The continental markets acted upon by the state of the weather in this country, continue to rise, and in France and Belgium, the same physical causes—wet and cold—have been more or less at work to deteriorate the crops as in England.—The result is, that all eyes are now turned to the United States and Canada. from both of which countries ample supplies are looked for. Fortunately, the stationary duty on Canadian Flour will greatly facilitate its transmission to England, and if that province is unable to furnish an adequate amount of "bread stuffs," the wheat growing States of the Union can readily send their produce into Canada by means of the lakes, & thus avoid the operation of our Corn law sliding scale. Large quantities of Flour, it is anticipated, the growth of the United States, will thus find its way to England by the waters of the St. Lawrence.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The price of American securities, which received a shock when it was generally believed that the current six months interest on the debt of Pennsylvania would not be paid, will probably rise again in favor, in consequence of the accounts brought by the last packet that the former statement was untrue, and that the interest has actually been transmitted. The doubt and uncertainty which existed on this point have had their effects, but they will speedily disappear, and these securities will again become, if not popular, at least negosiable.

CHINESE RANSOM-MONEY.—A fresh instalment of the Chinese ransom-money, which was brought to England by the Cambrian, arrived in London on the fourth instant. The whole of the ransom money, consisting of 2.000.000 dollars, which was deposited in 500 boxes, and weighed about sixty-two hundred weight was conveyed by the South-West Railway, under, a military guard. On its arrival it was placed in ten wagons, each drawn by four horses, and taken to the mint. There is another portion of Sycee silver, expected, which will be the last of the ransom.

Chinese Curiosities.—It is reported that the agent of Mr. Barnum, London, has purchased the Chinese collection belonging to Mr. Dun, and that he intends adding it immediately to his Museum in New York.

Indian Corn.—Mr. E. Escott has given notice that early next session he will move a resolution that maize and Indian corn be imported into England free of duty.

The Queen's visit to Germany.—Her Majesty has at length set out upon her long projected visit to the Continent, after having dismissed the peers and the representatives of the people from their arduous labors during a protracted session to the enjoyment of a welcome recess.

The royal *cortege* left Buckingham palace shortly after 4 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, and passing through Pimlico and Vauxhall bridge, proceeded at a rapid rate towards Woolwish, where the royal yatch and her consort, the Black Eagle, lay in readiness to convey the royal party to Antwerp. Her Majesty stepped on board at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock, and the royal yatch having let go her moorings, dropped gallantly down the river, amidst the roaring of cannon, followed by the Black Eagle and Porquepine governmental steamers.

They remained at Sea Beach during the night, weighed anchor on Sunday morning passed through the Nore at half past 4 o'clock, and were seen 30 miles above Flushing about 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, and arrived off Antwerp about a quarter to six on Sunday evening, amidst the customary salutes, and the royal party were immediately visited by the authorities, but did not land that night.

Her majesty had a very rough passage, and the rain fell so heavily, as in a great measure to prevent her being on deck during the voyage. Immediately on her arrival her majesty despatched letters announcing it to the King of the Belgians and the King of Prussia.

The next morning about a quarter to seven the Queen and Prince Albert came on shore, amidst a royal salute and the cheering of the crew of the yatch, and as the three other steamships (who manned the yards) as well as of the spectators on shore. Both her Majesty and his Royal Highness looked remarkably well. The royal visiters & their suite proceeded in carriages down the Canal au Beurre, the Vielle Morche au Ble, the Place Verte, and the Meir, to the Railway station, and where the royal train (a magnificent one,) was waiting to convey them to Malines, the central point of the Belgian Railway, and the one selected for the interview between Victoria and their Belgian Majesties. The King and Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by their Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant and the Court of Flanders, awaited the arrival of their august visiters in the large sitting room of the station.

PROVISIONS.—(American.)—An improved demand has been experienced for beef since our last, and at about previous rates holders have met buyers freely. The arrivals have been moderate and the deliveries good. In pork there has also been more doing, but without any improvement in price; the stock of Irish is decreasing, which will, it is expected, cause attention to be turned to American. The quantity of Irish pork required this season for the government contract is unusually large, say 14,000 tierces.

The date for declaring prices is fixed for the 26th proximo. No cheese now left; a considerable parcel is expected by the Great Western, which will arrive to a good market. The stock of lard is almost exhausted; sales continue to be made at full prices. Tallow has been in good demand, holders now require heigher prices, which they are likely to obtain. Grease butter has been sold at the highest quotation; it continues very scarce and much wanted. Imports from 2d to 13th August, 150 tierces and 60 bbls. beef, 15 casks butter and 211 hhds tallow.

☞Why is a man's head like a lumber wagon? Because the less it has in it the more noise it makes.

MEXICO-TEXAS.

From the Government official journal at Washington we copy the following intelligence from Mexico and Texas:

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Just as our paper was going to press, letters were put into our hands from Pensacola, of the 1st September, and containing despatches from Vera Cruz of the 18th and 21st August. We have only time, this evening, to state the substance of the information they convey. An opinion very generally prevailed at Vera Cruz, according to the last accounts, that Mexico would not formally declare war against the United States; and that the government would be able to realize but a very small propotion of the loan, *if any* which had been authorised—so low was the rate of interest. It was said that, in lieu of a declaration, Mexico would carry on hostilities vigorously against Texas; and they talked of making a rush upon her with 25,000 men; but this was generally considered as a *sheer fable*.

The mail of the 18th had brought news from the city of Mexico of the election of General Herrera to the presidency, and the formation of a new cabinet, consisting of Manuel Pena, y Pena, (Minister of Foreign Relations,) Pedro Areaya, (Minister of War,) and Fernandez del Castillo, (Minister of the Tresaury.)

On the 16th August Capt. Shubrick, commander of the United States Ship Saratoga, exchanged salutes with the batteries of Vera Cruz.

FROM THE ARMY OF OBSERVATION.

(OFFICIAL.)

Despatches from Gen. Taylor, as late as the 26th of August, have reached the War Department by express. The troops ordered to Texas, to compose the "army of occupation," are rapidly arriving, together with an ample supply of the munitions of war. Colonel Twiggs' regiment of dragoons were at San Patricio on the 24th, in excellent condition, having well sustained their long march, and finding through the whole route a plentiful supply of water, provisions, and forage. The horses are in a fine condition, and fit for immediate active service, should there be occasion to put them to it. This regiment was expected to be at Corpus Christi on the 27th. General Taylor has at no time since his arrival at Aransas bay felt any solicitude for the safety of his command or the necessity of calling for auxiliary force, even from Texas. The two gallant companies of artillery, which with such promptness and patriotic spirit volunteered to go to Texas from New Orleans, under the belief that their country stood in need of their services, have arrived at General Taylor's camp. As there has not been, and probably will not be, any emergency requiring them, they will not probably be long detained from their homes. It is the General's intention to discharge them as soon as a few more of the regular artillery, now on the way to Texas, shall have arrived—unless things on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande shall assume a more threatening aspect.

The most reliable accounts represent that there were, near the middle of August, only about five hundred regular Mexican troops at Matamoras; and that Gen. Arista was to leave Monterey on the 4th of that month for the former place—a distance of three hundred miles—with fifteen hundred more troops, five hundred of them cavalry, but there was no news of his arrival at Matamoras. It is not known or believed that there are regular Mexican troops at any other point on the Rio Grande. It was probably the original intention to employ these troops in carrying out the threat of Mexico to take possession of Texas, *but the presence of the United States army, and the preparations in Texas to meet and repel their advance*, have caused their design to be *abandoned for the present, at least.* The regular troops of the United States now in Texas and those on the way there, are deemed sufficient to keep in check the Mexican force assembled, or likely to be assembled, on the Rio Grande. General Taylor's attention has not been exclusively confined to the Mexicans. He has had an eye to the Cumanches, and taken measures to guard the country from their incursions.

The accounts of the climate at Corpus Christi are very favorable. Generally speaking, the troops are in fine health—better, it is supposed, than they would have been at the posts from which most of them were removed.

VERY LATE FROM BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE

The U. S. ship St. Louis, Captain McKeever, arrived in Hampton Roads on Monday, in the remarkably short run of 29 3-4 days from Rio de Janeiro. The editors of the *American* are indebted to a commercial friend for the annexed letter dated,

"RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 8, 1845.

Dates of the 26th July from Buenos Ayres state that Rosas has rejected all the propositions of the English and French ministers, and that they left Buenos Ayres on the 24th for Montevideo.

With the English, French and Montevideans in front, and Generals Paz & Lopes with their armies in his rear, I think Rosas is near his political end.

Coffee at Rio Janeiro was costing 3$250 a 3$600. Hides were costing at Rio Janeiro 11½ cts. per lb. on board. At Rio Grande and the River Plate they were scarce and costing 10a11 cts. per. lb. on board. Exchange on England had risen to 25½d. in consequence it was supposed, in a great measure, of large remittances of the circulating medium to the Province of Bahia, where quantities of diamonds had been recently discovered.

Sales of New Orleans Flour at 12$750; of Baltimore at 14$ a 15$. Richmond sold in quantity at 17$500 a 18$500, and by retail at 19$.

Dates from Montevideo to 19th July quoted Flour at $15a$16 currency, to nett $7 1-2 a $8, Spanish; but some four or five cargoes had been sent on from Rio de Janeiro to Montevideo.

The following additional intelligence is given in the Patriot:

The day before the departure of the St Louis, advices had reached Rio of the entire failure of the attempted intervention on the part of England and France, in the affairs of the River Plate. It was said that on the rejection by Gen. Rosas, of the altimatum sent in, the English and French Ministers would retire to Montevideo. In the meantime, the Naval forces of the "*allied*" Powershad taken possession of the Buenos Ayrean Squadron off Montevideo, & Gen. Oribe, commanding the besieging army of Gen. Rosas, had received notice to retire from the Banda Oriental.

Great excitement prevailed in Buenos Ayres, and it was supposed England and France would be brought into open collision with the Argentine Republic. During the negotiation at Buenos Ayres, the American Charge, Mr. Brent, had offered his mediation. The offer was accepted by Gen. Rosas, but declined by the English and French Ministers, on the ground that the Charge was not instructed, or authorized by his Government.

The frigate Brandywine, Commander Parker, would remain at Rio a few days in consequence of the illness of Mr. Everett, our Minister to China, who had not decided whether to proceed in the Columbus, or return to the United States in the Brandywine. The disease with which Mr. Everett was afflicted, though of a painful and distressing character, was not considered dangerous.

GEORGE W. SLACUM, Esq. our former Consul at Rio, is a passenger in the St. Louis. The ship has had a fine run, and the Captain, and all on board are in fine health and spirits.

From the Delaware Journal.

THE TARIFF.—There is no Whig measure that deserves a more constant and vigorous defence than the present *protective tariff*. It has been the source of this nation's prosperity—rendering the people comfortable and independent, and exalting the power and dignity of the nation. The hopes of the poor and the rich are centered in it—and genius and enterprise find in it a friend and benefactor.

Yet there is a party of men, designated by the ignoble title of "Locofoco," who are banded together for the destruction of this valuble law, and who, impelled by party spirit and selfish interests, use misrepresentation and deceit, to carry out their ruinous objects.

We are mortified to know that in Delaware, (decidedly a tariff State) so much of blindness or subserviency exists, that a public journal can be found in our midst to make itself the agent of demagogues and aspirants, in the attempt to discredit the principle of protection, and destroy that law whose operation has so rapidly increased the population of this city, & multiplied the number of its comfortable and handsome buildings.

In conduct of this kind there seems to be a want of *good citizenship*—a disposition to lessen the prosperity of neighbors who are making every honest effort to to earn a livelihood and competency.—Our town has prospered beyond all precedent; working men have built and purchased under the belief that the same amount of labor and business will continue, and so confident are they of a perpetuation of these "good times," that they think all enterprizes and risks entirely safe. Now what created these improvements? What gave impetus to this enterprize? Upon what foundation are these hopes built?—The present protective tariff! and should it be repealed, a blight, sudden and dreadful, will sweep over our country, and those who are now joyous in hope, will feel the heavy, cold hand of disappointment and adversity.

While every patriot and philanthropist would deprecate the calamity spoken of, and would use his efforts to avert it, the Delaware Gazette is found using its influence to hasten the dreadful affliction.

One of the chief modes that paper uses to enlist opposition to the tariff is, an appeal to the agricultural portion of the nation, in which it is endeavored to be shown that while manufactures (that is, cotton and woollen spinners) are benefited, the farmer is injured; and an array of extraordinary profits of manufacturers are invented to contrast with the price of the produce of the soil. Manufacturing is held up as yielding exorbitant profits, while the business of farming is placed in a most impoverished light.

It is precisely in accordance with locofoco tactics for locofoco writers to choose out a *few* individuals of a particular avocation, and endeavor to prejudice the whole community against them. In this instance manufacturers, that is, the proprietors of cotton and woollen mills, are made the target of their shafts, and every ingenious device and misrepresentation are used to make them appear odious: sometimes they are designated as despots: sometimes miserly oppressors: sometimes aristocratic nabobs; and at all times are stated as useless drones living upon the labors of the poor man. This is the picture that is constantly kept in view, and the idea which is supported by fact and which can be testified to by thousands, that the manufacturers complained of giving employment to numerous hands who enjoy perfect freedom, and earn by cheerful industry all the comforts of life; while at the same time a *home market* is created for the produce of farms, all around is kept out of view.—Thus while on one hand a misrepresentation is used, on the other a suppression of truth is exercised.

In speaking of manufactories, these locofocos never threw out the correct idea. *Everything* that is made in the country is a *manufacture*: that term is not exclusively confined to thread or cloth made in mills; it includes shoes, boots, hats, garments, and every thing else which the mechanics of this country produce by their labor and ingenuity; and it should always be understood that when the locofocos endeavor to degrade manufactures, they make a direct attack upon the character and business of every handicraftsman in the nation. And if ever the protective feature of the Tariff is obliterated every workman in the country will deeply, vially suffer.

But it appears the Gazette and other kindred prints have but little effect in establishing in the minds of agriculturists a conviction of the *truth* that *farming* is good for nothing, while *manufacturing* amasses an immediate fortune; for it appears those engaged in the former avocation make no haste to enter into the latter. There is no man who would not abandon his present occupation and adopt another, if he believed that another would yield him certain and greater profit; and although these locofocos make such displays of profits by manufacturs, they have not the hardihood to request the farmer to sell his farm and invest his capital in these fortune-making concerns. Let the Editor of the Gazette ask a farmer of his own party to sell his farm and purchase a water power: the farmer will laugh in his face, and *practically* tell him that he has no confidence in his newspaper arguments—that he believes them *false*. But locofocoism has a hard *cheek*, and would turn away, and reiterate the same deceptive story.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The 29th Congress dates its existence from the fourth of March last. When all the members shall have been elected, to which the different States are entitled, it will comprise 278 members, viz: 54 Senators and 224 Representatives.

THE SENATE.

There will be (including Florida) fifty-four members of the Senate, of whom four have yet to be appointed. Of the fifty actual members at this day twenty-four are Whigs, and twenty-six are Democrats.—The four to be appointed—viz: one each from Virginia, Mississippi, Indiana, and Tennessee—will most probably be Democrats, making the Senate, when full, to consist of twenty-four Whigs and thirty Democrats.

The term of service of twelve Whigs & five Democrats expires in 1847; of four Whigs and thirteen Democrats in 1849; of eight Whigs and six Democrats in 1851.

Three of the four to be elected will hold office until 1851, the fourth, from Mississippi, (in place of Mr. Walker,) until 1847. The Senators from Florida have not yet been classed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the new apportionment, the House of Representatives comprises 224 members including the Representatives from Florida. Of this number 210 have already been elected to the 29th Congress, as follows:

The States are arranged in the order in which the elections took place.

	29th Congress.		Old Congress.		
	W.	Native	D.	W.	D.
Louisiana,	1		3		4
Illinoise,	1		6	1	6
Missouri,			5		5
Vermont,	3		1	3	1
Maine†	1		5	2	4
Georgia†	4		4		8
Pennsylvania,	10	2	12	12	12
Ohio,	8		13	9	12
S. Carolina,			7		7
Arkansas,			1		1
New York,	9	4	21	10	24
New Jersey,	4		1	1	4
Michigan,			3		3
Massachusetts,‡	9			8	1
Delaware,	1			1	
Rhode Island,	2			1	1
N. Hampshire,†			3		3
Virginia,	1		14	3	12
Connecticut,	4				4
Indiana,	2		8	2	8
Kentucky,	7		3	5	5
Tennessee,	5		6	5	6
N. Carolina,	3		6	4	5
Alabama,	1		6	1	6
	75	6	128	68	142

†One vacancy.

‡Elected this year, for the first time, by single districts.

Shewing a Whig gain of eight members, and a Democratic loss of fourteen.

There remains to be elected fourteen members, viz: Six from Maryland, four from Mississippi, one from Florida, & one (to fill vacancies) from each of the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The election in Maryland is to be held on the first day of October; in Mississippi on the 3d and 4th of November. Elections to fill the vacancies in Maine, New Hampshire & Massachusetts, respectively, on the 8th of September, 23d of do., and 10th of November. The date of the Florida election we are unable to state. The election in Mississippi is by general ticket.

SITTING ON THE RUDDER HEAD.—A New York paper relates the following ludicrous incident which occurred a few days since on board the steamer Richmond on her passsage to Staten Island:

"Previous to starting the boat became densely packed with passengers. All the seats being occupied, one of the softer sex fat. fair and portly, seated herself upon the rudder head, which protruded about the height of a seat through the deck. The boat starting, her seat kept moving alternate ways. The passengers near her were much suprised by her sudden changes of countenance, from the most rosy red to a pallid hue, and sundry strange and eccentric gyrations of her hands and feet, while the perspiration ran in rivulets down her ample face. At last her agony found vent in words: "Oh, what is the matter with myself? Is it the vertebræ (query vertigo) that's on the top of me?" putting one of her hands on her head.

One of the passeugers inquired if she was ill. She continued her soliloquy, getting more and more agitated as her seat moved more rapidly. "May be it's some murthering majonzer (querry magnetizer,) playing his tricks upon a dacent female, for here I am, thwisting and turning, and its' meself don't know the rason of it." An exquisite who had observthe good woman take her seat, drawled out, "La, ma'm, it is only the head of the rudder, that comes up through the stern.' She didn't wait to hear another word, but with a leap that would not have disgraced the best ground and lofty tumbler, broke through the crowd like a quarter horse, scattering it right and left."



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept 13.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st, Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E corner of Balt. and Calvert sts. Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "EASTON GAZETTE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.
EDWARD LONG,
Of Somerset County.

For the House of Delegates.
HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
CHARLES H. BOWDLE,
JOHN HARRINGTON.

For Sheriff.
RICHARD THOMAS.

For Commissioners.
EDWARD M. DAWSON.
THOMAS C. NICOLS.

To the Citizens of Talbot Co.

WHIG MEETINGS.

The people of Talbot county, are respectfully informed that the following Whig Meetings will be held in Talbot county, viz:

On SATURDAY the 20th of September, at half past 2 o'clock P. M., at the Trappe.

On TUESDAY the 23d September at Easton, at half past 2 o'clock P. M.

On THURSDAY the 25th September in Broad Creek Neck, at 12 o'clock M.

At the Chappel on SATURDAY, the 27th Sept. at half past 2 o'clock P. M.

H. H. Goldsborough, Richard Thomas,
John Harrington, E. M. Dawson,
C. H. Bowdle. T. C. Nicols.
Sept. 13, 1845.

☞We are authorised to say, that EDWARD LONG, Esq. the Whig nominee for Congress in this District, is expected to visit Easton on Tuesday next, the 16th inst. It will doubtless be gratifying to Mr. Long to see as many of his friends as may find it convenient to meet him. We are not aware that his arrangements will permit him to visit any other part of the county on this occasion.

We do not know that we have ever known a greater act of injustice to a political opponent—a more unscrupolons electioneering trick, than that practised in the editorial columns of the last "Star" upon our late worthy representative Charles H. Bowdle. It is there attempted to be palmed off upon the honest voters of this county that Mr. Bowdle voted in favor of all the propositions there named, submitted to the committee of ways and means to enquire into the expediency of enacting a bill based upon the same. The Editor of that press has himself we believe been a member of the legislature and must know that often such propositions are voted for merely out of courtesy to the mover or from some other motive, the party voting for them reserving the right of voting ultimately on the proposition as he sees fit, and in no way trammeled by such original action. By reference to the journal it will be found that 12 loco-foco members out of the 20 they had in the house voted as did Mr. Bowdle—that 5 locofoco members were absent, and three only voted in the negative. Now if the fact of merely voting to let a man's propositions go to the committee of ways and means be so heinous an offence, where were the Locofoco squad who are assumed to be the special guardians of the people's rights on all occasions! How came so many to vote as did Mr. Bowdle and so few to be found against the reference to the Committee of ways and means: But we confess we have no patience to further discuss this matter. Had Mr. Bowdle really given the votes as stated or attempted to be shewn in the last "Star," we should not have said one word—But when he gave no such votes on any bills for such purposes—when he simply voted to refer the detached crude propositions to the revenue committee, and had that committee reported them, was in no manner compromitted by such action, we confess we feel pain and regret that any cause can require such means to sustain it. The opposite party must be hard run indeed for charges against our late representatives, when driven to such "appliances and means." We refer all desirous of being informed on this subject to page 275 of the House Journal.

☞There is so much plain, practical good sense in the article below, under the head of *Union and Harmony*, extracted from the York Gazette, that we have been induced to tranfer it to the columns of our paper. No instruction is at times more profitable, than that which we derive from our enemy—Under the influence of this salutary maxim, we recommend the earnest adoption of the sentiments so justly expressed in the article referred to. We do not known that it is peculiarly applicable at this time, indeed we hope it is not, to any portion of our party, but the principles inculcated are so sound in a party point of view, that while parties are organized, they must be deemed as cardinal—With this view we commend the article to our readers.

From the York Gazette.

UNION AND HARMONY.

The Course for Democrats.—Whenever it becomes a fixed impression among democrats that the only way to maintain the ascendancy of their principles, is by adhering with ardor to their regular nominations—that a stern devotion to *measures* requires the sacrifice of *men*—and faultering in the cause which they contend for, is invariably treason to the party, then we may with confidence rely upon having our principles fairly carried out, and our views properly represented. If we desire success we *must* support the ticket as settled by the representatives of the democratic party, & discountenance every attempt to destroy our political organization.

We all have our individual preferences as to men—we all have our particular preferences to promote, but at the same time we should be ready to sacrifice all personal feeling and unite for the success of the party; and the promotion of its chosen representatives. If this course is not pursued defeat will be the certain result. We cannot ALL be gratified in our choice, and if we do not intend to yield to the voice of the majority—to the many—we may as well dispense with the delegate system and suffer the party to sink in ruin. That the party can only exist through the system by which it is now governed is evident, and any democrat who would propose its abolition is worse than an open enemy, and should not be trusted. It is the main pillar of our support.

Mr. John Bartlett's fast sailing schooner "General Washington," Capt. Ridgeway, cleared yesterday morning from Oxford for Charleston, South Carolina, with a full cargo, of Corn, Oats and Lumber.

From the Somerset Herald Sept 2.

Our Readers will find in another column the proceedings of the Convention at Barren Creek. They are already aware that its deliberations resulted in the nomination of Edward Long Esq. as the Whig candidate for the House of Representatives in this District.

Mr. Long's acknowledged abilities will qualify him for this reponsible position, and we have every confidence that he will reflect honor on the District which sends him. To the Whigs of Somerset his nomination is highly gratifying.

We would say for the gratification of our friends abroad that the Whig party in Somerset has not been so united for years as at the present moment. We have the best and most reliable information from the different sections of the county, of the entire satisfaction that the nominations have given, and the cordial support that the ticket will receive.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

I perceive both our great political parties have now fairly got their candidates before the people and are ready to give fight. I never knew the Loco-foco ticket until last week, as I live retired and have been very much engaged with my own business. I see Mr. P. F. Thomas is out again—Wont the people soon begin to exclaim of him *Monsieur Tonson come again.*—Though a clever man in some respects "enough of a thing (*or a man either*) is as good as a feast." He began running in 1834 or 1835 and either as congressional or legislative candidate has been before the people of Talbot ever since. Other men rise like Jonah's gourd, grow off and at the end of two years are mowed and cut down—not so with Mr. Thomas. It is thought the people can't have enough of him—verily he will soon be regarded as a *political hack.*

Mr. Benjamin Bowdle too is dug up again—*the biennial system* had scotched, but not killed him. Well Mr. B. was once a good Whig. The *Whigs ought to have perceived his merits in time and have advanced him.*

Mr. Orem is a new man—I know nothing of him.

Mr. N. E. Nicols I see is their candidate for Sheriff. Well, Sir he ought to be. For more than a year, whenever I have come to Easton, have I seen him struggling for this nomination—working, maneuvering in all and every shape and form. It is amusing to witness his pranks. I heard a man say if some of the time he spends in hanging about the streets tugging at country people on Tuesdays, were spent closing up his Constables business it would be better for all parties concerned. I cannot think the people of this County, will prefer him, unqualified as he is known to be for such an office, to Richard Thomas, known to be every way qualified for the station.

Col Bartlett again? Like an old stocking thrown off or on at pleasure—four years since thrown unceremoniously overboard by the party. Kicked off the ticket and running as an independent Candidate for the Legislature. Now again admitted to the wig-wam and running on a caucus