From the Baltimore Republican.

DIRECT TAXATION—A WORD TO TAX PAYERS.

☞In May 1836 an Address was presented to the People of Maryland by the Reform party, under a resolution passed at a Convention held at Annapolis, in the preceding January. This document came from the pen of the Hon. WILLIAM COST JOHNSON, who, we suspect, stands sufficiently well with the Whig party in this State to entitle his arguments and appeal to respect with them, even if the facts which he states are not enough of themslves to force conviction upon the mind. We would ask for the extract a careful perusal from men of all parties and would especially press the matter upon the attention of the agriculturist and the land holders generally in Maryland. When, to the deplorable truths here related, it is remembered, that in the continued mismanagement and extravagance of our rulers there has been added additional arguments in favor of the necessity of an absolute reform in the whole administration of affairs in this State, we trust, that none will fear to meet the question boldly, and in acknowledging the necessity of such reform that they will lend their aid to the only means of remedy in the hands of the people, the exclusion of the present powers from authority and the selection of men as public servants who honestly and from principle are rallying around them the friends of "Reform and Retrenchment."

In reference to this important subject and to put down at once the deception attempted to be practised in the reckless assurance that DIRECT TAXATION cannot be the result of a bankrupt treasury and an enormous State debt, we refer to an article in another column from the Frederick "Citizen," and we would have these facts, also borne in mind, that in 1830 when the Jackson party were in power, the whole expense of each session of the Legislature, was only *thirty seven thousand* dollars and that since that time, under a continued Whig rule it has been swelled to SEVENTY THOUSAND dollars. Before the year 1829 the whole expenditures of the State, including the interest on the public debt, were *three hundred thousand* dollars, in 1837 they amounted to SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND. In the year 1828 the public debt was *one hunderd and eightly thousand* dollars and at the present time it is more than TWELVE MILLION! A *surplus* treasury of *thirty five thousand* dollars left in possession of the Whigs in 1831, has been squandered and an estimated DEFICIENCY of *one hundred* and *sixty one thousand* dollars will be the result of the most ruinous extravagance on the first of December next. The State printing alone, which in 1831, cost the people but four thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars, in 1837 was swelled out to FIFTEEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THREE DOLLARS! Let the tax payers of Maryland ponder these incontrovertible facts. Some of the most striking consequences of all this prodigal expenditure will be seen in the annexed extract, and he who will soberly cast over the subject in his mind, must feel convinced of the duty he owes to all his best interests, to find and use the remedy befitting such abuses of the administration of our State Government.

* * * who then can be surprised that the farming interest has taken the alarm, and is calling aloud for a reform of abuses in government. Ought it to be expected that a high spirited and free people would longer remain quiet or inactive under such enormities? Can the rich agricultural counties flourish when they are annually drained of such a large portion of their wealth, which does not return to them; but goes chiefly to the support of officers of government who do not reside among them; and with the services of one half of whom the State could with profit dispense. Besides these heavy State taxes, the agricultural counties are compelled to pay out of their county treasury large and oppressive amounts, for the support of their numerous county officers, for roads, and various local charges, which the large counties are made to incur. The rate of tax per hundred dollars, in 1833, in Prince George, was 80 cents—in Worcester 72 cents—in Calvert 70 cents—in Charles 53 cents; whilst in Cecil it was 124 cents per hundred; in Harford 131 cents; in Allegany, 153 cents, and in Washington 175 cents.

Why is it that the agricultural energies of Maryland are more paralysed than they are in any other State with a soil equally productive? The facts already stated furnish the answer—*Because they are taxed higher.* We will offer but one other statement to demonstrate the fact. If we take two farms of equal value in each of the richest agricultural counties in Virginia and Maryland, it will be found that a farm which cost $10,000 in Jefferson county, in the former State, will have to pay for county and road tax, 2 dollars and 60 cents, sometimes varying a few cents more or less; whilst one of the same value in Frederick county of this State, will have to pay, generally, about 20 dollars.

With the full knowledge of these facts, can we be astonished that land is so low and in such light demand in Maryland; Her citizens emigrate with their wealth and ability to labor, to other States, which present to them not only a republican form of government in which they can participate, but land exempted by a law of Congress from State taxation for the first five years after the purchase, and where road taxes, school funds, and the whole expenses and profits of government are equally borne, and honestly distributed.

* * * * * * * *

Should the agricultural interest in the vicissitudes of unwise legislation, which are ever impending, or from other causes, be subjected to heavy direct taxation, it will not only be oppressed but utterly ruined. A farmer who owns the best land in the State feels that after he has paid the tax-gatherer, and the expenses incidental to a farm, he can hardly lay up a pittance at the end of a year. If he has to "force a reluctant soil to yield him bread," his fortune too often, with the most rigid husbandry, decreases.

The urgent domestic, county, and state charges, give him no repose, nor can he give his land rest.—They both are kept constantly employed, and both are made poorer together. Pinching necessity, or the advice of the money changers, too often urge him to a loan, in order to relieve some pressing necessity, or with the hope of improving his land—and as a consequence, it as often augments interest into principal; and while it gives momentary relief, only abbreviates the approach of ruin—and in a few years, to prevent a trustee's or sheriff's interference, he sells his estate, and removes with the fragments to the far west.

This is not a dream of the imagination; it is truth, sad and lamentable—every county, every district, every neighborhood in the State, furnishes more strikingly the original, of which this is a faint outline.

The expenses of government chiefly fall directly or indirectly upon the landed interest, and what sub-ordinate interest can flourish when that languishes? This great and expensive interest desires not only a convention to return the inequality of representation, and to prune the constitution of its aristoratic branches, but hopes to establish a salutary reform in the economy of the State. Not by reducing salaries, but by reducing the number of sinecure officers in the various departments of government,—drones in the political hive—consumers without being producers, that set like a paralysing incubus upon the energies of the industrious portions of the community. The public work then would be better done. If there were fewer officers, they would understand the duties of their places by being kept employed, and public responsibility would become concentrated.

BRING OUT THE BIG GUN.

ONE THOUSAND CHEERS FOR MAINE!!

WHIGS STAND FROM UNDER!

From the New York Evening Post.

MAINE ELECTION.

MOST GLORIOUS NEWS.

Our accounts this morning are decisive of the result in Maine. Democracy has achieved a triumph here which can never be shaken.

We have before us an abundance of returns, which we do not think it worth while to copy until the whole are in.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Providence boat this morning, informs us that the democratic candidate for governor, has a majority of 6 or 7,000; that we have carried six out of eight members of Congress, and a decided majority of both branches of the legislature.

The Portland Advertiser, the leading federal paper, of Tuesday evening, says—

"DECISIVE OF THE RESULT!—We give below returns from Penobscot, Waldo, Somerset, Lincoln, &c., which make it certain that John Fairfield is elected Governor of the State of Maine by a very large majority. Oxford has gone against us by an overwhelming majority, and we have been as badly, if not as fairly defeated, as ever a party was."

The Eastern Argus, dated Tuesday, 6 o'clock, P. M., a paper which has fought through the whole contest like Leonidas at Thermopylos, contains the following—

"The Democracy of Maine have achieved the greatest political Victory on record. The enemy is completely annihilated. We have elected JOHN FAIRFIELD Governor by at least FOUR THOUSAND MAJORITY!!! As far as heard from we have gained enough to give us ten majority in the House of Representatives. We have elected SIX Congressmen out of eight. In fine, we have SWEPT the State by an IMMENSE MAJORITY!!! We have no time for further comments to-night."

A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Portland, says:

"We have met and defeated the enemy—we have vanquished the hydra of federalism, I trust, forever Fairfield is elected by four or five thousand majority, at least. Penobscot (Kent's own county) has given us nearly three thousand, maugre federalists, conservatives, and all opposition. York and Oxford have surpassed in their vote our most sanguine expectations, Smith in Cumberland, Clifford in York and parts, in Oxford (all democrats) are elected to Congress—the two latter by overwhelming majorities. The federalists were confident of carrying Cumberland, their candidate, Whitman, being an exceeding popular man. But no! We have fought for principle—for democracy—and we fought not in vain. As for Governor Kent, and his newly made office holders, their fate is sealed—ay, by the mouths of the people—

"The day of their destiny's over.
And the star of their fate hath declined."

Yes, Maine is erect!—prey heaven that we may never again be subject to SUCH bondage as the present year has witnessed. The full returns are not received, but every breeze is wafting to our ears "glad tidings of great joy."

A correspondent at Saco, (York county) writes us that the Democratic majority in that county is 998. The Conservative candidate for Governor had eleven votes all told. His organ in Bangor claimed 300! Thirty five towns in Somerset County give a Democratic nett gain of three Representatives, and 186 votes!

The result then is, that we have gained a Governor, Member of Congress, and a decisive majority in both houses. There were two Federal Congressmen and one Conservative last year.

The Star of last evening says that something like this defeat of the federalists was necessary to arouse them in other States. The remark may not, perhaps, be lost upon Massachusetts, where that party is on the wane.

From the Journal of Commerce.

It is as we expected—the State has gone for Van Buren by a large majority. Fairfield is elected Governor; both branches of the Legislature will have a Van Buren majority; and there will probably be a loss of one whig member in the Congressional delegation. It is very safe to put down the following gentlemen as elected; those in italics being whigs. Maine sends eight members.

1st district	Nathan Clifford.
2nd do	Albert Smith
3rd do	*Benjamin Randall.*
4th do	*George Evans.*
5th do	Virgil D. Paris.
6th do	Hugh J. Anderson.
7th* do	Joshua A. Lowell.
8th do	Thomas Davee.

*Now represented by Joseph C. Noyes, Whig.

From the Boston Advocate.

MOST GLORIOUS!!!

The people of maine have proved true to themselves! True to their country!! The Eastern Argus assures us that John Fairfield is elected by FOUR THOUSAND MAJORITY!!! This is better than in our most sanguine moments we have dared to hope for. Maine has indeed done nobly!

From the Eastern Argus Extra.

TUESDAY, 6 o'clock, P. M.

GLORIOUS FROM OXFORD!!

2200 majority for Fairfield, and the towns to be heard from will increase it.

LINCOLN Federal majority is essentially reduced.

IN CUMBERLAND the Democratic Ticket has succeeded throughout by a small majority. York gives 1,000 majority for Fairfield.

Penobscot in all but three towns.

	Fairfield	Kent	Scat.
	4750	4100	3
Hancock 10 towns,	1210	1175	8
Somerset 11 towns,	632	463	
Waldo complete,	4863	2161	29

From the Boston Atlas, (Whig.)

The Loco Focos have carried Maine by a decisive majority, perhaps 5,000. Waldo gives Fairfield 2,600 maj Oxford 2,200, and Penobscot 600. Hancock was balanced in ten towns. Evans and Randall (Whigs) are elected to Congress.

RETURNS FOR GOVERNOR.

	1838. Kent.	1838. Fairfield.	1837. Kent.	1837. Parks.
Cumberland, (com.)	6412	6515	5054	5072
York, do	4501	5578	3488	4134
Lincoln, all but 1 town	5426	4620	4580	3325
Kennebec, 16 towns,	4991	2390	4148	1901
Somerset, 2 towns,	204	198	156	143
Oxford, 28 towns,	2331	3959	1772	2823
Waldo, complete,	2'6(	4763	1509	2939
Penobscot, 40 towns,	3422	4076	3474	3813
Piscataquis, 20 towns,	954	1082	818	757
	30572	33312	2449	24910
Hancock, 10 towns,	1171	1210		Gain 49
	31743	34522		
		31743		
Fairfield's majority		2779		

VERMONT.

Correspondence of the Argus, dated Montpelier, 11th September, 1838.

"Gen. Fletcher is re-elected in this (5th) district by at least 450 majority, every county in the district giving him a majority, except that part of Orleans belonging to the third district.

"In the 4th district it is impossible to tell the result with certainty until the official canvass. If Smith has not a majority over all, he does not lack more than 10 or 12 votes of it and will no doubt be elected at the next trial.

"Our (Washington) county will have 19 votes in convention, and the republicans will have 14 of the 19; therefore, you see the Biddle-shinplaster panic-makers, have but little business with the Green Mountain boys."

From the Frederick Citizen.

PROBABLE RESULT OF THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

The Whig presses are struggling to keep up the sinking spirits of their party, by exaggerated representations of their strength in Maryland. With this view, they have paraded before the people a tabular statement, showing the result of the election for President and Vice President, in November 1837. There is not a candid and intelligent man in the State, who will not admit that the Presidential vote of that year, is not a fair test of the strength of parties. By the most foul means, a temporary panic had been produced by the Whig party, which kept from the polls more than three thousand Democratic voters. Our State judges and others holding high stations, cooperating openly with the lowest order of partizans, circulated far and wide, the opinion, that the nineteen electors had actually dissolved all the bonds of society. The people were taught to believe that the rights of property were destroyed, and that the liberty and life of a citizen were endangered, in being subject to be attacked with impunity, by the lawless and unprincipled. This fraudulent political movement secured its authors a temporary triumph. The Whig Electors of President and Vice President, were chosen. But the facts show that few, if any Republicans actually abandoned the flag of their party and joined the ranks of the enemy. It appears from the return of the election for Nov. 1836, that the Whig Electoral ticket received 25,652 votes, and that the Republican ticket at the same election, received 22,165 votes. Preceding elections show conclusively, that there are more than 51,000 voters in the State, from which it is most obvious, that more than three thousand voters were absent from the polls, nearly all of whom, we have reason to conclude, were democrats, who were unwilling to join the standard of the whigs, and at the same time apprehensive, that by voting with their former political associates, they would involve the State in some unforeseen difficulty.

These are the circumstances under which the Whigs obtained their boasted majority in Nov. 1836 And that is the election from the result of which, the presses of that party seek to inculcate among their deluded readers, the opinion that an easy victory awaits them on the first Wednesday of October next. A more shallow device could not be resorted to. Every man in Maryland knows and feels that the delusions under which the Presidential election of 1836, came on, have passed away. The whole people of the State, now see clearly the true character of the movement of the nineteen electors, and will, enmasse, repair to the polls at the next election, to enjoy the first fruits of that strong but necessary and salutary measure.

To all who desire to form an accurate opinion as to the probable issue of the approaching election, we look at the returns of the elections for September say 1836, and October 1837. The first of these elections occurred before, and the other after the excitement and misapprehensions conjured up by the Whig leaders to carry the Presidential election of 1836. They afford fair tests of the state of public opinion at these periods respectively.

By the tabular statements appended to this article, it will be perceived that the Republican party at the State Senatorial election, in Sept. 1836, had a majority of 3,019; and that the candidates of the same party at the election for Delegates to the General Assembly in October 1837, received 1,048 votes more than their competitors; supposing as we do, that the relative strength of the two parties in St. Marys, Caroline, Dorchester, and Worcester, where there was no regular contest in October 1837, continued then to be what it was proved to be in the contest for Electors of State Senate in September of the preceding year.

Let the Democratic Republicans of this State, reflect upon these things and they will find an additional inducement, to repair to the polls at the next election. We all know, we feel proudly that our cause is good, and we have here presented "stubborn facts" demonstrating that a most glorious and triumphant victory is within our grasp.

POLL FOR SEPTEMBER 1836.

	V. B.	WHIG.
Allegany,	744	845
Washington,	1661	1272
Frederick,	3168	2658
Baltimore city,	5745	4123
do. county,	1930	1122
Harford,	1066	880
Annapolis,	162	143
Anne Arundel,	1017	865
Calvert,	324	403
Prince George's,	589	720
Montgomery,	663	669
Charles,	267	409
St. Mary's,	515	566
Cecil,	866	550
Kent,	458	595
Queen Anne's,	581	524
Talbot,	563	593
Caroline,	598	545
Somerset,	803	1088
Worcester,	1041	1107
Dorchester,	798	927
	23,594	20,575

POLL FOR OCTOBER 1837.

	V. B.	WHIG.
Allegany,	879	849
Washington,	1970	1856
Frederick,	2303	2125
Carroll,	1537	1391
Montgomery,	732	682
Anne Arundel,	1124	1153
Prince George's,	320	535
Charles,	322	542
St. Mary's,	515	566
Calvert,	392	402
Annapolis,	120	154
Baltimore city,	5503	5452
Baltimore county,	1966	1240
Harford,	1232	11[illegible]4
Cecil,	1145	1170
Kent,	440	505
Queen Anne,	650	641
Caroline,	268	545
Talbot,	599	658
Dorchester,	832	1063
Somerset,	761	705
Worcester,	1041	1107
	25,500	24,464

EASTERN ARGUS.
Portland, Maine, Sept. 12.

THE GRAND RESULT!

UNPRECEDENTED DEMOCRATIC

Victory.

Words are inadequate to express the gratification and joy we feel, in laying before our readers the following particulars of THE MOST SPLENDID POLITICAL VICTORY ON RECORD. Maine stands forth "REDEEMED, REGENERARED, DISENTHRALLED," with every branch of the Government for the coming year, THOROUGHLY DEMOCRATIC. We have not only BEATEN, but have *OVERWHELMED* the enemy—driving them in dismay and confusion from the holds of power of which they had become possessed by accident. The people have more than made good our "*prediction*" that JOHN FAIRFIELD would be elected by *THREE THOUSAND MAJORITY*—they have taken matters into their own hands, and have settled them to suit themselves. They have consigned the federal party to a position little this side of ABSOLUTE OBLIVION—a portion from which it can never advance a step, unless by the tacit consent of that Democracy which has only to be aroused by the encroachment of federal power, to place insurmountable barriers round it.

The federalists went into this campaign confident of success. They did not doubt that the lavish expenditure of money, and the means of oppression held and exercised by them, would prove too powerful for the Democracy, and that by the aid of those they could purchase and those they could intimidate, they would be able to retain their ill-gained and worse-exercised power. The democracy went into the contest equally confident, but relying alone upon the goodness of their cause—the virtue and intelligence of the People, and their known disposition to sustain democratic principles with Herculean strength, whenever they might be endangered by federal success.

The vote is the largest ever given in the State, by thousands The whole of both parties were out—and the victory is rendered the more signal and decisive by this fact. Our triumph is not an accidental one—but, on the contrary, has been gained against efforts tricks and weapons, such as, we trust for the honor of human nature, were never before used, to an equal extent. With nearly every voter in the State at the polls, the democrats have carried every branch of the Government by majorities so completely overwhelming, that it may well be doubted whether their opponents can again rally in any considerable number for several coming years. There is scarcely a vestige of the federal party left—it has been routed—beaten—demolished!—and that too, in defiance of an effort and organization on their part of unprecedented extent and exactness.

We congratulate the Democracy of the State—and of the whole Nation—on this most auspicious result. It is indicative of the rallying of the Democracy of the country in all its vigor and strength. Maine was the first State to give way under the combined influence of the pressure, and political lassitude on the part of the Democracy. MOST NOBLY HAS SHE REDEEMED HERSELF! "*Dirigo* upon her *Arms* is the VOICE OF HER DEMOCRACY!—they DIRECT—they GOVERN—they DICTATE terms to a defeated, dispirited and scattered enemy! *Laus Deo!*—THE RIGHT HAS TRIUMPHED!

From the returns received—and they have been brought in with unprecedented despatch—we sum up the Grand Result, as follows:

JOHN FAIRFIELD

Elected Governor by about
FOUR THOUSAND MAJORITY.
Six Democratic Congressmen Elected, viz
York—Nathan Clifford.
Cumberland—Albert Smith.
Oxford—Virgil D. Parris.
Waldo—Hugh J. Anderson.
Penob. and Som.—Thomas Davee.
Han. and Wash.—Joshua A. Lowell.

A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE SENATE.

A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The federalists have elected their Congressman in Kennebec. and probably in Lincoln.

Where all have done so well, it would be invidious to discriminate—but we cannot forbear an allusion to the immense majorities in Waldo and Oxford. They exceeded our calculations by hundreds—our friends there deceived us—but it was a deception whose exposure filled our hearts with gratitude—an exposure honorable to them, and indicative of a spirit of patriotism worthy of all commendation.

IMPORTANT AS TO THE CANADAS.

Lord Brougham has introduced a Bill into the Lords, legalizing the doings as far as possible, of Lord Durham, and indemnifying all who have been guilty of illegalities under his orders. Lord Durham appears to have got into a scrape with the Lawyers, and not only Lord Brougham but Lord Lyndhurst—and the Lords concur with them—condemn the banishment of the State Prisoners to Bermuda without trial, but say they cannot be kept there a moment. Lyndhurst says the Prisoners have a legal remedy not only against Lord Durham, but Admiral Paget who brought them; and the expatriation of Papineau, Brown and O'Callaghan without trial, he condemns as monstrous. He says they can go back when they please in defiance of the ordinance. A great part of the Peers also admitted this. Again it was admitted on all sides, even by the Ministry, that Lord Durham had no power to send the Prisoners to Bermuda, which was not in his jurisdiction.

This discussion created a good deal of sensation in London, as it seemed to compel the Ministry to dismiss Lord Durham, or in sustaining him, to be dismissed themselves.

Another Whig gone.—We learn that Charles Anthony, the Federal Speaker of the last House of Representatives, has backed out from the canvass in Clark county for re election. Never was there such universal indignation against a body of men as there is against the Federal majority of the last Legislature.—*Ohio Statesman.*

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.,

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 25, 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.

There will be a public political meeting at the Chappel on Saturday next.

PLAIN QUESTIONS.—Is it not a fact that the passage of the odious Indemnity Law imposed a tax upon the people of $102,552,82 for the benefit of Johnson, Glenn and others

Is it not a fact that Messrs. Bruff and Dudley voted for that law.

Is it not a fact that Reverdy Johnson is very anxious to triumph over the people a second time by obtaining a seat in the U. S. Senate But is it a fact, that all the whigs from this county, if elected, will vote for him? Toe the mark Mr Gazette and answer.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—We have received the September No. of this very valuable publication, which can be seen by calling at our office. It contains the political Portraits with pen and pencil, of the Hon. Levi Woodbury and the lamented Cilley. It is a work deserving of patronage, and we should be gratified to see it justly appreciated by our Democratic friends.

ORIENTAL PAINTING.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that Miss Doyle is about commencing a course of instruction in Painting. Her specimens are very beautiful and we hope she may meet with the same liberal encouragement in Easton that she has elsewhere.

☞We have procured copies of the memorials that were circulated in this county last winter, relative to the primary schools. We now place them before the people that they may be enabled to read and judge for themselves.—The first memorial is a true copy of the original petition, presented at the last session of the Legislature, and on file in the Archives of the House of Delegates of Maryland. It will be seen that it prays for a REPEAL of the Spencer law. It is signed by 53 individuals, several of whom are not tax-payers. Though it professes to come from citizens in School District No. 1, it has the names of at least 10 who do not live even in Easton District, much less in the School District No 1. Seventeen of the 53 voted against the Spencer Law when before the people for their ratification, which conclusively shows that many of the signers of that memorial have always been opposed to the system, and consequently their opposition now is in perfect consonance with their opposition then.

The second, or counter petition was very numerously signed, but never transmitted to Annapolis, from the fact that assurances were given to a highly respectable citizen of this county that the law would not be "touched." Under these assurances the friends of the Spencer law remained content, and were not a little astonished when they learned that in the very face of what had been said, the law was virtually repealed. In contradiction of a report busily circulated in this county that Mr. Thomas had signed the memorial published below and marked No. 1, we invite all interested to call at our office and see for themselves. Mr. Thomas did not sign it, as has been illiberally reported, and the proof is with us to show the fact.

No. 1.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of Maryland.

The undersigned petitioners, citizens of Talbot County IN SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 1. take leave most respectfully to represent to your Honorable Body, that they hold in just estimation the high advantages connected with a sound, liberal, and enlarged Education and that they regard its diffusion among all classes most wholesome in its influences, and the strongest bulwork of civil, political and religious Liberty. In support of these sentiments, your petitioners have ever been ready to yield their hearty co-operation, they have always cheerfully contributed their proportion of Taxation whether for the purposes of Government, or of their immediate community, so far as appeared consonant with the "Bill of rights," and the constitutional requirements. That the act of Assembly passed in the year 1825 chapter 262 entitled an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools throughout the State, and the act of 1833 chapter 251, entitled a supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools throughout this State" and the whole system as carried out in Talbot County, are, as your petitioners believe, UNEQUAL, IMPOLITIC, and OPPRESSIVE LAWS—whose principles are scarcely in consonance with the spirit of our Government, and ought to be amended or REPEALED. Your petitioners will not attempt to enumerate all the grievous points of the defective Law, but they would ask your Honorable Body whether that Legislation be wise and liberal which shall compel one citizen whose frugality, industry and economy, have enabled him to Educate his own Children, to contribute a portion of his accumulation towards Educating the Children of his neighbour, whose abilities are co-extensive with his own, whether another citizen, who is childless, should be taxed with the Education of other men's offspring, where means are ample to minister unto them, whether in point of fact that system be sound, which levies a contribution upon frugality industry and economy, we honestly believe not; we might enlarge upon the odious increase of our general taxation, without a corresponding benefit, we might with much reason to sustain us, speak out innumerable grievances in detail consequent upon the execution of the minutia of this Local Law, but we forbear—your petitioners are keenly alive to the interests of the POSITIVLY INDIGENT and for such would amply provide. If our proportion of the state School fund be insufficient to meet such demands, we invite an equal taxation upon this community for all deficiencies—but we deprecate all else as an infringement of personal rights, our Taxes have become grievous and onerous.

[THE CLERK'S CERTIFICATE.]

I hereby certify, that the aforegoing is a true copy of the original petition, presented at the December session of 1837, and on file in the Archives of the House of Delegates of Mayland.

Given under my hand at the City of Annapolis, this 10th day of September, 1838.

GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk House Delegates Md.

No. 2.

To the Honorable the Legislature of Maryland.

We the undersigned citizens of Talbot County, beg leave to represent to your Honorable Body, that we have understood from good authority that sundry petitions have been sent on from this County, asking the Legislature to repeal the present Primary School Law so far as the same relates to Talbot County, we would beg leave to state that this Law has only been in successful opperation in said County a short time, and although we admit that we have heard some complaint of the taxes being high, which was unavoidable in as much as a number of School Houses had to be erected, Books, Stationary, &c. purchased at the commencement of the School, we think we have overcome the greatest difficulty in this business, and in as much as our Schools throughout the County, are now in a very flourishing condition, and many of the young and rising generation are receiving an Education which they never could otherwise receive, but through the means of Primary Schools—we therefore beg leave to enter OUR SOLEMN PROTEST AGAINST THE REPEAL of SAID LAW, we would further state that this Law after its passage was submitted to the people of this County, for their approval or rejection at the polls, and was approved of by an overwhelming majority of the voters of said county, and we think we are warranted in the belief that a very large portion of the citizens of said county are still in favour of the same, and was it again submitted to the people your petitioners are satisfied that a large majority of the County would be found in favour of said Law. If your Honorable Body should think proper to amend or modify said Law, as you in your wisdom shall think proper, provided it be for the better we shall not complain, but to repeal the Law and prostrate the hopes of the young and rising generation in our county, and that too after we have as we think waded through the greatest burthen of taxation and difficulty, we are unwilling to agree to, and ask your Honours to reflect well on the consequences of such a step, as we are sure you will do, and that we shall receive full justice at your hands, and we as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

MAINE.—We place before our readers this morning the cheering intelligence from Maine. Freemen of Talbot what say you to following up the victory? Make but the effort, and success will crown your exertions, you are to contend for principles sacred to every republican—for rights dear to every son of Maryland. Will you not do it?

We appeal to you in the language of that sterling democratic paper, the Baltimore Republican, and ask of you, to emulate and resolve when you have read, to imitate the noble example of your brethren in Maine, and leave no honorable exertion undone to redeem old Maryland from the misrule that has reduced her to bankruptcy and rioted for years upon the hard earnings of the people.

WHAT SAY THE DEMOCRACY OF MARYLAND? HOW STANDS THE QUESTION NOW, WITH THE BRILLIANT EXAMPLE OF MAINE BEFORE THEM? Do you falter—will you hold back—will you leave a single nerve unstrung or a muscle unstretched to its fullest energy, when you behold the result of what can be done by singleness of purpose and untiring effort? Let us but come to the battle as the Democrats of Maine did, and an equal triumph *must* be ours. Nothing but an irreversible fate can avert the downfall of the present most corrupt administration of our State Government, if we only determine to do as our brethren in the "Down East" State have done. And is not such a triumph enviable? Ask your own hearts as you read the returns. Do you not feel the shouts of victory thrilling your nerves and quickening your pulsations with joy? Do you not feel pride in the success of your bretheren and do you not wish it yours? Well, it may be yours. You have nothing more than they had to contend with. You have the same cause to battle for. You have the same victory within your reach. As with us, the Democracy of Maine had to battle against an army of greedy officials, the aristocracy of mere wealth, the commercial classes as a body and the parasitical hangers on to the influence and power of these opponents. They had too, to contend against immense expenditures of money for electioneering purposes. It is supposed that at least $100,000 were spent by the Whigs throughout the State—in Cumberland district alone, it is said, that at least $10,000 were expended, and yet Cumberland lost nothing in her democracy. Here then we have an example in the glorious result, of what may be accomplished if men will be but true to themselves and to their political faith—true to the principles of American Democracy—true to the country.

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