduct of its "Whig" administration in refusing to pay interest on its old debts in specie or its equivalent. Now, by borrowing *nominally* at 3 per cent., a great work may appear to have been achieved; but as double the amount of stock has to be issued, the interest really paid is 6 per cent., with the additional disadvantage that the debt can never be redeemed till the market rate of interest shall sink to three per cent. In other words, the People of Maryland are, through the folly of their present "Whig" rulers, saddled with a perpetual debt.

Oh, Veazey, thy name is Wisdom.
Oh, Wisdom, thy name is Veazey.

Hadst thou, oh, Wisdom Veazey, ever read McCulloch's statistics of the British Empire, thou mightest have profited thereby. Listen to what he says under the head of "National Debt," vol. 2, p. 532 33.

"During the reigns of William III and Anne, the interest stipulated for loans was very various. But in the reign of George II a different practice was adopted. Instead of varying the interest upon the loan, according to the state of the money market at the time, the rate of interest was generally fixed at *three* or *three and a half* per cent; the necessary variation being made in the *principal funded*. Thus suppose Government were anxious to borrow, that they preferred borrowing in a 3 per cent stock, and that they could not negotiate a loan for less than 44 per cent, they affect their object by giving the lender in return for £100 advanced £150, of £3 per cent stock, that is, they bound the country to pay him or his assignees £4 10s a year in all time to come, or otherwise to extinguish the debt by the payment of £150. In consequence of the prevalence of this practice, the principal of the debt now existing amounts to nearly *two fifths* actually advanced by the lenders."

The author again, in page 533, comes out of language not to be misunderstood: "In point in fact, however, these advantages are but inconsiderable, while the disadvantages, inseparable from funding a large amount of stock at a low rate of interest are great and signal During war, especially if any considerable portion of its expenditures be defrayed by means of loans, the rate of interest uniformly rises, and is usually much higher than during peace. If therefore, loans were funded in stocks bearing a rate of interest equivalent to the market rate, when they were contracted for, the charge on their account might be reduced soon after the return of peace, according to the fall in the rate of interest; whereas when loans are funded in stocks bearing a low rate of interest with a corresponding increase of capital, it becomes impossible to take advantage of the fall of interest at the return of peace, and the country is burthened with the war interest in all time to come. Is it not easy to exaggerate the injury we have sustained by overlooking this plain principle. In 1815, to specify only one of many similar instances, Government bargained for a loan of £27,000,000, it being stipulatad that every subscriber of £100 should be entitled to £174, 3 per cent stock, and £10 4s per cent stock, making the interest paid on the loan £5 12s 4d per cent. The great improvidence of this transaction is obvious. Had from £5 15s to £6 per cent of interest, been paid for the loan it might have been obtained without funding any additional capital, and had that been done we should have been able within two or three years, in consequence of the fall of interest after the peace to reduce the charge on account of the loan, at 3 or 3 1-2 per cent, but owing to the way in which the contract was made, we have not had, and will not have any means of reducing the exorbitant charge on account of this loan, so long as the market rate of interest is above 3 per cent, except by paying £174 for every £100 originally received, exclusive of the £10 of 4 per cent stock! But this, as already stated, is only one instance out of many of the same sort. We believe, indeed, that we are within the mark, when we affirm, that owing to this erroneous method of funding the country, is at present paying from £6,000,000 to £7,000,000 a year on account of the public debt, more than it would have had to pay, had the same sums been borrowed and funded without any increase of capital."

Query. Funding in 3 per cents., and giving $200 for $100 stock in money, is'nt that a way of beating the devil round the stump? Certainly it never could be adopted without corruptly rewarding favorites.

By borrowing at 6 per cent. when the period for the redemption of the stock expires, the bidders may be paid off if money can be borrowed at a lower rate, unless they will reduce the interest But a 3 per cent. stock is intended, and is so understood, as a perpetual charge.

V.

From the Maryland Gazette.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE—WHIG EXTRAVAGANCE IN MARYLAND!!

The Whig party, conscious that they have wasted the people's money to an enormous amount, now wish to evade the true issue, and to divert the attention of a people who have been brought by Whig legislation to utter bankruptcy, from the question, before them. But it is to be hoped that the people of Maryland, knowing their true interests, dare protect them from the hands of such profligate rulers as those who now wield her political destinies, and that they will place them where they will receive a benefit. Here are facts, which the Whigs with all their political cunning and ingenuity, cannot, and will not attempt to controvert. Read them for yourselves—they are taken from the Votes & Proceedings of the House of Delegates.

The last Legislature of Maryland made an addition to the Governor's salary of twelve hundred and forty-four dollars!!

The salary of the State Librarian has been increased to one thousand dollars!!

The Committee Clerks of the last House of Delegates (five in number) each received as extra compensation fifty dollars—making an increase of two hundred and fifty dollars!!

The Chief and Assistant Clerks of the Senate each received as extra compensation, one hundred dollars, and the committee clerk fifty dollars—making an increase of two hundred and fifty dollars!!

During the last year the Clerk of the Council received over and above his salary, the sum of four thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents!!

The Messenger to the Council received over and above his salary the sum of four hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty six cents!!

During the session of 1836, a committee was appointed to examine into, and take testimony relative to the Maryland Penitentiary, the expenses of which are as follows: Per diem of members of the committee, $2,051 00. Allowance to clerk $756 00. Printing done for said committee $443 50. Salary of a messenger $66 50. Stationary and use of a parlour for said committee, $113 75. Aggregate amount three thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and seventy five cents!!! to defray the expenses of a committee to Baltimore for the purpose of taking testimony, &c.

During the session of 1834, a resolution passed directing the revision of the laws—since which time the Executive has expended in the prosecution of this work, the sum of three thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars But at the last session this expenditure was rendered useless by the repeal of the resolution of 1834, and the State subscribing for 250 copies, at ten dollars per copy, of a compilation of laws by one of the Judges of the First Judicial District—This expenditure, including what has already been expended, will amount to the sum of five thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars!!!

Many more such instances of Whig profligacy might be adduced, but let the above suffice for the present.

In 1830 there was in the Treasury of Maryland a surplus of over $30,000—but we find on reference to the Treasurer's report of December last, a deficiency of over $100,000!! and at the end of the present year this deficiency will be greatly increased.

People of Maryland, here are some of the extravagant doings of the Whig party. Are you willing longer to continue in power men who have thus beggared your State, and thrown you upon the brink of a DIRECT-TAXATION? Are you, tax payers, willing to increase your already too high rate of tax? This State debt and annual deficiency increases every year, and you will eventually have to be burdened with more taxation! The Whigs may tell you that they are in favour of liberal salaries. Now, let me ask? I would ask the merchant if he has received any of their liberality. No, must be the answer. Has the mechanic received any more than his just dues, if that? Has the farmer and planter been blessed with their generosity? No, none of these. But a train band of political partizans have seized and pocketed this money, and now ask you to keep them in power. Are you willing to entail upon your children, if not upon yourselves, an onerous and oppressive tax for the support of such men? I would appeal to the farmers in particular, and ask them to stay the onward march of a direct taxation. To the property holders in general I would address myself, and ask are they ready to be made the mere instruments of the tax gatherer. If not come to the polls on the first Wednesday in October and exercise that invaluable boon bequeathed to you by your forefathers, who swore eternal hostility against the tax gatherers and taxation of England, and make your voices through the ballot box, be heard in peals of thunder by those who have thus bankrupted the State. Let the spirit but animate the sons of 1838 which fired the bosoms of the fathers of '76, and "all will be well"

A TAX PAYER.

From the Illinois Standard,

THE CANDIDATE THAT GOT IN THE WRONG BOX.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ. The Farmer and the Candidate.

Scene. A farmer's house in Morgan county.

Candidate. Hard times, Mr. Agricola.

Farmer. Well, may be; I don't get time to read much.

C. To read!—Hard times in the money market, I mean.

F. Very like, but I never was in that market myself, and if you don't sell for more than you'r worth you never'll fetch a high price in it.

C. [Little enraged] But hav'nt you heard the general cry of hard times?

F. Yes—great cry and little wool though, I reckon.

C. But every man who knows the history of public affairs, knows that money was never so scarce as at present.

F. What has become of the money?

C. Why—why—the Government—

F. Has swallowed it, I suppose!

C. The Government has compelled the banks to lock it up in their vaults.

F. Indeed. I never heard of any laws to that effect.

C, No; but they are indirectly compelled to suspend paying specie.

F. I have heard it said that the United States Bank controlled the other banks, but since that died I suppose all fault in their affairs must result from their own management. If I give my note to my neighbor, for $50, and when that note becomes due, if I have the money, all the Governments this side of—— can't make me suspend payment; and if I don't have money, it would be mighty apt to be my own fault.

C. Hem!—but, you, you don't understand the——

F. *I* understand this, that a man can pay his debts if he has the means, and so can banks But, a few more words about the scarcity of money. When we had all the benefits of a United States Bank, *I* used to sell my corn for a bit a bushel, now *I* get one dollar; my potatoes for a bit, now *I* get three bits; my hay, which sold for $1,73 per ton, now brings eight dollars; in short, the income of my farm is increased, on the same amount of produce, about three hundred per cent. For every thing *I* can raise, *I* can receive cash in hand, without leaving my door, and *I* appeal to every farmer in Morgan to support me in the assertion. Not very hard times.

C. You talk very strangely, sir.

F. Truth very often seems strange to men who are strangers to truth and correct principles.

C. Well, however times may seem to you there is a great portion of the people in this country very much opposed.

F. They must be either specultors gamblers, or men who have built their speculation on imaginary means—property is property—and he that bases his transactions upon it, in reality is sure of success. Let me explain my ideas about the causes of hard times, as you call them. The cities and towns have raised the cry, but the country would not have sufferee but for some imprudent connexions in business. In towns, mechanics have no doubt suffered from the fact that tradesmen have got to making merchandise of their professions, and it has become very fashionable for them to dabble in stocks and become gentlemen mechanics, rather than operatives; so that, by going upon a monopolizing principle, instead of regulating manufactures by the demands of consumption, the moment traffic received a check, manufactured articles fell in value, gentlemen mechanics threw their scores of journeymen out of employment, and employers and all raised the cry of hard times, and said General Jackson ought to be shot. Now, if this class of journeymen would resort to farming, they would create a demand for the articles they used to manufacture, and thus relieve the embarrassment of that portion of the community. Then, if one half the retailers and stock jobbers would turn their attention to agriculture, they would soon be in easy circumstances, and the remainder would stand a chance to live. The evil is, the proportion of the different occupations has been destroyed. The rage to be genteel, extravagant, and refined has raised every upstart in this county above the decree of his Maker, that man shall gain his bread by the sweat of his brow; and when a man gets above God, he is very apt to see hard times. Let trades and professions preserve their balance, let mercantile operations be regulated by consumption, and the people by virtuous principle, and all the combined governmens of earth could not create hard times. There is a large class in this country who cannot be compelled to acknowledge hard times while our Constitution exists and Heaven is prolific of blessings as at present.

C. *I* must confess you have given me some new ideas. Where were you raised?

F. *I* was raised on a farm, and nature has been my instructor.

C. I see you have not misimproved her lessons. Who are your men in politics?

F. Honest and industrious men—they are the men for me.

C. What do you think of this Administration?

F. I think if banks and influential institutions would aid in carrying out its measures of reform, instead of assuming a hostile attitude, and compelling the people to support the expense of a struggle between them and the government, the administration would be one of the best in the history of the Republic.

C. Well, to come to the point, who do you intend to vote for at the next election?

F. I intend, sir, "to come to the point," to vote for——*

C. Now, your reason.

F. I believe him to be right in his principles, honest in the advocacy of them.

C. How are your neighbors?

F. They all agree with me exactly. I have talked with them all.

C. Good day, sir!

F. Good day. [Exit Candidate.

*Let the Agriculturalist of Maryland, the honest yeomanry of our States fill the blank with the name of WILLIAM GRASON, the FARMER OF QUEEN ANNE'S. He too is "right in his principles and honest in the advocacy of them."

MR. McDUFFIE.

We give below some extracts from Mr. McDuffie's letter. Had we room, we should have taken pleasure in giving it entire to our readers. Mr. McDuffie was one of the leading southern politicians in favour of a United States Bank; but his southern patriotism has been shocked at the course of the New England and more northern politicians, on that subject; and he avows himself favourable to the sub-treasury system, brought last winter before congress. He takes occasion to comment, with becoming severity, upon the efforts of the whig party to depreciate our treasury notes, and he does it in the strain which every patriot would use.

"Since the attempt of the New England Federalists to destroy the credit of the country by denouncing as immoral and irreligious, those who would lend money to the government, I have never witnessed any thing in the conduct of any party more revolting to my sense of patriotism, than the efforts systematically made to depreciate the credit of the treasury notes issued at the extra session. What shall we think of the patriotism of men who could publicly express their exultation that the irredeemable paper of banks was above the par of government paper? Politicians who have placed their hope of advancement upon the combined influence of the banks, or have invested their private funds in them, seem to regard the interest of the people at large as of small consequence when it comes in conflict with that of the bank; and the real ground of opposition to treasury paper is, that it supersedes as *pro tanto* the use of bank paper, and thus limits the field for bank circulation."

Such are the feelings with which all men ought to regard the systematic attempt to ruin the credit of one's own country. Mr. McDuffie exposes, too, the real cause of the violence of northern politicians during the last year. We cannot forget the proposition to march to Washington with ten thousand men last summer, to force Mr. Van Buren from his position, nor yet the deliberate plan formed at Boston, to resist the government when specie was demanded, by the law of the land, for postage.

"Can it be possible that any patriotic citizen would prefer the interest of a few favored banks, to that of the United States, and therefore, compel the government to use the credit of the banks instead of its own in collecting and disbursing its own revenues? I am aware that many members of congress at the north have their private interests so deeply involved in the banks, that it is with them a question between self-interest and patriotism. Indeed, the great controlling monied interests of the north, exist in the shape of bank stocks, which sufficiently accounts for the vehemence with which Mr. Webster denounces the proposed treasury paper as continental money, when plain common sense dictates that if the government were bankrupt to the amount of a thousand millions, these treasury certificates would forever remain at par, as long as the government should continue to collect annual an amount of revenue sufficient to absorb them. The sole foundation of their credit is that the government will receive them, and that their amount does not exceed the sum annually required to collect and disburse the public revenue."

Is it not strange that party feeling can ever rise so high as to make men filling so large a portion of the public eye, forget their duty to their country. So it is. So it was during the late war with the same men and the same party. Their patriotism is cold, and the interest of the moment directs their actions. Such a party never can have the confidence of this people, and surely they do not deserve it.

What say our friends to 350 majority for Grason, and for our entire ticket, in this county? We ask you, because you alone can answer. It can be given if things are done in the right way. Every man at the wheel—a heave ho—and all is accomplished. Let us not be outdone by other portions of the state. Encouraging reports reach us from every quarter. If our friends in Baltimore do any thing like as well as they anticipate, we shall elect our governor. We believe it more than probable that the counties will give a majority for Grason. The great battle will be fought in the city. The enthusiasm of our friends there is up. The odious registry, which was intended to tie the arms of the Democracy has aroused them. They are battling with the energy of indignant freemen. Wm Grason and Henry Stump (to say nothing of other candidates) can never be beaten in Baltimore.

If the Democracy do their duty, in one month from this time we shall see blazoned at the head of the Democratic papers, in large capitals,—"Democracy Triumphant!—Maryland redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled!"

[Hagerstown Mail.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 18, 1838

Democratic Republican Ticket

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

WM. GRASON.

OF QUEEN ANN'S.

FOR STATE SENATOR.
NICHOLAS MARTIN.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
PHILIP F. THOMAS,
MORRIS O. COLSTON,
DANIEL LLOYD.

For County Commissioner.
RICHARD ARRINGDALE.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

For House of Delegates.
ROBERT T. KEENE,
M. W. HARDCASTLE,
J. B. DAVIS.

QUEEN ANN'S.

For Senate.
ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.

For the House of Delegates,
WM. A. SPENCER,
PERE WILMER,
LEMUEL ROBERTS.

Day of Election, First Wednesday in October.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

There will be public political meetings at the following places:

On Saturday the 22d at St. Michaels.

On Saturday the 29th at Chappel.

The candidates of the Opposition are invited to attend.

☞Some of the whig papers are circulating a silly report of the withdrawal of Gen. Porter from the Gubernatorial canvass in Pennsylvania. It is without the least shadow of truth, Gen. Porter not only intends to continue a candidate but to beat his Shinplaster opponent by an overwhelming majority.

GLORIOUS WHIG VICTORY!—*Give us more of them.*—The whigs have been raising a great shout over the election of Mr. Crabb, in Alabama. The Mobile Examiner says—There are several circumstances that ought not to be forgotten in alluding to the recent election for Congress in this State. Mr. Crabb, whom the Clay men claim, is not an advocate of the Whig National Bank, and he is uncompromisingly opposed to Henry Clay for the Presidency.

☞The Hon. James K. Polk is a candidate for the office of Governor of Tennessee.

The School Law.

For some time past we have had a system of public education, which promised to carry the means of instruction to every man's door, and diffuse it equally among the children of the rich and the poor. We have waded through the most onerous part of the system—viz. the buying of cites and building of School houses, and have witnessed as the reward of our toil and anxiety the cause of education flourishing among us. About the year 1831 Mr. Bruff, then a member of the Legislature, procured the passage of a law supplemental to Teackle's law, for the furtherance of public education in Talbot. Mr. Bruff's law also proving wholly inadequate to the ends proposed was repealed by the act of a later period generally known as the "Spencer Law." This bill, after its passage by the Legislature was ratified by the people to whom it was properly referred. Out of something more than 1200 voters only 197 voted against it, and it consequently became the people's law. At a more recent period (the last session) Mr. Kerr, then a delegate from this county, obtained the passage of a bill which virtually repeals the act of 1833—4, and under which the system had just commenced to work so well. Of the law of the last session, or to be more fully understood, the law of Mr. Kerr, we design to speak more particularly. A Memorial was gotten up sometime last winter praying a repeal or an amendment of the law of 1834. This memorial contained about 53 names, among which are several whose names will be found recorded as voting against the adoption of the "Spencer Law." A counter petition was speedily gotten up and circulated to procure signers. It was numerously signed, but assurances coming from Annapolis that nothing would be done towards repealing the old law, its friends immediately ceased their efforts in obtaining names, and the counter petition was never transmitted. A short time elapses and the astounding intelligence arrives that the law had been repealed, contrary to the assurances that it would not, and the people found themselves placed in a new and awkward position in regard to their schools. After the elapse of a short time the law is published, and to the amazement of many, these sections are found to be therein contained.

Sec 4. *And be it enacted*, That in addition to the sum which each teacher shall be entitled to receive as aforesaid under the contract and certificates from the said Commissioners HE MAY BE PERMITTED TO CHARGE THE PARENTS AND GUARDIANS OF EACH SCHOLAR, SUCH SUM AS THE TRUSTEES OF SAID SCHOOL DISTRICT MAY IN THEIR DISCRETION ALLOW. *Provided*, that said Trustees shall require of each Teacher before receiving a certificate as aforesaid for his distributive share of said School money; that he shall not have made, or if made, that he will relinquish or refund any charge for the Schooling of each and every child, of such needy persons as the said Trustees shall designate him.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That EACH DISTRICT SHALL BUILD, REPAIR AND FURNISH WITH NECESSARY FUEL, AT THE COST OF THE RESIDENTS THEREIN, THE SCHOOL HOUSE WITHIN ITS LIMITS, AND THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ARE REQUIRED TO ALLOW A SUM FOR BOOKS AND STATIONARY FOR THOSE ONLY WHO ARE CHILDREN OF NEEDY PERSONS AND ACTUALLY UNABLE TO PROCURE THE SAME.

From the 4th section of the bill, it is clearly evident that the whole system is endangered. In the first place it will be difficult to obtain Trustees who will consent to discriminate between the capability of parents to pay for the instruction of their children; and if they can be obtained, their power is absolute under the law, and no appeal appears to be left for those who may be aggrieved.

Secondly: The law evidently discriminates between the children of the rich and the poor and thereby creates an invidious distinction.

It will engender feelings of displeasure among parents, while from its tendency, it will elevate the child of the rich man while it depresses the child of the poor man. Such a result is evident, and he that is at all acquainted with human nature cannot gainsay it. These are only a few of the objections which we could urge against Mr. Kerr's law, but we think them quite sufficient, in addition to the very able communication which we published last week and which we now republish almost entire.

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.

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21) 5000 00 (238 09½
    42
    ---
     80
     63
     ---
     170
     168
     ---
      200
      189
      ---
       11
      ---½ nearly
       21
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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, of keep their children at home; in which even the schools must stop.

St. Michaels' school, I am told receives about	$600 00
Under this arrangement she wil rleceive 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— $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.

Iowa Territory has 16 counties, and a population of 22,558.

Wisconsin Territory has 13 counties, and a population of 18,149.

☞The Gazette of Saturday last interrogate several of our candidates, and desires "distinct and unequivocal answers." So far as we are able we answer: that Mr. Lloyd has been grossly misrepresented, his language distorted, and his meaning perverted. We know him to be in favor of the Primary School law of 1834, in preference to the law of the last session.

Mr. Colston may have voted against Mr. Teackle's law, for the very obvious reason that that law was insufficient for the ends proposed. And in proof of its insufficiency Mr. Bruff proposed a supplement, so far as Talbot was concerned, which also proving insufficient, the law, generally known as the Spencer law was passed, under which the schools went into full operation, and which law Mr. C. has always zealously supported. So far as the other *assertions* of the Gazette go, we deem them too absurd to notice.

So far as we are able, we have answered, and will now propound a few queries to the gentlemen on the other side.

Are Messrs. Bruff, Dudley and Harris in favor of Mr. J. B. Kerr's school law?

Will they, if elected, vote for its repeal?

Are they, in conjunction with Mr. Kerr, in favor of the election of Reverdy Johnson to the United States Senate? And will they not support him for that office?

Did not Mr. J. B. Kerr tell a respectable individual, that no man was competent to Legislate who had not been *classically* educated?

Did he not also say, that unless there was a stop put to the popular notion the people had imbibed, viz: that they had a right to instruct their Representatives in the course which they wished them to pursue, it would lead to ruinous consequences?

And further, did he not say, that the people were not generally qualified to judge for themselves in matters of politics, but should leave them to the superior judgment of those, who by constant application and deep study, were alone qualified to act and judge wisely?

We should be pleased to have those questions answered, and when answered we have others to ask, and *proof to adduce.*

REPUBLICAN MEETING

IN CAROLINE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Republican Reformers of Caroline County, convened at the Hotel of Mr. Costin in Denton on Tuesday the 11th inst. for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, the meeting being duly organised by calling *Dr. William Whiteley* to the Chair, and appointing Dr. George E. Robertson Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, A political crisis has arrived in the affairs of Maryland, which admonishes us to select our representatives from amongst our best, most independent and talented fellow citizens, and whereas, we view with deep solicitude and regret the deplorable condition of the state,

Be it therefore Resolved, That Robert T. Keene, J. B. Davis, and Matthew W. Hardcastle, Esq's. be presented to the people of this county as suitable persons to represent them in the next House of Delegates, from whose known principles and opinions, on the leading questions of state policy, we confidently believe the most salutary effects will be produced.

Resolved, That we dispense with the formal nomination of a candidate for the Senate, as we conceive the necessity entirely superseeded, by the independent annunciation of John Boon, Esq. in whose talents, integrity, and fitness to represent this county, in the next Senate of Maryland, we have entire confidence, and in whom the people will have a fearless and able representative.

Resolved, That we will give our cordial and earnest support to John Boon, Esq. for the Senate, and the gentlemen above named, for the House of Delegates, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to secure their election.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Sentinel, Centreville, Whig, Easton, and Aurora, Cambridge, and in all the Republican papers in the State.

WILLIAM WHITELEY, Chn.
GEORGE E. ROBERTSON, Sec.

New papers, and of the right stamp, are coming to the aid of the Democracy in the contest between the people and the moneyed power. We have several before us, which we can only notice very briefly. They are.

"The Pilot," a staunch Democratic paper, at Marietta, Ohio, edited by the Republican central committee of correspondence for Washington county Its columns indicate talent and energy at the helm, directed with efficiency to the exposition and inculcation of sound doctrines.

"The Telegraph and Sentinel," at Jackson, Tenn by David A. Street; a well selected and well conducted Republican journal—vigilant and spirited in the support of the good cause.

"The Tuscarawas County Democrat," edited by Alfred S. Tilden, and published at New Philadelphia, Ohio—a print of the true Jeffersonian school; uncompromising in its hostility to the "irredeemables," and able and ready in the defence of the Democratic principles and candidates.

"The Democratic Spark," a weekly journal, published at Xenia, Ohio, by William Ramsay. The only Democratic paper in the 10th Congressional district; exhibiting the true fire of the flint, in a zealous and ardent support of the principles on which the late and present Democratic Administrations came into power. —*Albany Argus.*

☞Looking over the State papers of the last session of our legislature, we discovered one of the most curious documents ever printed to be handed down to future ages as part of the historic incidents of a Sovereign State. It is to be found among the papers on the Bemis case, one of the most important subjects before the legislature. It will be found in a letter from Mr. Culbreth, clerk of the Governor's council and addressed to the Governor himself. He says,—"On Saturday evening, and whilst conversing with my sons on the subject (the Bemis affair) I was seized with such sudden and violent sickness of the stomach as to produce vomiting which in a few minutes prostated my strength, &c. I soon however recovered so as to be able to get home, and immediately taking a dose of magnesia, its operation has relieved my stomach. &c." The only fault we have to find with this extraordinary state paper is, that it is not sufficiently

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