European News by the Europa.

The Eastern Question Not Settled—Affairs in France, &c.

HALIFAX, Aug. 30.—We have received the following additional news brought by the Europa at this port:

England.—No change has occurred in Eastern affairs since the announcement that the Porte had accepted without modification the note prepared by the four powers, which had been already acceded to by the Czar. Every thing looks quiet in that quarter.

The long promised debate in Parliament on Eastern affairs had taken place, and was generally regarded as unsatisfactory. The funds opened the next day with a further depression, but subsequently revived.

Lord John Russell stated that negotiations with the United States respecting the Mosquito territory were still pending, but that he hoped it would reach a satisfactory termination before the next session of Parliament.

Parliament was to adjourn on the 20th inst.

A despatch from Jassy, dated the 3d instant, says that the Divan was convoked and the Hospodars solicited to remain.—The Czar gave them permission to go to Constantinople or to remain unmolested in the Provinces.

The Select Committee have published their report on the slave trade treaty. It is a very long and important document. Its substance is that Britain possessed, in 1850, twenty-four treaties with civilized powers to suppress the trade; of these, ten give Britain a right of search and mixed courts; twelve give the right of search and national tribunals; and two, the United States and France, refuse the right of search, but agree to maintain a squadron off the African coast.

Britain had also forty-two treaties with African chiefs and princes. Since the above date, she had terminated two more with civilized governments, and twenty-three with Africans—making an aggregate of eighty nine treaties to suppress the trade. The committee report that the trade would soon be extinguished, if the Cuban market was closed, and think that the present time is favorable for the joint effort of Britain, France and the United States, to stop it on the Cuba coast. Brazil is exhonerated from blame. Portugal is charged with conniving at the traffic on the Mozambique coast, and the committee say that history does not record a more decided breach of national honor than is established against Spain, and it is a matter of great surprise, while Spain is at this time indebted to England and France for their efforts to form a tri-partite Convention with the United States to protect Cuba from piratical attacks, that the government of Spain should not take warning from the fact that one of the reasons alleged by the U. States, for not joining that Convention, is the continuance of the slave trade in the island.

The report does not say what is to be done, but adds—From the abuse of the American flag trading to Havana, a more cordial co-operation on the part of the United States would materially assist the efforts to abolish the trade in that quarter.

France.—Proposals to grant 8,000,000 francs to pay the legacies of Napoleon I., will probably be carried. The government inclines to the purchase of the *Patrie* newspaper.—A convention had been signed between France and Naples, for the mutual recovery of deserting sailors. Trade in Paris was active owing to the visiters to the *fete* and to orders from Australia. Reliable accounts say that it will be necessary to import only one month's consumption, say ten million hectolitres of wheat.

The Frenchman arrested on a charge of offering to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, has been tried and acquitted.

A number of Ribbon men have been arrested in France.

Austria.—Redschid Pacha has notified Austria that any occupation of Servia by the Austrian troupe would be regarded as a declaration of war. In the meantime the Porte undertakes to preserve order in the Province.

Russia.—From St. Petersburg, 5th instant, it is announced that Menschikoff declared the Circassian coast, from Naara to Sukam Kale, in a state of blockade, to prevent the importation of arms from Smyrna.

It is stated the Circassians had taken by storm the Russian fort Chorpuk Kale.

Switzerland.—Letters state that Tescino having resolved not to make further concessions to Austria, the Federal Council will not take the initiative in renewing negotiations with the Austrian Government. The official Journal, Austria, of the 17th, contains a decree discontinuing the state of siege of Vienna and Prague. Austria has addressed a memorandum to all the European Governments showing that the recent affair at Smyrna is America's first step toward the realization of the Monroe doctrine. A telegraphic despatch from Trieste of the 13th announces a considerable decline in the prices of grain in that market.

Miscellaneous.—The Royal Agricultural Society's trial of reaping machines was terminated, in Berkshire, on the 17th. Five competed, viz: Bell's, McCormick's, Hussey's improved, McCormick's improved, and Crosskill's. Prizes were awarded to Crosskill's and Bell's.

William Richards, (colored,) boatswain of the American ship Squantum, has been transported for seven years for stabbing Robt. McRae, the mate, at Liverpool.

MONTREAL, Aug. 29.

The Montreal Riot.—The Vigilance Committee appointed by the citizens of Montreal to investigate the Gavazzi riot, on Saturday caused to be arrested Hon. Chas. Wilson, Mayor of the city, on the charge of murder, and he has been held to bail in the sum of $8000 to answer on the 14th of October. Three more of the rioters of the 9th of June have also been arrested, named Garrett Barry, Pierce C. Bronell and M. Moses, the latter the second Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department.

DROWNED.—A young man named Edward Sturgis was drowned on Friday 12th ult., at Sinepuxent Beach, on the Atlantic coast, about five miles from Berlin, Worcester county, Md. He belonged in Berlin, and had visited the Beach, with a number of friends, for the purpose of bathing. Having ventured out some distance from the shore, it is supposed he was attacked by a shark, as one of his legs was considerably mangled. His body washed ashore and was taken in charge by his friends.

BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP CHEROKEE.—The New York Commercial of Saturday has the following account of the burning of this vessel and cargo on Friday evening:

The steamship Cherokee, lying in the dock at the foot of Warren street, filled with a costly cargo of silks and other merchandize, thoroughly fitted out for her regular voyage to New Orleans, via Havana, and prepared to leave port at 2 o'clock this afternoon, was discovered to be on fire about 7½ o'clock last evening. The only persons on board at the time were two watchmen, named Charles Murphy and John Turner, and it seems that they promptly gave the alarm, but the flames spread with such fury amid the combustible materials in the hold of the vessel, that all possibility of saving her was in fact gone before the firemen arrived. The flames ran up the rigging fiercely, and the horizon was illuminated to a great distance by the blaze. Thousands of persons congregated on the piers, in West street, and on the roofs of buildings in all parts of the city from which a view of the terrible conflagration could be had.

Two steamers attached hawsers to the bows of the burning vessel, and attempted to draw her out into the stream, where she might be scuttled and sunk, but it being low tide, she was fast aground, and the hawsers parted without moving her apparently an inch. It was then determined to fill her hull with water, and for this purpose the hose of the various engines played through the side lights and open spaces of the decks, while holes were cut in her bows at the water line. By these expedients, and the rising of the tide, she was ultimately sunk, but the flames burned every part of the vessel down to the water's edge, except the smoke pipe and lower masts, which are still standing. It was not until 3 o'clock this morning that the fire was entirely extinguished.

The Cherokee was built in New York, in 1848, by Wm. H. Webb, for Samuel L. Mitchell's line of Savannah steamers, at a cost of about $200,000. Her dimensions were 210 feet length, 35 feet beam, and 17 feet hold, and she is registered 1250 tons burthen. After making several voyages to Savannah she was purchased by Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, who sold her in 1851 to Messrs. Law, Roberts & Co. Her value before the destructive fire was estimated at $175,000, and she was *not* insured.—The engines, boilers, and a portion of the hull will probably be raised, comparatively uninjured, and therefore she is not a total loss. The value of the cargo is roughly estimated at about $350,000. Some of the goods were insured, but as it is usual to defer taking out policies until the day of sailing, it is probable that a great portion of the cargo was uninsured.

AN IMPORTANT SCHEME TO COLONIZE LIBERIA.—A communication which appears in the New York Evening Post, signed Lewis H. Putnam, states that a plan has been formed for the settlement of thirty-one rural districts in the territory of the Republic of Liberia, by the thirty-one States of the American Union. It is proposed to settle three hundred families in each district, each family having a farm of its own, making, in all, an aggregate of nine thousand three hundred farms, and about forty-six thousand five hundred inhabitants. It is proposed that each State shall undertake the settlement of one of these districts, and for this purpose the Executive of such State shall appoint a board of commissioners to supply every family of emigrants with the means of earning its support in compliance with the principles embodied in the plan. The Legislature of Virginia has already appropriated $200,000 for colonization, and the several States of the Union are asked to co-operate in the great work. $25,000 remitted to the Government of Liberia will enable it to organize a board of commissioners to begin the work of supplying emigrants with farms, without any reference to the place of their nativity, but simply as citizens of the Republic. An experiment has already been made by the New York Colonization Society and the Liberia Agricultural Association to establish sixty farms on a plan similar to the above, and with perfect success.

A NEW IDEA IN GROWING ROOT CROPS.—The experience of Mr. Thompson, steward to the Duke of Beaufort, in relation to growing root crops, is as follows:

"From having noticed," said he, "that in every case where roots were grown in the usual manner, the outer row was much better than the others, I was induced to try several experiments which resulted in my adopting the system you saw last autumn, and I believe the same results would follow if tried with swedes or other roots."

The plan alluded to was to sow mangold wurtzel and carrots on every other row.—The result was one third more mangolds than on similar land entirely given to them. The writer of the article says that, seeing this statement, he had tried the experiment, and obtained a greater yield on the alternate than on the continuous rows, and also harvested eight tons of carrots per acre.

ELECTION CONTESTED.—Accounts of the actual state of the ballot for member of Congress, in the Memphis district of Tennessee, differ very materially; but, so far as we can perceive, there is an apparent majority of only two votes for Stanton, the Democratic candidate, over Yerger, the Whig nominee. It is now said by the Memphis Whig that it is the intention of Yerger to contest Stanton's right to the seat. It appears that two Whig votes were thrown out at one of the polls, which, had they been received, would have made the result a tie. An opinion is expressed, by the paper named, that the Governor will withhold the credentials from Stanton, and order a new election, but this may well be doubted.

THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore *Patriot* says;—"It is shrewdly whispered here, among the knowing political circles, that a blow is to be had in the course of a few days between the President and Col. Thomas Hart Benton, ostensibly on the subject of the appointment of a postmaster for St. Louis, but really to bring about another and most important schism in the Democratic party, which is greatly to enure to the benefit of "Old Bullion," who, rumor says, designs to run for the Presidency at the next heat, on his own hook, *nolens, volens*, and in spite of all conventions or king caucus nominations.

AMERICANS IN MEXICO.—The Mexican correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Acapulco, under date of August 7, says, while advocating the necessity of the occasional appearance of an American war steamer at that port:

"A short time since an American was ordered before the Alcalde, to show his letter of security, which had been sent for by the Consul, but had been delayed or miscarried. The Consul was called upon to certify under his seal that such was the case, which was done, and at the same time, deemed sufficient, the man was discharged, after sufficient time was allowed for its receipt. The next day the Alcalde thinking he had been too lenient, caused his arrest, and he was thrown into a dungeon till the fine of $20 was forthcoming. Allow me to quote one other case, and I doubt if its equal can be found in the known world, civilized or uncivilized. A gentleman connected with the Pacific Mail Company at this port, left some time since for San Francisco, having settled, as he supposed, a private affair to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned.—A day or two since the agent of the company was called upon to pay the demand supposed to have been settled, which he refused to do, it having no connection whatever with the company, and in less than one hour after, to the surprise and indignation of every body, orders were issued for the embargo of the company's coal, sufficient to cover the amount of the demands, as the embargo stated, but, in fact, ten times the amount of the claim. These coals, while I write, are being sold at public auction, in front of the court house, in the face of numberless protests.

THE RIO GRANDE FRONTIER.—The rumors of ill-feeling existing along the Rio Grande frontier are not confirmed by representations from well informed sources.—Mr. J. M. Conrad, editor of the Brownsville Flag, recently in New Orleans, states to the editors of the New Orleans Delta, that business is reviving along the whole frontier; that the best feeling exists among the Americans and Mexicans; that the Cavajal affair is nearly forgotten; that there is no talk of war on the frontier between Mexico and the United States and *no warlike preparations are being made by the former;*" and he adds:

In consequence of the immense quantities of the various productions of Mexico, which have, heretofore, been smuggled into the United States, from Mexico, such as cattle, horses, mules, hides, and various other articles, Mr. Stephen Powers, collector of customs, has placed a corps, called revenue rangers, consisting of 12 or 20 men, mounted, along the river, from the mouth to Laredo, for the purpose of preventing frauds upon the customs, and seizing smuggled property wherever found. The wisdom of this movement will be apparent when we take into consideration the fact that there are thousands of mules yearly brought from Mexico and driven to the interior for sale, one-tenth part of which never pay one cent of duty; and the import duty on a horse, or mule, is four dollars per head.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29.

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans.—The weather to-day is bad for the sick, and it is feared the reports for to-morrow will show an increase. The deaths for the twenty-four hours ending this morning were 185, of which the yellow fever mortality was 159; 4 more than yesterday's report. It is estimated that not more than 15,000 unacclimated persons remain in the city. The Howard Association have extended their aid to the sick in Jefferson City and Carrollton, where the fever is very bad. In Jefferson City and Carrollton, for the 24 hours ending this morning, there were 193 deaths, of which 164 were from yellow fever.

August 29, P. M.—The yellow fever is now rapidly on the decline. We are unable to get the full returns to-day, owing to some difficulty in getting the reports of the Catholic Cemetery, but the whole number of deaths by yellow fever in the last 24 hours will not exceed 120.

Aug. 30.—The total interments up to 6 o'clock this morning, were 130, including 125 from the fever.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 29.

Terrible Row at Niagara Falls.—A great excitement was occasioned here yesterday among the colored population by the arrest of a negro waiter, named Watson, at the Cataract House, who was charged with the murder of a man named Jones, committed at Savannah three years since.

The colored persons believing that it was a pretence to carry off a fugitive slave, mustered about three hundred strong, and succeeded in rescuing the prisoner. The officers being determined not to be thus defeated, called to their assistance about three hundred Irish railroad laborers, and a terrible conflict ensued, during which many were injured. The negroes were finally routed, and the prisoner recaptured. Watson was taken to Buffalo, and is now on his way to Baltimore in custody of the officers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

A duel was fought at 4 o'clock this afternoon, near Bladensburg, between Mr. Ridgway, editor, and Mr. Davis, of Lynchburg, Va. It appears that Mr. Ridgway was the challenger. He fired, and Mr. Davis reserved his fire. At this stage of the combat Mr. Ridgway's friends came forward and expressed themselves satisfied, to which Mr. Davis' friends assented, and the matter was amicably adjusted.

The difficulty, it appears, originated in consequence of the publication of a private letter to Mr. Davis by Mr. Ridgway in his paper. Upon this Mr. Davis posted Ridgway, and hence the hostile meeting.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.

Another Slave Case at Cincinnati.—Three slaves from Virginia on their way South with their owners having been landed at the wharf yesterday, were brought before Judge Flinn on a writ of Habeas Corpus and their liberation demanded under a statute of Ohio, which provides that all slaves brought into the State by their owners shall be free. After an exciting trial which lasted till near midnight the slaves were remanded to the custody of their owners.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.—Adeline Phelps, of Northfield, Mass., has been indicted for the murder of her father, last winter, by poison. She has been in jail for the last six months.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3, 1853.

☞ 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 our only authorized Agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, and Philadelphia.

FOR CONGRESS—1ST DISTRICT,

JOHN R. FRANKLIN,

OF WORCESTER.

COL. JAMES POLK, of Baltimore, has been appointed Consul to Bordeaux.

HON. JOHN H. DONE, State Senator from Somerset county, has been appointed Master of Transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in place of Lewis M. Cole, Esq., resigned. He was to have entered upon his duties yesterday.

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The executive committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Society will meet in Baltimore on the 7th of September, to make the preliminary arrangements for the State Cattle Show, which is to take place in October.

GEORGE N. SAUNDERS, editor of the Democratic Review, has been appointed Consul to London. He is the same who so gallantly abused Cass, Buchanan, Marcy, and other "old fogy" democrats, previous to the last Baltimore Convention. He has received his reward for getting them out of Pierce's way, but what does Marcy think of it? It cannot be very agreeable to him.

FROM the Annapolis Republican, we clip the following in regard to the Excursion from Easton and St. Michaels to that place, on the 22d ult. We doubt not our citizens would be pleased to visit the "Ancient city" again, but will not the Annapolitans reciprocate, and pay Easton a visit? We will guarantee them a hearty welcome:

The steamer *Osiris*, made an Excursion on Monday last from St. Michaels and Miles' River Ferry, to this city. The boat arrived here about 7 o'clock, P. M., and remained an hour. Our citizens were gratified to see the good people of Talbot wending their way quietly through our streets, visiting the public buildings, &c. Their demeanor was characterized by the utmost decorum and gentlemanly bearing,—a marked comment upon the conduct of other parties who have sometimes visited the ancient Metropolis! We do sincerely hope that the excursion will be repeated by our friends in the county of Talbot.

HARMONIOUS.—The democrats of New York are again quarreling bitterly. The Hunkers and Barnburners cannot agree at all. At the ward meetings in Buffalo on Saturday, for the election of delegates to the democratic State convention, great excitement prevailed between the friends of the administration and those who oppose Gen. Pierce's policy in making appointments. The contest was very severe and resulted in the entire rout of the administration party. In some wards the ballot boxes were broken to pieces and a general fight ensued. Gen. Pierce will probably find ere his four years expire, that giving offices to free soilers, secessionists, &c., is not the right way to "harmonize" the party. If the appointments had all been given to national democrats, no greater dissatisfaction could be felt than is now exhibited, and the Administration would have had the respect and admiration of the people, and the President a clear conscience. At present the prospects are that if a vote were to be taken, he would "go out" by as great a majority as he went in.

OUR Whig friends, especially, were no doubt surprised as well as pleased, a few weeks since, to find such "shining lights" of democracy as Secretaries Davis and Guthrie, while journeying with the President, and the Washington Union, advocating the good old Whig doctrine of internal improvements as applied to the Pacific Railroad. It was naturally supposed that as the President was in favor of the Road, it would be "put through" by the Administration in double quick time. But no—there is opposition to the scheme from distinguished men of the party, and the veritable "Young Hickory," now at the head of the Government, who was to be a second edition of General Jackson, dares not say a word in its favor. He, with his *iron nerves* and *indomitable will*, cannot take the responsibility of doing as he thinks right, while a portion of his party oppose the measure. If pressed, he would probably now denounce the measure, and wonder how any democrat could support it. What a plight for a President to be in—to put forth "feelers" in favor of a measure and then back out at the dictation of party leaders, is too bad. Our democratic friends should have more compassion upon the President of their choice and his two Secretaries, than to make them bite the dust in so humiliating a manner. The Whigs, at all events, have the satisfaction of knowing the principle of internal improvements has had the sanction of a large portion of the democratic party, let party dictation result as it may.

ENNGLAND AND CUBA.—The reply of Lord John Russell to Mr. Everett's able letter on the proposed tripartite treaty, has brought the question of the acquisition of Cuba again prominently before the public. Lord John intimates that if the U. States acquires Cuba, Great Britain and France will interfere, as they claim to be equally interested with the United States in Cuba remaining under the dominion of Spain.—It is not likely that this implied threat will influence the action of our Government at all, and certainly "Young America" will care very little what John Bull says or does in the premises. But it is probable that the indecent haste manifested, and improper means used by the Fillibusters to acquire Cuba, has brought the question to a crisis, so that the Island cannot be annexed without a war with Spain, and possibly with England and France. The conduct of the fillibusters, and the speeches of our Soules and Douglasses, have raised the pride of Spain, and that country will not probably part with Cuba on any condition whatever, other than as indemnity in case of war. The people of the United States are not, we think, willing that Cuba shall be acquired on any other than honorable terms, and are not prepared to fight for it except in case of interference from another nation, so that the Cubanites by their extremely improper haste have postponed the acquisition of that Island to an indefinite period.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—By an Act of Assembly, the taxpayers by making payment in the month of August of their State Taxes are entitled to a discount of 5 per cent on the amount of their taxes.

To enable the taxpayers to make payment within the time specified by law the Collector should have in hand the Tax Books at the earliest day in August.

So far from this being the case in Talbot, the Collector has not had the tax books in hand until the very last of the month; and no doubt many taxpayers have in consequence been prevented from making prompt payment of their taxes and thus reaping the benefit of the 5 per cent. discount. For when the taxpayers come to pay their State Taxes in the month of September the law only allows them 4 per cent. discount, and they will have lost 1 per cent. discount on their State Taxes.

It seems then that there has been gross if not culpable negligence somewhere, or the tax books would have been in the hands of the Collector at an earlier date. If this be the case whose is the fault? Is it the Collectors? the County Commissioners? or the Clerk to the County Commissioners?—If there has been neglect let the taxpayers have light on the subject, and let them know whose it has been. A TAXPAYER.

In reply to our correspondent's inquiries, we will state that the fault is not the Collectors—he was ready to receive the books some time since, but they were not ready for him. The Clerk to the Commissioners, we believe, prepared the books, and we presume he was not prevented by the Board from making them out at an earlier day. We agree with our correspondent, that the books should be in the Collector's hand early in August, so that all who desire may obtain the benefit of the five per cent. discount allowed on all State Taxes paid during that month. There is something wrong, evidently, and the evil should be corrected, and whoever is to blame receive the censures of the community.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

According to notice the delegates from the several counties composing the first congressional district of Maryland, met in convention, at Cambridge, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., for the purpose of nominating a whig candidate to represent the district in the next Congress of the United States.

The Convention was organized by electing John Brown, Esq., of Queen Anne's county, President, and William G. Nicholson, Esq., of Caroline county, Secretary.

Upon calling the roll the following delegates answered to their names:

Queen Anne's—Messrs. Pearce, Brown and Thompson. Talbot—Messrs. Skinner, Cox and Chamberlaine. Caroline—Messrs. Charles, Manlove and Nicholson.—Dorchester—Messrs. Hicks, Keene, Tall and Jacobs. Somerset—Messrs. Polk, Wainright, Hooper, Curtis and Dr. Williams.—Worcester—Messrs. Martin, Purnell, Henry and Quynn.

The Convention, on motion, proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Congress.—Dr. F. P. Phelps, of Dorchester, Hon. J. B. Kerr, of Talbot, and Hon. John R. Franklin, of Worcester, having been put in nomination. After several ballots John R. Franklin, Esq., of Worcester county was declared the nominee of the Convention.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of the Convention be signed by the officers and published in the Whig papers of the district. Convention adjourned.

JOHN BROWN, *President.*

WILLIAM G. NICHOLSON, *Sec'y.*

BADLY BURNED.—Yesterday morning, about half-past eight o'clock, Mrs. Newton, residing in Monument street, stepped out into the yard of her dwelling for a few moments, and whilst absent her little son set his clothes on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished he was very badly burned about his face and arms, and other parts of his body. The services of Dr. Tarr were called in requisition, who applied the usual remedies, and the little sufferer was rendered as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.—*Balt. Clipper.*

The Comet now visible in the evening twilight, about an hour after sunset, it is said will pass its perihelion on the 1st of September; up to which date it may be seen on every clear evening, following very close on the sun's path. After its perihelion passage, it will disappear to observers in northern latitudes, but in the southern hemisphere it will continue in sight through the month of September, rising before the sun.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

This body met at Temperance Temple, Baltimore, agreeably to announcement on Thursday morning.

At 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Coleman Yellott, Esq., who proposed Col. Samuel Hambleton, of Talbot county, as president *pro tem.*, who was unanimously accepted. Mr. G. W. P. Smith, of Worcester county, was appointed secretary.

On motion of Mr. C. Yellott, a committee of one from each county and the city was appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention.

The list of delegates was called, and vacancies filled by substitutes. The committee retired in the meantime, and on returning reported the following permanent officers for the convention:—

President—Samuel Hambleton, of Talbot county.

Vice Presidents—Dr. Jacob Baer, of Frederick county; Teagle Townsend, of Worcester county; William O. Welsh, of Baltimore city; Clinton Cook, of Queen Ann's.

Secretaries—Sidney C. Long, of Somerset county; Henry P. Brooks, of Baltimore city; Robt. Bennett, of Washington county; Thos. J. Graham, of Calvert county.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Col. Hambleton, on taking the chair briefly addressed the Convention, urging in eloquent terms the importance of united and zealous action, and its necessity for the preservation of the organization of the Whig party of the State. His remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

The President then proposed his readiness to receive any proposition. Mr. John T. B. Dorsey, of Howard county, presented a resolution that the convention proceed to nominate officers for all the State offices, which was seconded and adopted unanimously.

The convention took a recess till half-past twelve o'clock.

On motion of Mr. O. Dorsey, of Frederick county, the convention proceeded viva voce, to nominate a whig candidate for the office of Governor of Maryland.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination:—Thomas Swann, of Baltimore city; Col. Wm. J. Blackstone, of St. Mary's county; Richard I. Bowie, of Montgomery county; Thomas Yates Walsh, of Baltimore city; Charles B. Calvert, of Prince George's county; John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore city.

The convention, on motion proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor, with the following result:

1st ballot—Swann, 44; Bowie, 32; Calvert, 13; Blackistone, 6; Kennedy, 1.

Ninety-six votes being cast, 49 were necessary to a choice. No person had received a majority.

Previous to the ballot, Mr. Dorsey, of Howard county, withdrew the name of Mr. Walsh.

The second ballot was then had, with the following result:

2d ballot—Swann, 43; Bowie, 44; Calvert, 9.

No choice again being made, the convention proceeded to a third ballot, previous to which, Mr. Smith, of Worcester, nominated Gen. Thomas F. Bowie, of Prince George's county.

The name of Charles Calvert was withdrawn.

Third ballot—Swann, 39; R. I. Bowie, 46; Blackistone, 3; Thomas F. Bowie, 8.

No choice again.

The names of Wm. J. Blackistone and Gen. Thomas F. Bowie were withdrawn.

The 4th ballot resulted as follows:

Bowie, 58, Swann, 38.

The President declared Mr. Bowie the nominee of the convetion as the Whig candidate for Governor. The result was received with great applause.

At half-past 2 o'clock the convention took a recess till 4, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The convention again met, in accordance with the motion to adjourn, Col. Hambleton in the chair.—At four o'clock the convention was called to order.

Nominations being in order, Mr, James B. Ricaud, of Kent county, and Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, of Baltimore city, were named for Comptroller of the Treasury. The ballot resulted as follows:

Thomas 64, Ricaud 32. Dr. Thomas was declared the nominee.

The nominations for Lottery Commissioner were next in order.

Wm. H. Allen, of Dorchester county; James B. Ricaud, of Kent county, and Richard H. Bryan, of Cecil county, were severally put in nomination. The following was the result on the first ballot:

Ricaud, 73; Allen. 18; Bryan, 5.

Mr. Ricaud having received a majority of votes, was, on motion, declared the unanimous choice of the convention

Messrs. Thomas and Ricaud having been waited upon, respectively appeared and accepted the nomination in brief and appropriate addresses, which were received with much applause.

The Convention was addressed by J. M. S. Causin, Esq., of St. Mary's in an eloquent manner. The convention, after three cheers for the nominees, adjourned, *sine die.*

JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., a prominent Democratic politician in New York, has resigned the Presidency of the Democratic Union Club, assigning as a reason that it may be necessary for him to operate against the individuals who sway the National and (N. York) State Administrations. He thinks it necessary to do so for the preservation of the integrity of the Democratic party.

THE NORWALK TRAGEDY—*Acquittal of the Conductor.*—The trial of Charles H. Comstock, conductor of the train on the New Haven Railroad, precipitated into the river at Norwalk, was terminated on Monday, by a verdict of acquittal. There were three counts in the indictments against the prisoner, each charging him with manslaughter. The jury were out from Friday evening until noon on Monday.

CHILD MURDER.—A young negress has been arrested at Sharpsburg, Md., on the charge of mudering an infant child of Mr. Baer, which she was employed to nurse.—Its death was accomplished by administering a large dose of laudanum. The exciting cause of the murder was the fact that she had twins to nurse.

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