Arrival of the Steamer Asia.

3 *DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

The steamer Asia has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst.

England.—The English sloop-of-war Vestal had been ordered to the fishing grounds, and the Tiger was fitting out, it is supposed, for the same destination.—There was also four screw steamers fitting out at Spithead.

A committee of naval and shipwright officers had been ordered to assemble in London to decide upon the proper arrangements to be made on the merchant steamers, provided they should be needed for war purposes.

It is said that Thomas Baring is coming to the United States on a special mission to settle the fishery dispute. Public feeling was calmer in relation to the matter, but more ships were fitting out at the Navy Yards.

France.—Commercial relations had been resumed between France and Belgium.

The Paris Moniteur denies the rumor in relation to the changes in the Cabinet.

A correspondent of a Hungarian journal had been expelled from Paris.

The contemplated marriage of Louis Napoleon with the Princess de Vasa, had been indefinitely postponed.

Italy.—Austria and France are about withdrawing their troops from Rome as soon as the Papal army is fully organized.

Prussia.—The Cholera was rapidly spreading and committing frightful ravages in this country.

The Prussian Government had made a formal demand on the Swiss Confederation to acknowledge its sovereignty over the Duchy of Neufchatel, and, in case of refusal, war is threatened.

Turkey.—The town of Erzerom has been destroyed by an earthquake.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

Important from Cuba.—Project for selling Cuba to the Emperor Soloque.—The Courier this morning states that they have perused letters from Madrid, which state that the government is now convinced that Cuba is lost forever to the Spanish crown, but that the Queen will sooner part with the negroes than that the Creoles should possess the island, and is in treaty with Emperor Soloque, providing for the Spanish navy to carry the Haytien army to Cuba, when the slaves will be emancipated and the island given to the Haytiens, they agreeing to pay an annual tribute to Spain.

Another letter says that a commissioner has been appointed by Spain to the Courts of England and France, to ask their co-operation in measures for the defence of Cuba against the rapacity of the United States, in the case of the failure of consummating the treaty with Emperor Soloque.

The Spanish Consul in this city, yesterday demanded of Don Domingo de Gojenira, now residing here, to return forthwith to Cuba, in compliance with the requisition of the Captain General. Gojenira had been exiled to Spain, from whence he escaped to this country.

Senor Estarupiz in whose house in Havana powder and bullets were found, is now in New York, having escaped from the city disguised as a friar, and concealed in the baggage room of the Crescent City until outside of Havana. He states that the conspiracy recently discovered at Havana was the conception of a few hot-headed youths, and has no connexion with the leaders of the main enterprise, which was to take place in various places, simultaneously, on the 1st of September, the anniversary of the execution of Gen. Lopez.

A grand mass is to be performed on the 1st of September, in this city, by the resident Cubans, for the repose of the souls of Gen. Lopez and his followers.

Last evening Dr. Wren, of Lousiana, the founder of the Order of the Lone Star, was presented by the Empire Division with a superb badge of the Order.

[The above story is thought to be a hoax, gotten up to excite the Fillibusters in this country to another liberation movement

BOSTON, Aug. 21.

From the Fisheries—The British Steamer Devastation Firing into American Fishermen, &c.

The Gloucester Telegraph, of to-day, announces the arrival of the schooner Mary Niles, Capt. Pool, from the bay of St. Lawrence. Capt. Pool states that he with others were driven out of the Bay of Chaleur, by the steamer Devastation. The captain of the Devastation told Captain Pool that he would not allow them to fish in the Bay of Chaleur, or within three miles of any of the bays. Most of our vessels were obliged to go to the Devastation whenever the captain wished to speak to them, and if they did not come he would fire shot into them.

The first time the Steamer came across the Mary Niles, she fired a gun, when Captain P. run up his flag. A second gun was fired, when Capt. P. supposed he wanted him, and he accordingly heaved to, in order to board him, and he accordingly did so. This was no sooner done, however, than a shot came booming across his bow. Capt. P. then ran for the steamer, when the captain told him what we have stated above. The officers of the steamer were making every effort to catch the vessels, and resorted to many trick in order to entrap them.

The above is confirmed by Capt. Wilson, of the schooner Pilot, which arrived at Gloucester yesterday.

THE FISHING TROUBLE.—Mr. Livingston, of New York, in a speech, on board of the Atlantic, on her trip home, made the following statement in regard to the fishing trouble:

"But I have also the pleasure of saying, which I do upon the authority of our Minister at the Court of St James, that, unless so unfortunate a thing as an actual collision shall have occurred previous to the arrival at Washington of the despatches now on board of this steamer, and those to follow by the Asia, no furthur trouble can grow out of the matter."

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—*One Man Killed and two others Dangerously Wounded.*—We have to record a murderous affray which took place about 12 o'clock on Monday night, at the house of Adam Jacobs, on Lexington street, west of Shrœder, which resulted in the death of one man, and the dangerous wounding of two others. It appears that there was a raffle going on, and in the course of the evening four young men, named William Sauerwald, James Kerr, Leo Dwyer, and George Cragg, entered the house for the purpose of getting something to drink. After satisfying themselves, they offered in payment a two dollar suspicious looking note, which was refused by Mrs. Jacobs; upon which Kerr drew a pistol and pointed it at her. On seeing her danger she immediately retreated, at the same time calling loudly for help. A number of men and women were engaged in dancing in the upper part of the house, and becoming alarmed by the cries of Mrs. Jacobs, a portion of the men ran down to her assistance. On their approach a pistol was fired by one of the young men above mentioned, the ball from which took effect in the body of a German named Jno. Nicholas Felgsh, who resided at the corner of Franklin and Jasper streets, who immediately fell and expired in about 15 minutes after receiving the wound.

A general melee then ensued between the parties, in the course of which Sauerwald was dangerously wounded, having been stabbed in three places, supposed with a butcher knife; one, a direct wound in the left arm below the elbow, penetrating downwards; another in the right side of the neck, just at the base of the skull; and a third in the back part of the left shoulder, glancing four or five inches deep between the circular issue and the muscles. Kerr also received five wounds, supposed from a dirk knife—one of which was in the back part of the head, one in the back part of the neck, two in the right shoulder, and one in the left arm.

An inquest was held by Coroner Miller over the body of Felgsh, when the above facts were elicited, and a verdict rendered that he came to his death from a pistol shot in the hands of some person unknown. It is the general impression, however, from all the evidence procured, that the pistol was fired by James Kerr. The parties engaged in the murderous affray with the exception of Cragg, were arrested by the police and watch of the western district, and committed to jail to await an examination. Cragg is an old offender, and of very bad character, having but recently left the penitentiary, where he had served out his time for some offence against the laws of the State.

But little hopes are entertained of the recovery of Sauerwald. About ten o'clock yesterday morning, officers Collins and Hayes, arrested near Lexington market, a German named Phillip Echelspire, who is charged with inflicting the wounds upon him. The accused was taken before Justice Ringgold and committed to jail for a further examination.—*Balt. Clipper.*

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.

Another Steamboat Disaster.—The steamer Franklin, No 2, exploded her boilers yesterday on the river about 6 miles below this city on her way to Louisville. The explosion was tremendous—some 12 or 14 persons were instantly killed, and about 30 very badly scalded, some of whom are not expected to survive. Six of the passengers are missing. It is supposed they were blown overboard and drowned. The numbers of the killed and wounded have not been ascertained; the larger portion of them were emigrants.—It is not known to what cause this accident is to be attributed.

THE COSDEN MURDER.—In consequence of a declaration made by Blaise Skupinski, two Poles, it is said have been arrested in New York on the charge of having committed the murder of the Cosden family, in Maryland. It is rumored that Blaize made a statement to several of the authorities of Philadelphia on the 14th instant, in which he said that he and his brother lived in New York with the two persons charged with the murder. The accused, he says, were absent from home at the time, and, on their return, they admitted that they had committed the fell deed. The whole story, however, is doubtful.

DEAD BODY IDENTIFIED.—The examination at Chesapeake City, on Monday last, led to the identification of the body found dead in the bushes near that place, some two weeks since, and which proved to be that of Dennis Gaffery, one of the four Irishmen who were flogged a few days previous, by two citizens. An inquiry into the causes of his death, before Justice Nowland, resulted in holding to bail, in the sum of $2000 each, Capt. Perry W. Cooper, and Nathaniel A. Colmary, the two citizens aforesaid, who demanded an investigation.

TRIBUTE TO A DEPARTED REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—The citizens of Kent county in this State have taken steps towards placing a suitable memorial over the spot where rest the remains of Gen. Reed, who acted a conspicuous part in the revolution, and won the battle of Caulks Field in Kent, in the last war with Great Britain. Contributions are being left with the following gentlemen. D. Thos. Wilson, Gen. Chambers, John M. Comegys, and Daniel Collins.

ANOTHER WESTER MEETING IN BOSTON.—Another Webster meeting was held in Boston on Thursday evening. It was, it is said, largely attended and a number of addresses were made, and a resolution adopted to send circulars throughout the State to obtain signatures for a grand demonstration at Faneuil Hall. An address to the people of the United States has also been published, presenting Mr. Webster as a candidate for the Presidency, independent of party.

The sum of six thousand five hundred dollars has been subscribed in Boston, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Montreal.

ANOTHER SLANDER REFUTED.—The various slanders which the less scrupulous of the Democratic press have started against Gen. Scott, misrepresenting in the most barefaced manner both his actions and sentiments, have lately met with such constant and unequivocal refutations that if it were not for the facility our opponents have for the manufacture of such articles there might be some danger of exhausting the stock. The last refutation, which is contained in the letter of Senator WADE given below, we find in the Norfolk Courier and addressed to a gentleman of that city, puts an end to a slander which many of the Southern Democratic papers have had displayed in glaring capitals at the head of their columns for some time past. Will it now be withdrawn?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1852.

Wm. H. Granbery, Esq.—Sir: I have the honor to receive your note of the 16th inst., stating that at the head of a Democratic paper, published at Elizabeth City, N. C., called the "Democratic Pioneer," is the following:—"I would sooner cut off my right hand than lend it to the support of Slavery."—*Gen. Scott to Senator Wade.*

All I can say of the above is, (what I have frecquently said of it since it has been floating about in the papers,) that General Scott never made any such a declaration to me or in my hearing, nor did I ever say, or pretend that he ever did, and I believe it to have been fabricated with a view to prejudice the Southern people against the old General. And permit me to add, that the morbid sensitiveness of the Southern mind on this subject, renders it peculiarly liable to such impositions; and Northern demagogues knowing this, will not fail to take advantage of it. Very respectfully yours, B. F. WADE.

Wm. H. Granbery, Esq.

GARDNER AND GALPHIN CLAIMS.—When a public creditor, after he has spent years in the fruitful effort to obtain justice, at last succeeds in having his claim allowed, if it be a large one, he is sure to find himself stigmatized with fraud; for it appears to some persons to be incredible that an honest claim to a large amount can be held against Government. If the claimants for French Spoliations should at last succeed in obtaining an allowance of one-fourth the amount due to them, they may expect to have the fact proclaimed as a fraud, and themselves set down as robbers of the public treasury—at least they will be more fortunate than others, if they escape such denunciation.

Mr. Olds, of Ohio, having used the following language in a speech which he delivered in the House of Representatives, Mr. Campbell of the same State, spoke on the 12th inst., in vindication of Mr. Corwin; and we think completely refuted the charges which had been made by his colleague:

"Through the investigation of Congress their Galphinism has been exposed; and Crawford, loaded with the execrations of the American people, has received his passport to perpetual infamy. But Corwin still remains unwhipped of justice. True, sir, his catspaw and accomplice in the fraud is loaded with irons, and is branded by public sentiment as a perjurer and forger; but the master-moving spirit, the head and brains, in the fraud, through the negligence of this House, is still permitted to control the treasury of the United States. Though this House may not visit upon him retributive justice, yet the American people, remembering, in connexion with this fraud, 'his bloody hand and hospitable grave' sentiments, and the aid and comfort he gave our enemies in time of war, will sink him so deep in infamy 'that the hand of resurrection will never reach him'"

Mr. Campbell explodes the monstrous charge here made against Mr Corwin, by a simple statement of facts. It appears that Mr. Corwin was engaged as counsel of Dr. Gardiner, on contingent fees—that prior to his acceptance of his present situation of Secretary of the Treasury, he sold out all his interest in said claim—and is totally disinterested in the result of the investigation which is in progress. The case of Gardner is before a judicial tribunal, and justice requires that all denunciations of its injustice or fraudulent character should be withheld until after the investigation.—He is entitled to a fair trial; when, if he be found guilty, let him be punished—We confess that our own feelings are favorable to his claim; for we cannot believe it possible, that he could have obtained by fraud or forgery the mass of testimony which was required to establish his claim before the commissioners. Be this as it may, Mr. Corwin cannot be censured for the acts of Dr. Gardiner.

In reference to the Galphin claim, Mr. Campbell shows that it was passed during the administration of Mr. Polk; that one objection to it in the House would have defeated it; and that R. J. Walker, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, admitted on oath that he would have paid interest on the claim under the opinion of the Attorney General. Where, then, was the iniquity of paying this claim? Congress required the debt to be paid. The principal of it was paid by Mr. Walker, who left the interest for further consideration. The claim thus came under the cognizance of Gen. Taylor's administration—when the Secretary of the Treasury referred the case to the consideration of the Attorney General, who decided that interest should be paid. It seems that Mr. Crawford, a member of the cabinet, had been for a long time engaged in the prosecution of this claim on a contingent fee, but transferred the business to another attorney on entering the cabinet. The whole claim was recovered, and Mr. Crawford was paid for his services.—Where is the lawyer in the United States, we might say in the world, who would have rejected this compensation? There is not one; for it had been honestly earned. And yet, Mr. Crawford has been called all sorts of hard names for this transaction, notwithstanding he appealed to Congress to test his right before a judicial tribunal, and offered to place the amount on deposit dependent on the issue.—*Balt. Clipper.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 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.

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National Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. 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 " JOHN T. B. DORSEY.
4th " HENRY WINTER DAVIS.
5th " HENRY W. ARCHER.
6th " H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

SIX of the fine Cotswold Bucks belonging to Col. C. Carroll, will be offered at public sale at the Court House door, in Easton, on Tuesday next, the 31st inst.

THERE was an error about the expected Whig meeting at Centreville on Tuesday last. We understood Gen. Bowie to make such an announcement at Cambridge, and published it accordingly.

ANOTHER PLANK GONE.—The River and Harbor Bill has passed the Senate by a large majority. Where *is* the Democratic platform? How a Locofoco does stick to his principles, to be sure. Any Western votes wanting?

APPOINTMENT OF ELECTOR.—The Whig Convention for the Third Election District, met at Ellicotts Mills on Saturday last, and unanimously appointed JOHN T. B. DORSEY, Esq., of Howard county, Elector for that District, vice Dr. Watkins resigned. A resolution expressing the approval by the Convention of the nomination of Scott and Graham was also unanimously adopted.

"THE COTTON PLANT," is the title of a new paper lately established in Washington by C. G. Baylor, Esq., devoted to the commercial interests of the Southern States. It does not meddle with politics, but treats all questions independently of party, and discusses their bearing upon the interests of the South. It should be generally circulated in our State.—Terms $2,00 a year.

THE Locofocos are very indignant that Gen. Pierce's evasive letter does not settle his New Boston speech, notwithstanding the proof is positive against him. As his own life says he "*hates and deplores slavery*" as much as the most ultra abolitionists, we would care nothing about his "*loathing*" it were it not to vindicate the truth and substantiate the charge, but the Republic publishes a large number of affidavits from men of respectability in New Hampshire, fixing it upon him beyond the possibility of a doubt. We shall publish them next week.

HON. E. C. CABELL, of Florida, who has heretofore declined to support Gen. Scott for the Presidency, has upon sober, second thought, concluded to do so.

It is said, that before he left Washington, the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga., one of the signers of the famous Congressional card, expressed his determination to support General Scott. It is hard for a man to stand out against his party without some reason for so doing, as those gentlemen have probably discovered by this time. The "aid and comfort" Gen. Pierce will get from any of the recusant Whigs will be of little benefit to him in November next.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—Having been solicited to give my experience in regard to a preparation of Glauber Salts and Lime upon *Seed Wheat*, as described by Thos. R. Holyday, Esq., in your paper of the 14th inst., I would simply say that I have used the preparation upon my Seed Wheat for several years past, and while my neighbors upon adjoining lots have been more or less injured I have escaped, and I think I can confidently recommend all wheat growers to give it a trial. The expense is very trifling, and the process less troublesome than any I have ever heard of. Last year I seeded both the Blue Stem and old Red Wheat, and although there is this year an almost universal complaint of Smut I have none in my crop.

I have both Blue Stem and old Red which I would sell for seed.

SAM'L H. BENNY.

APPOINTMENT BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Wm. J. Jones, postmaster at Elkton, Cecil county, Md, vice Joseph Wallace, resigned.

THE objection most pertinaciously urged by the Democracy South, against Gen. Scott, is the support rendered him by Mr. Seward and his "woolly-head" followers. Gen. Scott has been proved beyond the possibility of a doubt to have been a firm and unwavering friend of the Compromise measures from their first introduction into Congress to the present time, and not even the Sewardites pretend to argue that he is not pledged to carry out those measures. No intimacy between Gen. Scott and Mr. Seward has even been proved to exist, and Mr. Seward's *support* is the only ground relied upon to sustain the charge. Mr. Seward was equally warm in his support of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor, and why his support of Gen. Scott should be more an objection to a candidate than heretofore, we cannot imagine. But if Mr. Seward's support is a valid objection to Gen. Scott, how stands Gen. Pierce? In addition to the fact that the Convention which nominated Gen. Pierce refused to endorse the Compromise, until after a nomination, for fear of producing a rupture with both the States' Rights' men and Free Soilers, and after the nomination did not take a responsible vote on the platform, facts which should bring contempt and defeat upon the Convention and its nominees; in addition to these facts, we find that Gen. Pierce is supported by Martin Van Buren, the Free Soil candidate for President in 1848, by John Van Buren, Senator Dix, B. F. Butler, David Wilmot, the N. Y. Evening Post, the entire Free Soil press of Ohio and Wisconsin, and thousands of others who supported Van Buren, and opposed Gen. Cass, in 1848, and who are the chief orators of the Northern Democracy. If Mr. Seward's support is an objection to Gen. Scott, is not the Van Buren party's support a ten fold objection to Gen. Pierce? Mr. Seward never opposed the regular nominee, the Van Burens have.—Would they have changed their party without a reason? We think not. The Free Soil and the State's Right's portion of the Democratic party both deny that the Compromise was ever endorsed by the Democratic National Convention—the Union men say it was—there is no record to prove which is right, as that Convention dared not put it to a fair vote. On the contrary, the Whig Convention did adopt the Compromise by a large majority and an open vote, and those opposed afterwards acquiesced in it. Horace Greely and a few others not in the Convention, persist in reading themselves out of the Whig party by opposing the platform, but for their support Gen. Scott is not responsible. He adopts the Whig platform, and pledges himself to carry out its principles, and Greely himself supports him as standing on that platform. Which party is entitled to the confidence of Union men?

Those who think Winfield Scott will be under the influence of Mr. Seward, are referred to Gen. Quitman's letter, who says that he would "be controlled by no man, not even the whole Whig party, against his own convictions of right." Gen. Quitman knows Gen. Scott well, and although a political opponent has not hesitated to endorse him as sound upon the slavery question. Coming from a State's Right's Democrat of the most ultra Southern School, and a supporter, though lukewarm, of Gen. Pierce, this is high praise, and should silence those who charge Gen. Scott with being unfriendly to the South, or under the influence of Mr. Seward, or any one else.

CONGRESS has been in session nine months and will adjourn on Tuesday next, yet nearly all the public business is unfinished. The following extract from the proceedings of Tuesday will show how a Locofoco House spends its time. We will leave our readers to decide whether Mr. Polk is a maniac, or a bar-room bully, simply remarking that when he says Gen. Pierce did not faint in Mexico, he gives the lie direct not only to that gentleman, but to every one who knows any thing about the matter. The difficulty between Mr. Polk and Mr. White has been amicably adjusted, as was announced in the House on Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Polk, the House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for light-houses, light-boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same and for other purposes.

Mr. Polk addressed the House an hour in opposition to Gen. Scott. In the course of his remarks he alluded to his colleague, (Mr. Cullum,) saying that when that gentleman intimated in a square in this city that Gen. Frank Pierce or his horse fainted, he lied.

Mr. Cullum.—I say that when my colleague insinuates that I have made a false misrepresentation, he is a liar.

The chairman called both gentlemen to order, and great excitement ensued.

Mr. Polk.—Let the gentleman send a friend to me and that will do.

Mr. P. then proceeded to show that Gen. Scott was no more fit for the presidency on account of his military qualifications than on the ground of his civil merits, in this connexion, charging an understanding between Gen. Scott and Gen. Santa Anna during the Mexican war.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, inquired of the gentleman if any facts could be produced to show that an understanding existed in the Mexican war between Gen. Scott and Gen. Santa Anna.

Mr. Polk replied in the affirmative. He understood that the gentleman was to be put forward to attack him, and he would receive him with open arms. He would say to the gentleman from Kentucky that his (Mr. P.'s) purpose was not to engage in personal conflict, but he had learned that he had been pitted to assail him. He would tell the gentleman that he understood the rules which governed honor in their part of the country, and when he asked he would answer him.

Mr. White.—The gentleman says that I have been pitted to assail him. I say it is false.

Mr. Polk.—That there may be no misapprehension, I tell the gentleman he is a liar.

Great excitement took place, and the chairman called the gentlemen to order. A motion was made that the committee rise, which was ruled out of order, Mr. Polk being entitled to the floor.

Mr. Polk then concluded his remarks, speaking in strong terms against the reputation of General Scott as a soldier.

All debate being here closed in committee, the committee rose for the purpose of allowing Mr. Cullum to make a personal explanation, when

Mr. Cullum spoke severely of the course of his colleague during the time he had held a seat in the House. He also in an impassioned strain defended the fame of Gen. Scott.

Owing to the farquent interruptions by a number of rowdies (whigs) who came down in the boat from Baltimore, by fighting and setting fire to the stable of Mrs. Eccleston, &c.—*Democrat.*

Who said they were *Whigs*, Mr. Democrat? Perhaps you did'nt hear them hurraing for Pierce and King, while *running* with the *Engine*,—or it may be that you were not present when some of the rowdies boasted of being *paid* by *Democrats* in *Baltimore* to break up the meeting—If the democracy are so ready to raise a charge of rioting and incendiarism against the whigs, why did they not put a stop to the *insults* offered by *Cambridge Democrats* after the boat had left, to the Hon. Thos. F. Bowie, during his speech at night. He came among us as a stranger, to address our citizens, and should have been met with proper courtesy, yet he was hooted at by *Democrats* during nearly the whole course of his remarks, nor did the matter end until the chief offender was taken from the ground by *whigs*. Why did not the Editor of the "Democrat," who charges the whigs with incendiarism, if he was present, volunteer to stop such outrageous proceedings.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

TERRIBLE SCENE AT TAMMANY HALL. On Friday night, or rather on yesterday morning, a scene of violence took place at Tammany Hall, that casts into the shade all the previous rowdyism of the last four years. The General Committee were not only overawed and dispersed by a gang of rowdies, who broke into the room at half past 2 o'clock in the morning, but some of the members barely escaped with their lives One gentleman, Mr. John Quinn, of the Nineteenth ward, was severely injured, and Mr. Daniel Sickles had to risk his life by throwing himself out of a window.—The rowdies were in the interest of the barnburner faction, and bore down the majority of the committee.—*N. Y. Herald of Sunday.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.

The Corwin Investigation Committee—Polk and Cullum Difficulty.—The committee appointed by the House to investigate Secretary Corwin's connection with the Gardiner's case organized to-day with Andrew Johnson, Tenn., as Chairman, and Chas. Chapman, of Conn., Secretary.—Mr. Webster was notified to hand over the papers in the case, and a letter was received from Mr. Corwin desiring an early hearing for himself in person. The Committee is three democrats and two whigs. They meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock to begin the investigation.

The difficulty between Messrs. Polk and Cullum will not be settled amicably; but they will not fight here.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 26.

Withdrawal of the Georgia Ticket.—The Savannah papers state that the Executive Committee of the Union party of Georgia, have published a circular, withdrawing the electoral ticket selected by the Convention. The same circular calls for the meeting of the Union Whigs and democrats, at Atlanta, on the 18th of September, to determine the course of the party.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 25.

Call for a Southern Rights Convention—Another Presidential Movement.—The Southern Rights Central Committee of Alabama, have called a State Convention for the 13th of September, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Pierce having failed to answer the queries propounded to him.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 17.

Safety of Captain Marcy.—The Picayune has received despatches, dated Memphis, August 16, containing advices from Fort Smith, August 3d, with the cheering news of the positive safety of Captain Marcy and his command. The whole party has arrived safe at Fort Arbuckle.

CAPT. CARL L. STRANDBERG, a well known hotel keeper at Chestertown, Md., died on the 19th inst., in the 77th year of his age, from the effects of a fall on the pavement in Baltimore city, last winter.

PROLIFIC.—Mr. Thomas Ashcom, living near Chestertown, lost a negro woman, by death, the other day, aged thirty-two years, who had been the mother of 24 children.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—MORE CHANGES.—The Cleveland Germania, a German paper heretofore a firm supporter of Pierce and King, has now come out for Scott.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.

GRAIN.—Sales of red Wheat at 1a$1,03, and white at 1,05a$1,10, for good to fair and very prime. Rye 65a68 cents. White Corn 61a63 cents, and yellow 65a67 cents per bush. Oats 30a34 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.

GRAIN.—White Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs, $1a$1,10; Red, $1a$1,02. Rye—Pennsylvania, 75 cents; Southern, 70a72 cents.—Corn, per 56 lbs.—Yellow 72a73 cents; White 70a71 cents. Oats 35a36 cents per bushel.

MARRIED,

In Easton, on Sunday last, by the Rev. J. Morgan, RICHARD WARNER to Mrs. SUSAN HENRY, all of this county.

In Chestertown, on Monday, the 2d inst., by Rev. C. F. Jones, RICHARD T. EARLE, Esq., to Miss ELIZABETH SPENCER—both of Queen Anne's.

In Chestertown, on Wednesday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Jones, Rev. WM. M. PAXTON, of Pittsburg, Pa., to HETTIE V. B., daughter of Col. Joseph Wickes.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday morning last, Mr. JOHN GOLT.

In this county on Sunday last, Mrs. MEGINNEY, wife of Mr. John Meginney.

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