NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The National Agricultural Convention assembled in the Smithsonian Institute this morning. There were present about 150 members or delegates, representing nearly every State in the Union.

The Convention organized permanently, by choosing Marshall P. Wilder, President, who upon taking the Chair, delivered an eloquent, appropriate and beautiful address.

Vice Presidents: Henry Mager, N. York; Frederick Watts, Pennsylvania; George B. Calvert, of Md; Hunter, Ohio; Nesmith, New Hampshire; Trockmorton, Virginia; Bryan, North Carolina; Rusk, Texas; and Doty of Wisconsin. Secretaries: Messrs. King, of Rhode Island; Johnson, of New York; Marden, Ohio; and Debow, of Louisiana.

The Convention, after some debate, authorized the Chair to appoint a committee consisting of one from each State, to report a Constitution for the National Agricultural Society, and also to transact other business for the Convention.

Numerous propositions relating to agriculture were submitted, and referred to the committee.

After a recess, Mr. Elevyn, of Pa, chairman of the committee, reported a constitution which was amended, discussed and finally adopted, as follows:—The first section provides that the society shall be called the United States Agricultural Society. The second section fixes the annual subscription at $2—and a ticket of life membership. The third section provides for the appointment of officers, and defines their duties. The fourth section provides that the society shall hold annual meetings in Washington, on the first Monday of February; the executive committee by approval of the society may hold occastonal meetings elsewhere.

The convention then adjourned till seven o'clock, to enable the committee to report on other measures. Twenty-three States are represented by 151 delegates.

The Convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock. Mr. Holcomb, from the majority of the committee on organization reported in favor of the establishment by Government of an agricultural bureau.

Judge Douglas gave notice of a minority report, recommending the establishment of a Department of Agriculture in the Smithsonian Institute.

The committee on organization were then instructed to elect officers for the Society and the members signed the Constitution, paying over their fee of $2 each.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

This morning a resolution praying Congress for the establishment of an Executive Department of Agriculture, or any other measure that can be adopted in lieu thereof for the benefit of the Agriculturalists' interests, was discussed with much warmth by Messrs. Holcomb, Hon. John A. King, Judge Douglas, Judge Jessup, Hon. John L. Robinson, M. P. Gentry, Jacob Thompson, Gen. Rusk and others. A motion to lay the whole subject on the table was rejected. Hon. John A. King offered a substitute that this Convention respectfully ask Congress to take such action on the subject of Agriculture as will afford efficient aid to that interest, which was unanimously carried. After passing several other important resolutions, the Convention resolved to wait on the President this afternoon. Hon Daniel Webster was in attendance to-day, and was invited to a seat to the left side of the President amid great applause. The Convention adjourned *sine die* at one o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Confession of one of the Murderers of Young Lehman—Eighty Murders Acknowledged—Horrible Disclosures, &c.

A Polander, who has had an interview with the two Skipinskis, the murderers of young Lehman, in the county prison, made developements of the most startling character to day before Mayor Gilpin, being the substance of a confession made by them.

Matthias Skipinski said, "I killed young Lehman by striking him on the head with a stove leg. Blaize, my brother, was present, as well as Kayser, whose real name is John Ruthowinski, and is still at large."

Matthias also said that himself and party had killed a farmer and his family, consisting of six persons, near Newark, Delaware, and afterwards set fire to the premises, from which they obtained $73 and some jewelry. He also confessed to a number near Baltimore, and said they had murdered near eighty persons and burned thirty houses since their arrival in this country. He plundered, to the amount of near $8,000. He says he lived in the mountains, and under the charge of Kayser.

This confession is so extravagant as to lead to the supposition that Matthias is now insane. He expresses his confidence of escaping through the aid of Kayser, and designs murdering all concerned in his arrest and conviction, besides numerous persons in New York.

[*Note by the Reporter.* This confession, if reliable, will be looked for with great interest. It will be remembered that the Cosden family were murdered at Georgetown Cross Roads, not far from Newark, Delaware, and that Murphy, Taylor and Shelton, who were hung for the murder, died protesting their innocense. The other murder, confessed to have been committed near Baltimore, may probably be that of Mr. Buck, who was so mysteriously murdered at the Copper Works on the south side of the Basin. Should the Skipunksis prove to murderers of the Cosden family, that tragedy will be clothed with additional horrors.]

By the papers of a later date, we see that Skipinski denies making a confession, and that some murders are "confessed" which were never before heard of. Whether Skipinski made the confession or not, it is probable that a large portion of it is a fabrication.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

Great Whig Ratification Meeting at Washington.—The Whig Ratification meeting, which adjourned last Wednesday night, owing to the rain, re-assembled to-night at the City Hall. The assemblage was preceded by the firing of 31 guns in the City Hall square. The capacious stand in front of the City Hall was beautifully adorned with flags, banners, and transparencies, surmounted by lengthy inscriptions on linen of "Scott, Graham, and the Compromise." The stand was taken possession of by the officers chosen at the last meeting.

About 8 o'clock the Whigs of the different wards with music, banners and transparancies, arrived on the ground, and the meeting was called to order by Walter Lenox, the President, who opened the meeting with an eloquent address, and introduced a series of resolutions complimentary to Fillmore and Webster, and warmly endorsing the nominations of Scott and Graham. The meeting was then addressed by Hon. J. W Miller, of New Jersey, Joseph R. Chandler, of Pa., Gov. Morehead, of Ky., & Gen. Cullom, of Tenn., in eloquent and happy remarks. The meeting was still in progress at the time this dispatch was made up.

For the first time the City Hall was brilliantly illuminated, and presented a handsome appearance. The assemblage was decidedly the largest ever convened here, and the ladies are present in large numbers. Three bands of music are in attendance, and perform during the progress of the meeting. Bonfires are lighted in different parts of the city, producing a fine effect.—The greatest enthusiasm prevails.—*Sun*

BOSTON, June 29.

Whig Ratification Meeting.—The Whigs of this city held a ratification meeting tonight in Faneuil Hall. A large number of persons were present and great enthusiasm prevailed. Among the cheers given were three for Daniel Webster. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop presided, assisted by sixty Vice Presidents. On taking the chair, Mr. Winthrop very feelingly and with great eloquence, alluded to the death of Henry Clay, and then passed on to speak of the object for which the meeting had assembled.

After speaking of Mr. Webster in glowing terms, he said that Massachusetts was bound to abide by the choice of the Whig National Convention. He concluded by pledging his support of Gen. Scott, and his remarks were well received and loudly applauded. Mr. L. V. Bell, Colonel Netherland, of Tenn., Hon. Wm. Bransford, of Ky., and others also addressed the meeting, after which resolutions were adopted declaring adherence to the Whig platform, and a purpose to abide by the action of the convention and yield a cordial support of Scott and Graham.

THE NEW YORK MEETING. The N. Y. Mirror says, one incident at the Jersey City meeting we cannot refrain from giving. Gov. Jones was interrupted in the midst of a speech by the following query:

"Boy in the crowd—"How many slaves do you own?" Jones—What do you say, sir? How many slaves do I own?—Not one that is not better mannered than you. I shall answer you whether your question be prompted by an older head or not. (Cheers.) I am not ashamed to say, as a Christian man, that I am the owner of slaves, but there is not one whom I do not respect more than I do those who pander to the damnable prejudices of sectional feelings. (Great cheering.) General Scott will give a quietus to this miserable contest about niggers. General Scott will redeem every word to which he has on this point pledged himself to the Whig party of the country."

A GOOD RESPONSE.—There was a glorious ratification meeting at Wilmington, Delaware, on Wednesday night; and John M. Clayton delivered a splendid address. Winfield Scott, he said, has been chosen the standard-bearer on the platform of principles; and the only question he had to propose to his hearers was, Shall we adopt the Baltimore Whig platform. [Unanimous cries of "Yes," "Yes."] General Scott, he said, was a scholar and a statesman, and the greatest general of the age. He never saw a better international lawyer, and he would support him for his civil qualifications alone.

In alluding to the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty, he mentioned the fact that General Scott was offered $1,250,000 to take charge of the Mexican army and become President of that republic for five years—an offer which he indignantly spurned, saying, "I am an American soldier: my country shall have my services, and no other people." [Tremendous cheering.] Though a Protestent Episcopalian, he was yet no sectarian; and whilst in Mexico he had commanded the respect of all by his scrupulous maintenance of the rights of all as to the enjoyment of their religious views.

The speaker alluded to Gen. Scott's determined stand in aid of the Irish soldiers who had served under him at the battle of Queenstown, by drawing up with his own hand the retaliatory act protecting them from execution by the British government for serving under the American flag. Scott, he said, was in battle a lion, but withal was as merciful as the lamb. In Mexico, where his power has been felt, he has the reputation of being the most merciful man of the age. [Applause.] He commended Gen. Scott's firmness in refusing to write letters.

In reply to those who urged him, he said, "I will not degrade myself by writing an electioneering letter, even to attain the summit of human ambition—the Presidency of the United States." [Long continued cheering.] "Will you," he asked, "stand by the nominations?" And this was responded to by nine cheers, and the most enthusiastic applause.—*Telegraph.*

The Providence Journal says: The Journal of Commerce and the New York Evening Post unite in the support of Gen Pierce, the former because he *is* pledged to support the Fugitive Slave Law, the latter because he *is not*. Neither finds any difficulty in proving its position.

RESIGNATION OF MR. GRAHAM. The Washington Republic in announcing the acceptance by Mr. Graham of the whig nomination for Vice Presiden', accompanies it with the announcement that he has tendered the resignation of his place as Secretary of the Navy.

He has been prompted to this course, says the Republic, by a delicate—perhaps over delicate—sense of propriety; and an apprehenston that by remaining in the Cabine', while in the field as a candidate for office, he may cause embarrassment to the Administ ation. While we cannot but respect the sentiment which induces Mr. Graham to persue this course, we sincerely regret that he has deemed it necessary; and the more so, because we have reason to know that his intercouse with the President and his Administration has been uniformly amicable, confidential, and satisfactory. We understand that, at the urgent request of the President, Mr. Graham will remain for some days in the Department, with the view of completing some important business that remains unfinished, and of arranging such matters as require immediate attention. He will then retire to North Carolina, and, in the midst of his old friends and constituents, await the result of the election.

ENDORSEMENT OF PRINCIPLES. Whilst some of the writers for Democratic papers assert that the Whig National Convention, by its platform, endorsed Democratic principles, Mr. Townsend, a Democratic member of Congress, thus speaks of the Democratic Convention:

"The Convention endorsed the compromise measures of the last Congress, a series of measures concocted by Clay, sustained by Webster, and put through by the force of Fillmore's administration. Now, he protested against this stealing of Whig thunder—this stealing of Whig timber, with which to build a Democratic platform. He protested against the interpolation into the Democratic creed of any thing which could make the party the ally of slavery and oppression. The Whig party, if either, was the natural ally of slavery; the Democratic party had a much higher and nobler mission to perform. The resolution affirming the compromise measures was a fraud, and intended to humbug those who chose to be humbugged by it.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.—The declaration of principles adopted by the Whig National Convention is such as we have anticipated it would be, and such as will receive the approval of every man North or South, East or West, Whig or Democrat who desires to see the Union perpetuated, and the affairs of the Union conducted in harmony. It is the platform of the Constitution of the country. Most ably and eloquently was it sustained in the convention by speeches from gentlemen of different sections; and it must have the effect of silencing those noisy clamorers for disunion who occasionally indulge in treasonable declarations at abolition meetings.—*Balt. Clipper.*

LOUISVILLE, June 28

Whig Ratification Meetings in the West—The ratification meeting held at Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday night, was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in that city. The Tennessee papers say that the enthusiasm manifested for Harrison in 1840 was not equal to that now evinced in favor of Gen. Scott.

CINCINNATI, June 29.

The Scott ratification meeting held last night was very enthusiastic, and State street Market Space was thronged by upwards of 8000 persons. Senator Morehead, Samuel Galloway, and several other distinguished speakers addressed the meeting. The Gazette building was illuminated, guns were firing, and music was the order of the evening.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.—Of 32 men from Rockingham county, Virginia, in a party on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad line on Tuesday, (we are informed by a reliable and intelligent gentleman who was a witness to the test,) 20 were Democrats, 12 Whigs, and 31 were pledged to vote for Scott and Graham!—*Washington Telegraph.*

On the receipt of the news of the nomination of Gen. Scott, quite a large number of our fellow citizens who had heretofore acted with the Locofoco party declared their determination to vote for the old hero, and to do their u most to secure his election. We had the pleasure of conversing with several such, and of hearing from their own lips the evidence that there are many more of the same opinion.—*Cincinnati Atlas,*

Daniel Webster, in a speech in the Senate on the 23d of March, 1848, spoke thus of the character and services of Winfield Scott:

I understand, Sir, that there is a report from Gen Scott; Gen. Scott, a man who has performed the most brilliant campaign on recent military record, a man who has warred against the enemy, warred against the climate, warred against a thousand unpropitious circumstances, and has carried the flag of his country to the capitol of the enemy, honorably, proudly, *humanely*, to his own permanent honor, and the great military credit of his country.

The Cumberland (Md.) Journal says: The account of the reception of Gen. Scott's nomination at Cumberland, as given by J. M. P., a correspondent of the "*Sun*," is simply false. Mr. P., as we know, is a locofoco, and his story is a weak invention of the enemy. The nomination was received with great cordiality, and W. R. L. Ward, immediately fired a national salute in honor of the result. There might have been differences of opinion, but all true whigs are now satisfied with the nomination.

GOV. SEWARD has written a letter to J B Taylor of New York, in which he says under no circumstances would he accept an office from the President of the United States, whether that President be Gen. Scott or any other man.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1852.

☞ WM. THOMSON S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE."

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, and Philadelphia.

☞ S. E. COHEN is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Gazette in the city of Philadelphia. Offices, Farquhar Buildings, (No. 12 Avenue,) Walnut Street, below Third, and No. 9 Lee Street.

National Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN'L WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
THOMAS F. BOWIE, of Prince Georges.
JAMES B. RICAUD, of Kent county.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
1st Dist.—AUGUSTUS R. SOLLERS.
2d " J. PHILIP ROMAN.
3d " WM. W. WATKINS.
4th " HENRY WINTER DAVIS.
5th " HENRY W. ARCHER.
6th " H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

DEATH OF HENRY CLAY.

The great, the good, the patriotic, the idolized Clay is no more. He departed this life at the National Hotel, in Washington, on Tuesday morning last, the 29th of June, at 15 minutes past 11 o'clock. Although his demise has been long expected, yet the grief and sorrow of the entire people of the United States is not less poignant than if the blow had been struck at an unexpected and unlooked for moment.—He died without a struggle, attended only by his son, Thos. H. Clay, Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, and Mr. Calvert, proprietor of the Hotel. Mr. Clay was born in Hanover Co., Va., April 12, 1777, and was therefore, in the 76th year of his age. Of his public life it would be useless for us to speak—his noble and patriotic acts are as house hold words in every family in our vast country. He entered the Senate in 1806, and was the last of the glorious galaxy of eminent men with whom he was associated in the early years of his life. No man, probably, was ever more loved and revered by his political friends, and more respected and esteemed by his political opponents. His death causes the deepest sadness in the hearts of his countrymen, who have long looked up to him as the greatest Statesman of the age, and the pride and glory of his country.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Clay has been followed by appropriate remarks of respect in the different cities of the Union, and all unite in doing honor to the illustrious and lamented dead.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned immediately upon the announcement of his death, no member attempting to eulogize his character.—This was a higher meed of praise than human tongue could utter. On Wednesday, however, Congress again met, and Messrs. Underwood, Cass, Hunter, Hale, Clemens, Cooper, Seward, Jones and Brooke, of the Senate, and Breckenridge, Ewing, Chandler, Bayly, Venable, Parker, Gentry, Bowie and Walsh, of the House, paid eloquent and feeling tributes of respect to the deceased. A committee of arrangements to take charge of the funeral obsequies was appointed, and the usual resolutions were adopted. Messrs. Underwood, Jones, of Tenn., Cass, Fish, Houston and Stockton, were appointed a committee to attend Mr Clay's remains to their last resting place in Lexington.

The funeral ceremonies, which were of the most impressive character, took place on Thursday, after which, in obedience to his request, his body was conveyed to the Railroad Depot, and from thence to be taken over the Erie Railroad, to his home at Ashland, stopping in Baltimore over night, where it was received by the corporate authorities and citizens with appropriate and imposing ceremonies.

TRIAL OF REAPING MACHINES.—We are informed that the trial of reaping machines, under the direction of a committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Society will take place at the farm of Col. Edward Lloyd in this county, on Wednesday next, the 7th of July.—We regret to learn that McCormick's celebrated reaper will not, probably, be in attendance. Other kinds, however, will be put on trial, and from the character of the contest it will necessarily be an occasion of much interest to our agricultural community, and will no doubt attract a great number of our farmers to witness it.

SALE OF LAND.—Stephen Denny, Esq., Trustee, sold at public sale on Tuesday, a farm situated near the Royal Oak, in this county, containing 113½ acres, at $35 per acre. Purchaser, James Benson, Esq., of St. Michaels.

By the new mail arrangement, commencing July 1st, a mail leaves Easton for Denton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock A. M., returning same days. The other mails will run as heretofore.

THE Weekly Baltimore Patriot will be furnished to subscribers until after the Presidential election for 50 cents. The Patriot is a good paper, and persons wishing to keep posted during the campaign, will do well to subscribe for it.

WE are compelled to defer the publication of the letters of acceptance of Gen. Scott and Mr. Graham, until next week. It is sufficient now to say that they both endorsed the platform as officially communicated to them by Gen. Chapman, the President of the Convention.

WE are requested to state that the introductory lecture of the Talbot County Medical Institute will be delived by Dr. C. C. Cox, on Tuesday night, the 6th inst., at Washington Hall, in this town. This lecture will be followed by a regular course on the different branches of Medical Science, to continue three months.

"SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUBS," are being formed in every Ward in Baltimore city, and also in many of the Counties, in this State.—The Whig spirit is aroused and the few who are dissatisfied with the nomination will soon unite with their brother Whigs and do good service for Scott Graham and the Compromise. The nominations of Harrison and Taylor each gave more dissatisfaction to the friends of the defeated candidates than the nomination of Scott, yet they were triumphantly elected. In many parts of the country, the enthusiasm for the ticket is fully equal to that of 1840, and is an omen of an equally glorious victory.

CONTEMPTIBLY MEAN.—The Washington Union, the organ of the Democracy at Washington, publishes what it calls the eighth resolution of the Whig platform, and indulges in about a column of denunciation of it. The resolution is nothing like the one passed by the Whig Convention, and this garbled *forgery* is unworthy of even the most obscure and unscrupulous partizan sheet in the country. There were errors in the resolutions as *first* published, but we have seen nothing like the one published in the Union, except in that sheet. We are prepared for denunciation, abuse, and unfairness of all kinds, but we were not prepared for such gross and palpable perversion of truth from the leading Democratic paper in the country.

As some errors were made in the report of the Whig platform as first published, a portion of the Locofoco press have taken occasion to charge upon the Convention, a fraud in issuing *two* platforms. The Locos are so given to trickery, that they always look with suspicion upon the acts of others. We presume no sensible man thinks that the errors were purposely made, yet the statement requires some notice. These errors, made by the reporters, required that the resolutions should be published over the signatures of the officers of the Convention, so that there might be no mistake about the matter. There were errors in all the resolutions as first published, and the attention of the Convention was called to the matter, on the morning after the platform was adopted, and upon examination the record was found to be as read to, and passed by, the Convention, and officially published. Our fair-dealing opponents, however, do not intimate that errors were in any other than the Compromise resolution, and insinuate that an effort was made to deceive the *South*. We hope these sapient editors, who are so *stupendously* exercised in mind in regard to this matter, will publish both resolutions and show how the South are to be cheated by either. Truly they are at a loss for electioneering topics, to attempt to make the Whig party responsible for newspaper blunders.

THE plan of fight to be pursued by the Democracy at the South is to charge Gen. Scott with abolitionism, and the Annapolis Gazette, as unscrupulous a paper as ever was published, terms Scott and Graham the "free soil Whig nominees." The same course has been pursued by them heretofore, and Harrison, Clay, Taylor and Fillmore, were each denounced as *Abolitionists*, when they were candidates. Their subsequent conduct proved the falsity of the charge, and it will be found that the cry now raised is equally groundless. It is also charged that Gen. Scott was nominated by the free soilers—this is as false as the first charge. The convention adopted by an overwhelming majority the Compromise resolution, and the minority could not nominate any candidate. That some free soil Whigs were in favor of Scott is not to be denied, so were some free soil Democrats in favor of Pierce, and if they choose to support men standing on the Compromise platform, no one has a right to complain. They abandon their free soil notions, for the time, at least, but the candidate remains the same. The minority who failed to leave the Whig convention after the Compromise was adopted, are as much bound to abide by that resolution as those who voted for it, and we doubt not, with few exceptions, they will abide by it. Not so with the Democrats—their platform was adopted on the eve of adjournment when there was no opportunity for members either to protest against it or withdraw from the Convention. We are willing to compare our Candidate, our platform, the manner of its adoption, and the vote upon its adoption, with our opponents, knowing that neither will suffer by the comparison.

PASSED.—The bill granting to each of the States one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land for each Senator and Representative, for educational and other purposes, passed the House of Representatives on Saturday last, notwithstanding the most untiring efforts to defeat it. The Senate has yet to act upon the bill, and we hope will pass it, as a measure of meagre justice to the old States. The Territories and the District of Columbia also receive grants of land by this bill.

ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER. Anthony G. Hastings, postmaster at Millborough, Del., was arrested on Friday last, and imprisoned at Georgetown, Delaware, charged with robbing the United States mail at various times for six months past, of letters containing money to considerable amount. Several packages for Baltimore and various parts of Virginia, and also for Washington, Georgetown, Philadelphia, and elsewhere have been robbed by him. Considerable missing money and letters were found in his possession when arrested.

The proof against Hastings is positive. He pretended to be a Methodist and temperance man, but has confessed that the cause of his robbery and ruin was secret drinking.

A STABBING AFFAIR.—The Catoctin, (Md) Whig states that on Wednesday last, just as the primary school of that place was being dismissed, a difficulty occurred between the teacher, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Adam Keller, during which the former drew a knife and inflicted a stab on the left chest of the latter, injuring the lungs severely. Dr. C. J. Bear was immediately called in the case and dressed the wound. On Thursday night, Mr. K. was lying in a critical condition. Mr. Davis has given himself up, and was held to bail.

NEW YORK, June 29.

Letter from President Fillmore.—The Express, this morning, publishes a letter written by President Fillmore, to George R. Babcock, of the New York delegation to the National Whig Convention, on the 10th June, six days before the assembling of the Convention, declining the nomination, and authorizing Mr. Babcock to lay the same before the convention at such time as he thought proper.

NEW YORK, June 28

Extensive Forgeries Discovered.—Extensive forgeries of Public Land Warrants were discovered here on Saturday. Wm. Merrihue, Thomas Lawson, Wm. H. Griswold, Hamilton R. Boone, Edwin F. Vexen and Horace B. Pike, have been arrested. These arrests were made by the Government, which moved in the matter owing to the recent discovery of a large number of forgeries, and traceable to this city.

In Boston, on Friday, Thomas Davis was convicted of murder in the first degree. Davis had been absent in California and on his return home found his sister married to Mr. Van Wagner, whom he disliked, and in his rage cut his sister's throat with a razor. The evidence was circumstantial but convincing.

AN AMPUTATION.—Dr. C. C. Harper amputated a leg of Mr. Seth Godwin, of Centreville, Md, on Friday. He was assisted by Drs. J. K. Harper and Earle, of Centreville, and Dr. N. Browne, of Carroll county. The patient was under the influence of chloric æther.

LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION.—We have as yet but partial returns of the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, but these leave little doubt of a large Whig majority. So far, we have returns of the election of 26 Whigs to 6 or 8 Democrats.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Miss Mary J. Hammersley, aged fifteen years, a daughter of Mr. John Hammersley, of Charles county, Md., died very suddenly on the 20th inst., while playing in the yard, at the residence of Dr. Thomas J. Stone, near the head of St. Clements Bay.

MR. WEBSTER.—The citizens of Boston purpose giving the Hon. Daniel Webster, on his arrival in that city next week, a grand reception on the common. He will, it is said, be met at New York by a large body of the young whigs of Boston.

EXTRADITION CASE.—Thos. Kaine, arrested in New York at the instance of the British government, charged with assault with intent to kill James Balfe, in county Westmeath, Ireland, has been given up under the Ashburton treaty.

TO THE LITERARY.—The committee appointed at the last session of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance offer a premium of one thousand dollars for a new ritual for that philanthropic Order.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.

Whig Nominations in New Orleans.—All the whig papers here cordially endorse the nominations of Scott and Graham.

In reply to the New York Tribune's talk about spitting on the platform, the Rochester American says the editor of the Tribune cannot *ex-pec-to-rate* as a Whig.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, July 1.

GRAIN.—The receipts of all kinds of Grain are light. We note sales of good to prime old red Wheat at 98 cents a $1 01; white do. 1 00 a $1 04 per bushel. Rye 73 a 77 cents per bushel. White Corn 56 a 59 cents, and yellow do. 60 a 62 cents per bushel. Oats 36a40 cents per bushel.

MARRIED,

On the 10th ult., by Rev. J. D. Long, WILLIAM GARDNER, of Queen Anne's, to Mrs. JULIA A. BLADES, of St. Michaels.

On the 17th ult., by the same, Mr. JOSHUA LEONARD to MARY E. RICHARDSON, both of Talbot county.

At 'Hambrooks,' near Cambridge, on Tuesday evening, 22d ult., by Rev. Theo. P. Barber, CHARLES F. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. to Miss CHARLOTTE A. P., youngest daughter of John C. Henry, Esq.

DIED,

Near Easton, on the 25th ult., Mr. JNO. T. ROBINSON.

On Friday last, at his residence in this town, THOMAS D. SINGLETON, after a lingering illness, aged about 52 years.

The friends of his family, and the public generally, are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, to-day, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

SHAD.—A few barrels of No. 1 North Carolina Shad just received and for sale by
july 3 S. MACKEY & SON.

TURNIP SEED.—A supply of *Rulabaga and White Flat Turnip Seed* just received and for sale by DAWSON & BRO.
june 3

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