From the Balt. Patriot.

HON. RICHARD JOHNS BOWIE.

In nominating this gentleman for the office of Governor of Maryland, the Whig party have presented a candidate who deserves not only the cordial support of every voter of his own party, but one who must command the respect and confidence even of his political opponents. Mr. Bowie has served the people of the State with fidelity and ability in their State Legislature; while very few representatives of Maryland have attained in the National Congress a more distinguished reputation.

Modest, retiring and unambitious, Mr. Bowie has never sought political distinction; but whenever called into official station by the unsolicited voice of his fellow-citizens, he has never failed to discharge the duties imposed upon him in such manner as to win their confidence and approbation. By his past services, the people of Maryland can judge of his qualifications for the responsible station for which he is now a candidate for their suffrages. It is to give a brief sketch of those services that this article is prepared.

On the 19th of November, 1836, the college of Senatorial electors assembled at Annapolis, as provided by the Constitution of the State, and Richard J. Bowie, of Montgomery county, was elected a member of the Senate of Maryland. This was his first entrance into public life. Though then quite a young man, (under thirty years of age,) he was thought by the college of electors worthy to be ranked by the side of such associates as J. V. L. McMahon. Wm. Price, Richard Thomas, Wm. Schley, Jas. B. Ricaud, and the other distinguished men whose names and fame are identified with the Legislature of Maryland. The Senate of 1836, it is high honor to say of it, was unsurpassed for talents by any which ever assembled in Maryland. In that body Mr. Bowie held a prominent position—a conclusive evidence of his ability and worth—and took a leading part in many of the important measures agitated at the sessions of 1836 and 1837.

When the celebrated Bemis case occurred, and the demand for the surrender of Bemis and his associates made by the Executive of Pennsylvania had been communicated by the Governor of Maryland to the General Assembly, with a view to obtain its advice upon the delicate and momentous question at issue, Mr. Bowie was one of the committee of conference between the two Houses, to whom the subject was referred; and it was he who drew up the resolutions which were subsequently adopted by both branches of the Legislature. Those resolutions asserted on behalf of the South the very rights afterwards conceded by the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law; and the principles thus set forth by the youthful Senator of Maryland were afterwards sanctioned to their fullest extent by the Supreme Court of the United States in its decision of the case of *Prigg* and the *Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.* The length of these resolutions preclude their insertion here; but may easily be referred to in the volume of the Laws of December session, 1837.—They were offered by Mr. Bowie, in a spirit of compromise, at a time when more violent measures had been suggested for the action of our Legislature, and when it required the exercise of the utmost prudence to preserve the friendly relations between the two States, and at the same time secure the rights of the citizens of our own.

It will be remembered that the amended constitution of Maryland was adopted by the Legislature at the sessions of 1836 and 1837. The amendments then enacted were considered satisfactory to the most ultra reformers of that day. They provided for the election of a Governor and Senators by the people; the abolishment of the life tenure of Clerks and Registers, and their appointment for a term of seven years; an increase of representation to Baltimore and the larger counties, &c. This was the *reform* demanded at that day, and it received the cordial support of Mr. Bowie.

By the operation of this amended constitution, Mr. Bowie's term of service in the State Senate was reduced from five years to two. He retired from the Legislature with the session ending in the Spring of 1838; and has never since been a member of either branch of that body.

In 1839, Mr. Bowie was selected by the Whigs of the District composed of Frederick and Montgomery counties, as their representative to the National Convention at Harrisburg. He went there the zealous supporter of the nomination of Henry Clay. The mode adopted by the Convention in making the nomination, was to vote by *States*, the majority giving the whole vote of a State. Mr. Bowie had proposed and advocated with much zeal, the plan of voting *per capita;* that is, for each individual member of the Convention to be entitled to cast his own vote. Had this motion prevailed, it is generally understood that Henry Clay would have obtained the nomination—and his friends afterwards deeply regretted that they had not sustained Mr. Bowie's motion. A nomination of Henry Clay *at that election* would have certainly made him President of the United States.

After the nomination of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Bowie was placed on the electoral ticket, and with his colleagues from Maryland, had the honor of voting for the hero of Tippecanoe.

From the time of his retirement from the State Senate in 1838, to the election of 1849, Mr. Bowie contiuued to devote himself to his profession, in which he has attained a very high position, being not only the leading member of the bar of his own county, but also a frequent and distinguished practitioner before the Court of Appeals.

In 1849, he was nominated by the Whig Convention of the District composed of St. Mary's, Prince George's, Charles, Calvert, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties, as a candidate for the House of Representatives, and elected in October of that year. While in Congress, Mr. Bowie was emphatically a working man He also frequently participated in the debates, and many of his printed speeches would do credit to any one of the ablest statesmen of the country.

To Mr. Bowie belongs the honor of having been the *first member of the House of Representatives* who took ground in favor of Mr. Clay's Compromise bill. He made a beautiful and thrilling speech in its favor, which was highly complimented at the time. The following is taken from the report of a neutral journal:

(From the Balt. Sun, of June 7, 1850.)

"Mr. Bowie, of Md., made a *very powerful* speech, in which he characterized the contest now waged by the anti-slavery men as one in which they wanted to force through the ballot-box, upon other men, priciples which were with them matters of conscience, thus to make our government a religious instead of a political institution.—Mr. Bowie expressed his views against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, arguing that it would be a violation of the compact by which the cession was made by Maryland of her territory to the federal government for a seat of government. Mr. Bowie finally denounced the Wilmot Proviso; and after highly eulogizing Mr. Clay, expressed his views of the Compromise bill introduced by that Senator, and his determination to support it."

It will be remembered that this was at a time when the then administration (that of Gen. Taylor) was supposed to be unfriendly to Mr. Clay's measures, because preferring one of its own—and when southern representatives were fearing to speak in its favor. Their constituents afterwards forced them to its support; but Mr. Bowie had the patriotism and boldness to advocate Henry Clay's glorious Compromise upon his own responsibility, and without waiting to be prompted by petitions from home.

In the course of this speech, Mr. Bowie felt it his duty to allude to and defend the character and services of Henry Clay; and we cannot forbear to make the following extract:

"In commenting upon this Compromise, an honorable member from New Hampshire (Mr. Tuck) deemed it a misfortune that the whig party had been governed by great men for the last forty years, and in his ardor was understood to pray that God would take the most gifted men to his bosom. For my part, Mr. Chairman, though no enthusiast, I regard it as a benign interposition of Providence, that the great light of former days has been preserved to guide us in the hour of difficulty and danger. A misfortune that the Whig party should be led by such a man! Has the honorable member forgotten the inestimable services of that genius? Has he forgotten that his voice roused the dormant energies of our infant Republic to grapple with the mistress of the seas, and strung the nerves of those who struck for "free trade and sailors rights" in the war of 1812!—that his voice animated our armies, and secured victory to our feeble fleets? It was his voice that first hailed the Republics of the South and almost called them into being. His name is now echoed in the cloud-capped Cordilleras, and dies away but to be repeated in the velleys of Grenada.—Greece, surrounded by oriental despotism, acknowledges him as her benefactor. When his country forgets his services, may I forget I am an American."

Such passages of true eloquence frequently occur in Mr. Bowie's speeches, and no one can read them without feeling that they are the productions of an accomplished orator and ripe scholar.

Another speech delivered by him during this term was one (made February 14, 1851,) on the "River and Harbor bill," in which he strongly advocates the true National and Maryland side of the question. There are no Whigs and very few Democrats in our State who are not prepared to sustain the the position of Mr. Bowie, in favor of these improvements—though that position is in conflict with the general Democratic sentiment south of the Potomac—and with the votes in Congress of our present President.

In the fall of 1851 Mr. Bowie was re-elected to Congress. Though his opponent was an able and popular member of his own party, Mr. Bowie received in his own county the unprecedented majority of 774, and in his own election district all but 14 votes, of some 300 polled.

Among the speeches delivered by him during his second term was one on the "Homestead Bill," made April 26th, 1852, and one "on the Foreign Policy of the Government," made February 1853. We wish that both of these truly American and eloquent speeches could be read by every voter of the State.

As a member of the Committee on Claims, Mr. Bowie prepared several important reports. One of these, accompanied by a bill, provided for doing justice to a class of claimants very numerous in Maryland—we mean those whose property was destroyed or taken away by the British during the war of 1812. Unfortunately this, like many other notorious measures relating to private claimants, failed of success from the delays of a Democratic Congress too much interested in the question of president-making to devote much time to the immediate personal interests of their general constituency.

At the recent Nominating Convention of his Congressional District, he declined to accept a third nomination—which there was every reason to think would have been cheerfully tendered him.

He is now presented to the voters of the whole State as a candidate for an office of more responsibility and importance than any other under the State Constitution. Let his public and private character be freely and fully examined, and let the people of Maryland judge from the past life of Richard J. Bowie, and his services in other stations, whether there is any individual among them, possessing higher recommendations and qualifications for the distinguished station for which he is now a candidate.

RDDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.—Secretary Guthrie has issued a circular in which he says that in consequence of the accumulation of money in the treasury, the ensuing Congress will probably reduce the present tariff. He therefore asks for information of the working of the present rates of duty upon the leading branches of industry of the country, and of the effect to be expected from the proposed modification. He thinks that the reductions, if any shall be made, should be so arranged as to afford an equal participation in the benefit to every interest and to every section. Articles which enter into our manufactures and those which do not come into competition with American products are those, he says, about which there will doubtless be the least question. He also proposes to abridge the labors of the custom-house by adding to the free list articles of general consumption, and articles paying little duty.

DEATH FROM EATING COLORED CANDY. The Hartford Times says that a child of Mr. Lorin Field, of Somers, Ct., is supposed to have been killed by eating colored candy. Dr. Wood examined the contents of the stomach and found a sufficient quantity of lead there to cause death.

HARD WORDS.—The New York National Democrat, the leading Hunker organ, discourses as follows on the conduct of the Barnburners in the Syracuse Convention:

"This last is a worthy finale of the events of 1848. It is no more than the culmination of principles then established, and cherished in the secret heart of faction ever since. And as they have in this last act shown themselves, we can only congratulate ourselves, in the midst of our sorrow, that we have obtained so complete and so honorable an emancipation from the degrading associations of such a conglomeration of political hucksters, traitors, shoulder hitters, thimble riggers, thieves, rowdies, and assassins. This language is strong, which we know; but the facts are strong which have converted the Democratic State Convention into a Tammany Hall riot, and which have left the brand of eternal infamy upon those who are responsible for the breaking up of the Convention."

The Buffalo Republic (Barnburner) speaks of the Hunker Democrats in this wise:

"This they have done secretly for years; and it is a matter of sincere congratulation that they have now raised the black flag of faction and sedition, and will henceforth 'be known and read of all men' as forming a crew of political desperadoes and free-booters, who are fighting for plunder and revenge on their own hook. All the true Democrats will rejoice that we are to be rid at length of their presence and association. They have been the reproach and the disgrace of the party for many years. As nominal members of our political organization, they have been in position to inflict upon us numberless disgraces, and at the same time to divide and distract our counsels. But we are now happily relieved.—They have gone by themselves. The Cooleys, Croswells, Laws, and so on, are to have a party (Heaven save the mark!) of their own, and the 'lesser lights' of faction and disorganization are to form the tail."

NEW YORK POLITICS.—The Barnburner, or Soft Shell wing of the New York Democracy, held their ratification meeting of the Syracuse nominations at Tammany Hall, on Friday night. The meeting was very large, very enthusiastic and very determined in its opposition to the Hards.—The New York Herald publishes two letters from Mr. G. C. Bronson, the collector of the Port, and Mr. C. O'Connor, U. S. District Attorney, addressed to the Committee by whom they had been invited to attend the meeting, but not read to the meeting.—These letters are sharp and to the point.—They entirely repudiate the Soft Shell nominations.

Both Mr. Bronson and Mr. O'Connor hold office under the Administration, and the N. York Post intimates that in thus "placing themselves in an attitude of aggressive antagonism to the President and his cabinet they have exposed themselves to all the penalties of such course, whatever these may be under the present administration."

SLAVE RIOT IN ALLEGHANY CITY, PA.—Some time ago we noticed that a slave mother and her four children had been rescued at Alleghany city, Pa., from the charge of a man named Stevenson, and on his way from Mississippi to Baltimore. Since then one of the children has died. The rest, with the mother, continued there until Tuesday last, when Mr. Stevenson returned to claim them. The mother expressed herself as anxious to accompany him to this city, and with Mr. S. went in search of her children, which had been secreted by the black population of that city. As soon as the arrival of Mr. S. became known, a mob of blacks assembled and made a desperate attack upon him with stones, clubs, &c., by which he received several wounds. He drew a pistol to defend himself, but it missed fire. The police in the meantime arrived on the spot, and restored quiet by arresting six of the rioters, who were fined by the mayor for disorderly conduct. Legal proceedings, it is said, will be instituted to recover possession of the slaves.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning, as the early train from Philadelphia was coming into this city, and when near the bridge over Harris' Creek, a man who was lying across the track was run over by the whole train. One of his legs was cut off. Before he could be removed from the track a single locomotive passed over him severing one of his arms from his body and otherwise mutilating him. The best attention was given him, but death came to his relief in about forty minutes. The deceased was aged about forty years, and leaves a wife and several children. He lived at Canton. Coroner Hall held an inquest over the body, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The name of the unfortunate man was John Elwood—*Clipper.*

COUNTERFEIT HALF DOLLARS.—Very recently a large number of half dollars, purporting to be the genuine issue of the United States mint, have been in circulation. In reality they are mostly a common composite of the baser metals, such as copper, pewter and alloyed German silver. Yesterday morning a young woman of dazzling appearance entered the store of a merchant on Baltimore st., near Calvert, and, in payment of several fancy articles, tendered no less than seven of the coin. A lad who waited on her, carelessly received them.—The are dated 1851, of rather greasy surface, and considerably lighter than the genuine. Other storekeepers have recently received specimens of the above counterfeits, which should put tradesmen on the *qui vive*—*Balt. Sun.*

On the 31st August, Mr. Wm. Howes, manager to Thomas J. Gantt, Esq., near Lower Marlboro', Calvert County, undertook to chastise a servant for making a rude reply to some questions, and the servant resisting, was joined by the others, who handled the overseer and master rather roughly: and six of them, armed with tobacco-knives and other weapons, went off. From the demonstration made before their master and manager and the dangerous weapons they carry, it will require a strong and resolute force to secure them. We understand that these negroes were arrested in Annapolis and lodged in jail.—*Up. Marlboro' Advocate.*

"ASHLAND," the home of Henry Clay, which was sold at public sale last week, was purchased by James B. Clay, his son, at $140 per acre. The tract contains 337 acres.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT'R. 1, 1853.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. RICHARD J. BOWIE,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
Dr. J. HANSON THOMAS,
OF BALTIMORE CITY.

FOR LOTTERY COMMISSIONER,
JAMES B. RICAUD,
OF KENT COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS—1st DISTRICT,
JOHN R. FRANKLIN,
OF WORCESTER.

ATTENTION
WHIGS OF TALBOT!

PURSUANT to the recommendation of the E. Shore portion of the recent Whig Convention in Baltimore, you are requested to assemble in County Meeting, on *TUESDAY NEXT, the 4th of October*, at the Court House in Easton, at 2 o'clock P. M. to appoint three delegates to meet in Cambridge on the 5th of October (the next day) to nominate a candidate for Commissioner of Public Works for the Eastern Shore, in place of Jno. R. Franklin, Esq. resigned.

SAM: HAMBLETON, Chm'n
Whig Central Committee
oct 1 for Talbot County.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the Whigs of the district composed of the Eastern Shore to meet in Convention, at Cambridge, on the first Wednesday of October next, to nominate a Commissioner of Public Works, in place of John R. Franklin, Esq., who is about to resign said place; and that the several counties be entitled to the same representation as they were in the late Whig State Convention.

In compliance with the above resolution, passed by the delegates from the Eastern Shore to the State Whig Convention, the chairman of the Central Committee of Talbot County has called a meeting of the Whigs of this county, to meet in Easton, on *Tuesday next*, the 4th inst., to select three delegates to attend the district Convention at Cambridge on the following day. The notice is short, but we trust there will be a general attendance of the Whigs of the county.

WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS, read the article on this page from the Baltimore Patriot, in regard to the services of our candidate for Governor, Hon. Rd. J. Bowie. Contrast his services and standing with those of T. Watkins Ligon—if any democratic paper will tell you what he has done or what "manner of man" he is. What means their silence in regard to their candidate? Have they nothing to say in his favor?

WM. H. KERCHEVAL, who accidentally shot young Loockerman last week, was on Saturday last released on bail in the sum of $200. Loockerman is still in jail.

THE October term of the Circuit Court for Caroline County, will commence on Monday next, the 3d inst. The second trial of Theodore R. Loockerman, for an assault and battery with intent to kill Mr. Samuel Tucker, will be taken up, probably at an early day.

WE learn that Col. H. L. Edmondson, of this town, has received a first class appointment in the Custom House, in Baltimore. As soon as this was known in town, any number of applicants for the office of Notary Public, which Col. E. vacates, sprang up, so the Governor will find no difficulty at all in persuading *some* person to fill the vacancy.

CAPT. H. J. STRANDBERG, of the Steamer Champion, has purchased of Mr. J. W. C. Loud, the farm lately occupied by T. R. Loockerman, Esq., near Easton, for $8,500. The buildings are good, and the tract contains 131 acres of land.

Capt. S. has also purchased of Col. H. E. Bateman, 94 acres of land lying near the Friend's Meeting House, improved with a barn and overseer's house, for $4000.

HON. T. YATES WALSH, whig, announces himself as an Independent candidate for Congress in the 4th Congressional District. Mr. May is his democratic competitor.—Mr. Walsh now represents the old 3d District.

Andrew A. Lynch, of Baltimore county, is an Independent candidate in the 2d District in opposition to Mr. Shower, the democratic candidate.

THE "Hard," or anti-abolition democrats of New York having abandoned the administration party, and left the President to depend for support on Northern Barnburners and Southern Dough faces, the democrats now pretend that the Whig party in New York is dead, only about 500 Whigs being left in the city. That's news for the million. Perhaps the next election will show that the whig party is *not* dead, either in New York or any other State. If it is, its former members will have the pleasure of associating with Dickinson, O'Conor, Bronson, and other "adamantines," who are the salt of the democratic party, and have *their* aid in putting down the present pic-bald administration.

WE invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in to-day's paper, of a new work by Henry Wm. Herbert, entitled "The Roman Traitor, or the days of Cicero, Cato and Cataline." Published by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

THE WESHINGTON SENTINAL, the new Democratic paper started at the seat of government, under the editorial management of Wm. M. Overton and Ch. Maurice Smith, contains a distinct announcement of the position and purposes of its conductors. The editors express full confidence in the ability, integrity and firmness of the President, based upon his inaugural and upon his decided and consistent career as a politician, but will maintain an independent position in regard to his Administration, inclining to the side of the "adamantines." Terms—daily, $10; tri-weekly, $5; weekly, $2. Address Beverley Tucker, publisher, Washington, D. C.

MR. EVERETT'S LETTER.—We publish on our first page extracts from the letter of Hon. Edward Everett, addressed to Lord John Russell, in reply to his letter to Mr. Crampton, in relation to the Tripartite Treaty. It has been almost universally endorsed by the press of the country, but objection has been made by some carping scribblers that it was improper for Mr. Everett to notice the letter of the British Minister. But Lord Russell, in reply to the letter which so distinguished Mr. Everett's brief administration as Secretary of State, having gone so far out of the way as to attack the mode in which Mr. Everett treated the subject, it has, says the Boston Advertiser, "become in a great measure, a personal question, and it naturally devolves on the author of the original letter, to defend the views presented in it against the comments that have been made upon them." This, Mr. Everett has done in the chaste and dignified, yet able and thorough manner that so eminently distinguishes the productions of his mind. Though wanting the official character of the letter which it defends, it will doubtless be accepted by the American public as an authorised exposition of their views on the subject in question, and as worthy of preservation with the production of its distinguished author of which it is a sequel.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The delegates elected on Saturday last, met in Easton on Tuesday, and after a good deal of trouble, considerable grumbling, and throwing overboard the prominent aspirants for political honors, succeeded in nominating the following ticket:

For Sheriff—Nicholas Willis.

For the Legislature—Richard C. Hollyday (a resident of this county about 18 months,) and Lawrence Jones.

For Commissioners—Charles Robinson, J. W. S. McDaniel, (the man that didn't get elected two years ago,) and Jacob Morgan, late from Caroline, and for less than a year a resident of this county.

The following district nominations were made on Saturday:

District No. 1, Easton.—*For Magistrates.*—Wm. B. Wheeler and Perre Robinson.—*For Constables*—J. B. Bennett, James Furguson. *For Supervisor*—Thomas F. Norris, Sr.

Wm. Horney is an Independent candidate for Supervisor.

District No. 2. St. Michaels—No nominations. Robt. J. D. Lee is an Independent candidate for Supervisor.

District No. 3, Trappe.—*Magistrates*—Jos. F. Chaplain and Thomas Lloyd. *Constables*—Wm. Collins and Wm. Fletcher.—*Supervisor*—Philemon Mullikin.

District No. 4, Chapel.—*For Magistrates*—P. C. Morgan and Edward Y. Davis.—*Constables*—J. W. Matthews, Samuel D. Sparkling. *Supervisor*—James A. Roe.

District No. 5, Bay Hundred—*Magistrates*—Richard Street and Richard Gibson. *Constables*—Kemp Caulk and Jas. Harris.

CAROLINE.—The Democrats have nominated the following ticket—for Senator, Henry C. Rawlings; for the House of Delegates, John W. Temples and Richard Willis; for Register of Wills, Alcade Dawson; for Sheriff, Thos. S. Saulsbury; for county Commissioners, James M. Whitby, Alexander Stewart and Wm. W. Williamson.

QUEEN ANNES.—The Democrats have nominated the following ticket: For Senator, Madison Brown; Legislature, Dr. Washington Finley and Wm. P. Starkey; Sheriff, R. T. Larrimore; Surveyor, G. A. T. Wright; Commissioners, Col. W. Temples, John B. Thomas and Wm. Tanner.

KENT.—The Whigs of Kent county have nominated, for the legislature, James W. Phillips, J. Frazier Yearly; for Sheriff, Isaac Rayland; for county commissioners, Samuel Clark, James Urie and Nathaniel Meginnis; for county surveyor, Eben F. Perkins.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Sept. 28.

The Whig State Convention met here today, and was largely attended. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop was chosen Chairman, and made an eloquent speech, in which he denounced the doctrines of Caleb Cushing as set forth in his Newark speech.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, and on the second trial Emory Washburn, of Worcester, was nominated for Governor, receiving 553 votes, against 194 for S. H. Walley, 41 for Ensign H. Kellogg, and 39 scattering.

Thomas C. Plunkett, of Adams, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

The Yellow Fever.—The yellow fever is in our city, worse than it would appear.—There were seven cases yesterday, and some reported to-day, but the papers are silent on the subject. The disease, however, does not assume a very malignant form.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27th.—*Progress of the Yellow Fever.*—The interments to-day were 33, including 14 from fever.

MOBILE, Sept. 27th.—The interments to-day have been 20 including 13 from fever.

For Sheriff.

To the Voters of Talbot County:

I BEG leave most respectfully to announce myself an Independent Candidate for your suffrages for the office of *SHERIFF* of Talbot County.

If elected, I pledge myself to the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the office to the best of my abilities.

oct 1—te CLEMENT S. CLARK.

For Commissioner.

Mr. Editor:—WILLIAM R. HUGHLETT, Esq, will be supported as an Independent Candidate for Commissioner for Talbot County by the people, he having, at the solicitation of many friends, consented to serve for this responsible station. Trappe, Oct. 1, 1853—te

For Magistrate.

WE are authorized to announce THOMAS C. NICOLS as an independent candidate for *Justice of the Peace* for District No. 1 of Talbot county. [sep 17—te

For Supervisor.

I MOST respectfully announce myself to the Voters of Election District No. 2, of Talbot county, as an independent Candidate for *Supervisor of the Roads*, in said district. I have heretofore acted with the Whig party, and shall so continue to do whenever called on to exercise the elective franchise

THOMAS BRIDGES of Thomas.
Broad Creek Neck, Aug. 30 sep 10—te

To the Voters of District No. 2, of Talbot County:

I BEG leave most respectfully to offer myself as an independent candidate for *Overseer of the Roads* in District No. 2 of Talbot County. I have served first and last thirty-two years as Overseer under the old road system. I served twenty-two years without intermission, and am now in commission. I think I may say this service for public good with the small pay heretofore attached to the office, gives me some small claim to your support now that the office will pay a moderate remuneration. Your obedient servant,

MORDECAI OXENHAM.
Ferry Neck, Sept. 9, 1853. sep 10—te S

For the Easton Gazette.

AT a meeting of the TALBOT COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY held in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1853, Dr. C. C. Cox, President, in the Chair, the following resolutions were presented by Dr. Jas. Dawson, which after being prefaced by some feeling and appropriate remarks from the President, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Society have heard with profound regret of the recent death of Dr. WILLIAM JONES, of St. Michaels, formerly a member of this body.

Resolved, That the sterling traits of character which distinguished our deceased colleague, the manly and devoted zeal he evinced for the profession of his choice, and the active interest ever manifested by him in all that relates to the honor, dignity and advancement of medical science, endear him warmly to our sympathies, and commend him to our respect and consideration.

Resolved, That the Association sincerely condoles and sympathises with the sorrowing widow of our lamented friend, and that a copy of these resolutions with a note be transmitted to her by the President of this society.

On motion it was further resolved that the foregoing resolutions, together with the remarks of Dr. Cox, at the opening of the meeting, be published in both papers of the town. CHRIS: C. COX, *Pres't.*

H. T. GOLDSBOROUGH, *Sec'y pro tem.*

The remarks of Dr. Cox are crowded out of to-day's paper, but will appear in our next.

The National Intelligencer sketches a plan for overcoming the inconveniences of the present surplus coin in the Treasury, by lending the money at three and three and a half per cent. interest on deposits of government stock. The direct effect of this scheme it is thought would be eminently beneficial to the government and the public by obviating the necessity for the enormous sacrifice of money in the purchase of U. S. stocks at a premium of twenty-one per cent. by reducing the interest on the stock taken in pledge for the loans just one-half; and finally by providing a safe means of relief to the commercial community in those periods of panic and pressure, which are traceable to the operation of the Sub-Treasury Act, in withdrawing coin from the ordinary avenues of trade and locking it up beyond the reach of business men.

The Baltimore Argus of the 23d ult., says: We learn that there was quite a snow storm in the bay on Wednesday morning at five o'clock, which lasted a considerable time. The atmosphere was rendered very cold, and on board the steamer Belvidere, which happened to be caught in the storm, they were obliged to build fires for the comfort of the passengers and crew. This is a very rare and remarkable occurrence for this time of year and in this latitude."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The steamer Washington arrived at New York from Europe, on Thursday last. The London Times, of the 14th, announces that the Czar had rejected the Vienna note as modified by the Sultan and that war seemed inevitable. Both parties are making active preparations for a hostile meeting. The Washington brings news of a decline in Breadstuffs.

The Maryland Institute will open in Baltimore on Monday next. Gen. Cushing will deliver the opening address on Tuesday or Wednesday. The exhibition will be very fine.

STABLER'S "GOOD MEDICINES" are popular with all who know of them. Their "CHERRY EXPECTORANT" is admirable for COUGHS, &c., and their DIARRHŒA CORDIAL is the best remedy for diseases of the Bowels now extant.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.

GRAIN.—About 15,000 bushels of Wheat offered, and mostly sold at 1 22a$1 25 for red, to 1 30a$1 35 for good to prime white. Choice white Wheat, for family flour $1 38. Inferior wheat 3 to 10 cents below the above figures. Corn steady. About 10,000 bushels offered and mostly sold at 70a71 cents per bushel for white, no yellow sold; we quote nominally at 73a74 cents. Sales of mixed Corn at 68 cents per bushel. Rye 72a75 cents. Oats 41a42 cents, and inferior do. 32a36 cents per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.

Grain—There is but little Wheat offering today, and holders are obtaining rather better prices. Some 4000 to 5000 bushels red sold, mostly Southern, at $1 25 a $1 27, as in quality, and 1000 bushels prime Penna. white at $1 36. Rye is wanted, with a further sale of 490 bushels Southern to notice at 85 cts. Corn is lower, and sales of 3000 to 4000 bushels Southern yellow are reported at 78 cts.

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