THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

The late warlike news from Cuba is thus summed up by the New York Express:

On the 5th instant, (some say it was the 4th,) some 800 or 1000 men, women and children, got together near Principe, hoisted the flag of Cuban independence, and shouted 'Viva la Independencia Cubana!" "Mueren los opresores Espanoles!" and occasionally displayed the American flag. The male portion of this assemblage, it is said, were fully "armed and equipped," and had come on the ground expecting and wishing a brush with the Government troops. They were not disappointed, for soon General Lemory appeared on the field, attacked the "insurgents," but was driven back with severe loss. But we have no authentic information as to the number killed or wounded, other than that which is embodied in the indefinite assertion that "Lemory lost an adjutant and several soldiers." It is said, also, that about one hundred of the general's cavalry deserted to the "people."

The "Revolutionists," at last accounts, were greatly elated with their success, and so far from resting satisfied with the victory they had gained were strongly entrenching themselves in the neighboring hills. One story has it that Lemory captured forty prisoners, who were immediately shot. Pronunciamentos had been profusely issued, both by Government and the insurgents, the one assuring the "loyal Cubanos" that the "disturbance was quelled," (thanks to God and liberty,) and the other calling upon the friends of Cuban freedom to come to the rescue.

The whole population of the interior and eastern districts of the Island are said to be heartily seconding the movement.—Puerto Principe is, next to Havana, the most important city in Cuba—and the fact that it has had the courage to strike the first blow, it is supposed, will go a great lengthto strengthen the probability that the "Revolt" will be successful, if other sections show as much spirit, and come as promptly up to the mark. Whether they will do so or not remains to be seen.

It is estimated that there are not more than 15,000 troops out of Havana, that can be used to subdue the insurrection, and even upon the adherence or fidelity of these, we are told, it would not be safe for General Concha to count. These troops are detached,—scattered all over the island, and cannot be concentrated without difficulty. All these accounts, however, be it remembered, come to us through presses that deeply sympathise with the fillibusters, and as such, should be received carefully. The other side of the story may put a different complexion upon the affair.

The Sun's correspondent states that Joaquin Aguero y Sanchez has been arrested as connected with the "rising." The despatch of the Commandante says in one of the guerilla parties were recognised Don Waldo and Don Juan Arteaga, recently arrived from the United States. Connected with these movements there is an order in the Havana papers issued by the Captain General on the 24th July, that all the gates of the city should be closed at 10 o'clock in the evening, and a trust-worthy person appointed to take cognizance of all individuals passing the gate, a lamp of sufficient size for that purpose being placed so as to light up the open space before the gate, in order that no strangers or suspicious individuals might pass or conceal themselves in that neighborhood.—*American.*

Arrival of the Steamship Isabel.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Confirmation of the Rumored Outbreak—Battle between the Government Troops and Patriots—Victory of the Patriots—Three Hundred Government Troops Killed in One Battle—Outbreaks in Mantanzas and Santiago—Spanish Officers Imprisoned—Arrival of American Sympathisers—An American Garroted Excitement in New Orleans, &c.

The following despatch was received by way of New Orleans and the West, the Southern line being down:

SAVANNAH, July 25.—The Isabel has arrived from Havana, and brings intelligence that the patriots and troops had had several engagements, in one of which the latter were defeated, with the loss of three hundred men. The troops were deserting to the patriots. The Governor of Mantanzas has written to the Captain General that the citizens of that place are raising troops to assist the government.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—The steamship Falcon has arrived at this port from Havana. She brings the California mails, and later accounts from Havana.

Private advices state that a revolution had broken out in Mantanzas and in Santiago de Cuba.

Large bands of the insurgents were in the mountains, and it was supposed the insurrection would spread rapidly.

A fight between a portion of the insurgents and a corps of government lancers resulted in the defeat of the lancers, and they afterwards joined the enemy.

The government was beginning to manifest considerable alarm.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25, P. M.

Second Despatch.—A private letter has been received here from a highly influential American merchant in Havana, stating that the Spanish Government is endeavoring to smother the particulars of the recent outbreak at Puerto Principe, in order to prevent creating a sensation in the United States.

The insurrectionary movement is represented as being quite formidable. Americans have been for sometime past drilling the insurgents.

It is said that a ship from New York, with arms and ammunition for the insurgents, had succeeded in landing her cargo. Several others are daily expected to arrive.

The Government has spies out in all directions.

Two Spanish officers of high rank had been imprisoned on suspicion of favoring the insurgents.

It is reported that an American had been garrotted on suspicion of being concerned in the insurrectionary movement.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.

Third Despatch.—We learn, from a person who escaped from Cuba, that the report of the uprising at Puerto Principe is correct. The movement was premature and failed, principally for want of arms.—Much disaffection prevails in the mountainous parts of the island. A great blow for liberty, it is thought, will be struck in November.

The accounts from Havana, respecting the revolution at Puerto Principe, have created the liveliest enthusiasm among the friends of Cuban independence in this city. There was a large mass meeting and torch-light procession last night, in celebration of the event.

CHARLESTON, July 25.

Fourth Despatch.—The steamer Isabel being short of coal, put in at Savannah. The Gordon brought up the mail.

Col. Conti's regiment at Principe with nine officers and thirty men had been taken prisoners by the patriots.

The passengers say that the accounts are exaggerated, and that the Government is prepared for every emergency. Effectual means have been taken to prevent invasion. No alarm is felt.

POLITICAL COMBINATIONS.—The movements of certain politicians, north of this, to connect the Whigs, as a party, with agitating factionists, are becoming so apparent and so impudent that frequent allusions to the subject, and some very pointed ones, in Whig Journals, to the West and South, are appearing very opportunely, and in time, we hope, to prevent misunderstanding and mischief.

The use which has been made of the slavery agitation, by those who have designedly kept it up to subserve their own purposes, has brought the public mind of the South and West into a state of fixed determination that the prominence which the factionists have forced this question into, that prominence it shall hold, all other considerations being subordinate until the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and so wantonly assailed, shall be confirmed anew by a special vindication The St. Louis Intelligencer, among other remarks on this subject, has the following:

No system of party tactics, no dragooning by party leaders, can ever force the Whigs of the South and West to consent to any coalition, secret or open, express or implied, with northern abolitionists or southern nullifiers. That certain scheming politicians at the North are seeking to drive the party into this fatal position, we think, admits of no doubt. But we warn these gentlemen that they are trying a dangerous and fruitless experiment. No national convention, however organized, can entrap or seduce the whigs of the South and West into the support of any candidate who is not fully and thoroughly committed to the support and defence of the Compromise measures, not only because they are clothed with the authority of law, but because they are in themselves just, and no more than just, to the South. If the northern Whigs attempt to force upon us a candidate with Free-soil tendancies, the inevitable result will be, that the Whigs of the South and West will nominate a candidate of their own, who is known to be sound on the subject, and will adhere to him thro' evil and through good report, preferring an honorable defeat to an inglorious victory.

THE U. S. Mail steamer Franklin, for Southampton and Havre, sailed from New York on Saturday. She took out eighty passengers and $960,000 in specie. The U S. mail steamer Cherokee also sailed on the same afternoon for Havana and Chagres, with the California mails and about 100 passengers.

The Norfolk Herald states that the Naval Court of Inquiry in the case of Lieut. Rhodes, which recently convened at the Navy Yard at Washington, has concluded its examination, and that the verdict of the Court is against the promotion of Lieut. Rhodes.

The New Orleans Picayune states that the First District Court of that city having fixed the bail of Dr. Hunt at $10,000, that gentleman immediately gave himself up. He at once gave the necessary security to answer the charge of killing Mr. Frost in a duel.—*Balt American.*

MURDER IN LOUDON COUNTY.—By a letter from "Pleasant Retreat," Loudon county, we are informed of a quarrel, which took place on Thursday week, between Mr. Lee Thompson and a Mr. Clarke, a school teacher in the neighborhood of Leesburg, which resulted in the death of Thompson. The quarrel, as we are informed, was brought about by Clarke's having punished Thompson's children while under his charge and in his school, to which Thompson took exception and abused Clarke.—Clarke, in company with a friend, went to Thompson's house in the afternoon, and demanded the retraction of some offensive language which Thompson had used to him in the morning, which Thompson refused to make, when Clarke drew a revolver and fired upon him, the ball entering his left side, causing his death. Clarke was arrested, and is now in jail at Leesburg. Thompson leaves a wife and six children.—*Alex. Gazette.*

TORONTO, July 25.

Riot—Military Called out, &c.—Last night a meeting was held by the anti-clergy reserve party, and a mob, urged on by the High Church party, attacked them, but were repulsed. A conflict ensued, and it was found necessary to read the riot act and call out the military, who quelled the disorder without loss of life. Many windows were broken, and the mayor was severely injured by a blow from a stone.

AN Indian Saddle and Hunter's Belt most beautifully worked by Chippewa women, were sent recently to the World's Fair, at London, and are now on exhibition there in the American department.

A colored man died in Danville, Va., on the 4th ultimo, whose age as nearly as it could be ascertained, must have been 107 years.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 2, 1851.

☞ WM. THOMSON & Co., S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, are our authorized Agents 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, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

AN Apprentice wanted to learn the printing business. An honest, industrious and intelligent boy, 14 or 15 years of age, can hear of a good situation by applying immediately at this office. apr 5

Adjourned Whig Meeting.

Attention Whigs of Talbot.

BY order of the Whig meeting assembled in Easton on Tuesday last, 22d, the undersigned as chairman of the Whig Central Committee for Talbot County, gives notice that the meeting stands adjourned to

TUESDAY, 12th of August,

at the Court House in Easton, at 2 o'clock P. M. This notice is given by special order with directions to request a full attendance as business of great importance to the party will be brought before the meeting.

SAM. HAMBLETON,
jul 26—tm *Chairman.*

WE publish the card of Mr. William Hayward with great pleasure, as we shall do for so estimable, and respectable a gentleman, as he is, be he of what party he may, at all times.—The wrath of our neighbours seems very great at this explosion in their own Camp. Well with that we have nothing to do and but little to say. We should think such men, avowing their adhesion to democratic principles, and differing only as to the best means of carrying out and successfully asserting these principles—themselves opposed to party caucuses or Conventions whilst others of their party are violently in favor of them, might receive a little more charity at the hands of their friends.—But as we said, gentlemen, it is your own quarrel, settle it among yourselves. We have only to say that the whig party is greatly agitated and dvided just now on this question of convention, and if we were to read out all who oppose caucuses, we should thin the ranks. As to the charge of collusion, ect. with whigs, we suppose the gentlemen will answer or can answer for themselves. The language applied is not the most choice—"cowardly attempting to divide the Democratic party."—Why if they acknowledged the sin, we believe it is no criminal offence even under the new Constitution for whigs to attempt to divide or impair that great party. The offence exists only in the mind or fancies of our neighbours.

The charge of our publishing a wilful falsehood, a malicious one too, does not trouble us much. We were told the "Star" had refused to publish the lettter of Mr. Hayward and we so stated most honestly and most ignorantly of any other state of facts. The "Star" has put forth its statement of facts in relation—if they are satisfied and the public are, we are content.

MESSRS GRAHAM & JOHNSON:—Please insert the following card in the next Gazette and oblige yours. WM. HAYWARD.

The Star of Tuesday last, commences a labored editorial, by stating that my letter to the Democratic Central Committee was not refused publication in that paper; and that Mr. Clark and Mr. Hayward both know the facts to be as they state them. The account which the Editor's give of the affair contains a most unprovoked and unjustifiable attack upon me.—My knowledge of the matter is simply this:—I wrote a letter to the Democratic Central Committee expressing my views against the propriety of caucus nominations for local offices at this time—that letter is before the public, and will be judged of by them. As to the manner in which it got there, any statement that Mr. Clark makes (and I understand he is to make one) may be implicitly relied on. The opinions of the Editors of the Star upon the *composition*, is a matter of so little importance, that I will only ask them, if as Editors of a Journal, professing to advocate Democratic principles, they dissent from any of the sentiments expressed in that *composition*; and that its *beauties* may be seen again, challenge them to publish the letter now in possession of the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee.—The charge that it was produced in part by "whig trickery" must be proven or its authors stand convicted of *slander*. Though differing from the Whig party in principle, 'tis an honest difference of opinion; which I concede and respect in any man or body of men. My social relations have not, and will not be disturbed by it; and I am proud to say they are of the most intimate and friendly character with many members of that party. All *Gentlemen* understand and appreciate such a course. With the Editors of the Star I cannot and will not have a *paper* controversy. And 'tis only my respect for the public that has drawn forth this communication. Respectfully yours,

WM. HAYWARD.

OUTRAGEOUS AND COWARDLY ASSAULT.—On Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock, a most outrageous and cowardly assault was made by an individual upon Mr. Edward M. Wise, messenger in the Government House at Annapolis. He had just arrived from Annapolis in the Hugh Jenkins, and whilst conversing with a gentleman named Goldsborough, the fellow stepped up quickly, and exclaiming, with an oath, "I owe you some too," gave Mr. Wise a very severe blow over the left eye, cutting the flesh, and knocking him down. He then jumped into a hack and was about being driven off, when officer Walstrom, who is generally on the alert, seized and took him before Justice Disney, when he was released on security for his appearance for a further examination. He gave his name as Wm. Goodwin.—*Balt. Clipper.*

WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The delegates from Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, composing the sixth Congressional District, assembled in Convention, at Barren Creek Springs, on Wednesday July 30th, 1851, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Congress. The Convention was organized by the selection of Howes Goldsborough Esq of Talbot, as President, and T. W. P. Rider Esq, of Somerset as Secretary.

On calling the roll, the following delegates appeared:

From Talbot—Howes Goldsborough, Dr. E. M. Hardcastle, and Jas L. Wrightson, Esq. (who were permitted to cast the vote of Mr. Clark, absent delegate.)

From Dorchester—Wm. H. Allen, Geo. Winthrop, S. R. Dunnock, James M. Frazier; substitute for Ira M. Corkran, and Hugh Muir, Esqs.

From Somerset—John W. Crisfield, Tubman W Sudler, John S. Crockett, T. W. P. Rider and Ware Wainright, Esqs.

From Worcester—James M. Fooks, Thomas W. Harris, Thomas Timmons, Robert J Henry and Levin H. Townsend Esqs.

Mr. Crisfield moved that the Counties have the same number of votes in the Convention, which they are severally entitled to in the two Houses of the General Assembly under the new Constitution.

Mr. Timmons moved as a substitute that the representation in the Convention be the same as in former Conventions held for like nominations. The substitute was adopted. Ayes 12, noes 7.

Mr. Winthrop moved a reconsideration of the last vote; but the Convention refused to reconsider. Ayes 8, noes 11.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the Convention took a recess for dinner.

On reassembling, Mr. Timmons moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Convention proceed to select by ballot a Candidate for Congress.

Mr. Crisfield moved to amend by striking out "by ballot" and inserting "*viva voce*" which amendment was carried, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Crisfield offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That every member nominating candidates to the Convention shall pledge himself to sustain such nomination as may be made by this body; and no votes cast for any person not so pledged shall be counted; and the person having a majority of the whole Convention shall be considered as the candidate of the Whig party for Congress in this district.

Thereupon, Mr. Wrightson nominated Allen M. Goldsborough, Esq., of Talbot

Mr. Winthrop noimated Daniel M. Henry Esq. of Dorchester.

Mr. Timmons nominated Levin L. Dirickson and John R. Franklin, Esqs., of Worcester.

Mr. Crisfield nominated Wm. S. Waters, Esq., of Somerset.

Ballotings.

	Goldsborough,	Henry,	Waters,	Dirikson,	Franklin,
1	4	5	5	5	0
2	3	5	5	5	0
3	4	5	5	3	0
4	withdrawn.	5	5	6	1
5		5	5	8	1
6		5	5	1	8
7		5	5	6	3
8		5	5	0	9
9		5	5	6	3
10		10	0	1	8

Daniel M Henry Esq, having received, on the 10th ballot ten votes, and the same being a majority of all the votes cast, it was on motion of Mr. Lemmons, unanimously

Resolved, That Daniel M. Henry be and he hereby is nominated and recommended as the Whig Candidate for Congress to the voters of the District.

On motion of Mr. Crisfield the President was requested to inform Mr. Henry of his nomination and request his acceptance.

On motion resolved that the proceedings, of the Convention be signed by the President and Secretary and published in the papers in the District.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Pres't
T. W. P. RIDER, Sec'y.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—The Whigs of this county met in convention, in this town, on Monday last, and after a number of balloting's succeeded in nominating the following ticket.

For Register of Wills, Capt. Shadrach Mitchell.

For Clerk of the county Court, F. J. Henry, Esq.

For States Attorney, Hon. Brice J. Goldsborough.

For the Legislature, Capt. Wm. Frazier, Ruben Tall and Thomas I. Dale, Esqr's.

For the Orphan's Court, Capt. T. H. Hicks, James Thompson, Esqrs., and Dr. Z H. Rosse.

For Sheriff, James E. Douglass Esq.

For County Commissioners, Wm. K. Traverse, James Hermsley, James Higgins, John Wills, John Muir, Fielder Jones and James Cooper, Esqr's.—*Camb. Dem.*

FLAX COTTON.—A patent has been taken out at Washington for the preparation of this material in this country from flax—some gentlemen having purchased the invention from the Chevalier Claussen. It is stated that this new material can be mixed with either cotton or wool, and made up into fabrics by the machinery now in use for woollen and cotton manufactures. Flax woollen goods, it is estimated, can be produced of about equal quality with wollen at less cost; and flax cotton fabrics at about the same price as cotton goods.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

Indictments Found.—The Grand Jury have now found true bills against J. Carlos Gadiner for false swearing, and against J. Hamilton Mears for frauds upon Government.

Our New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1851.

EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:

Although the reports from Cuba are somewhat contradictory, every New Yorker believes, that a revolution has actually been attempted; and that, if the present Authorities of Cuba are unable to subdue the Insurrectionists, during the succeeding three months, the Spanish power, in that Island, will have become virtually extinct.

This surmise is strengthened by the fact that there are hundreds of strong, wild spirits, in this country, who are continually on the *qui vive*, for any political outbreak which may present a profitable field for enterprise and excitement. It is estimated that of the thousands of military adventurers, who recently composed portions of the revolutionary armies of Europe, and who have since immigrated to our shores, there are, at least, three thousand men, in this city only, who, for the all powerful talisman of gold, for the hope of plunder, or for the mere love of adventure, could be assembled together, within three days, to fight for the Cubans, or for any one, or for anything, that promised to *pay well.*

The Cuban Revolution has been anxiously awaited, for several months, by this class of men, who I think will speedily manage to get on the Island, if the next advices bring news of the failure of the Government to quell the insurrection.

New York is becoming comparatively dull and desolate. Fashion, and the hot weather of the past ten days have driven from the city everybody who could command his leisure and the necessary amount of "tin." Every car and boat and stage has been crammed with the emancipated sufferers. Broadway, where by a glance one can see how the population stands; is deserted and lonely. The morning and evening tide of laborers ebbs and flows as usual, but the silks and satins, the lace and muslins, the dandies, the dashing "turn-outs," with liveried outriders, and all the pomp and glitter of Uppertendom have faded from the picture, and leaves us to feel how much this great street is indebted to them, for its interest.

There is a vast deal of humbug in this pleasure hunting in the country. "I have been through the mill, and know where the grist is ground," and I say there humbug in it. If the people who annually run off to the country would stay at home, and expend their money in cleansing and beautifying the city, and thus make it what it ought to be, it would be far better for them, their children, and the thousands who can't afford to travel during the hot weather.

Mr. Brady, Postmaster of this city, informed me this morning, that, during the quarter ending June 30th., 562,095 letters, and 250,894 newspapers were brought to the New York Post Office, by Mail Steamships and private ships; and that 531,030 letters, and 414,523 papers were sent aff, by similar conveyances.

To the above amount of letters, add the daily average of inland domestic correspondence, and it will give about 6,098,125 letters, that have passed through this office during the last quarter.

The number of letters advertised, for the quarter, is 46,114; about one-fourth of which have been delivered to the proper owners, and the remaining three fourths sent to the Dead-letter Office at Washington.

The number of dead letters received at this office, from the Dead-letter Office at Washington, for the same quarter, and containg property of value, consisting of moneys in various sums, bills of exchange, &c., for amounts ranging from $5, to $20,000, is 1,296. Of these, 830 were delivered to the proper parties, and the remaining 466, having been unclaimed, were returned to the Dead-letter Office.

From these statistics, it will be seen that the office of Postmaster of New York is by no means a sinecure. Very few persons have any idea of the immense labor performed in dispatching, receiving, and assorting such an immense quantity of letters and newspapers. The probability is, that the labor will be, at least, *doubled*, during the present quarter, as far as letters are concerned; in consequence of the reduction of the postal rates, under the new law.

The *prestige* given to the N. Y. & Erie Railroad, from the fact of its recent ceremonious opening by the President and a party of other "distinguished individuals," appears to have occasioned a considerable amount of traffic upon that line; as, I was told, last evening, by one of the Directors, that, during the last week, 1,200 horses, 9,000 hogs, (exclusive of human ones) and 3,00 sheep, were carried from Dunkirk, eastward.

There is an old story in "Joe Miller," of a cobbler, who declared *that there was nothing like leather;* and although I cannot agree with him, I must confess that the extent of the "leather and prunella" business, as exhibited in the following statement of the manufacture of Boots and Shoes in this city, *per week*, fairly astonished me; as I had supposed, that our "down East" friends had almost a monopoly of the *understanding* manufacture.

Number of Boots and Shoes manufactured weekly:

Ladies'	59,000
Children's	33,000
Men's	17,500
Total,	109,500
Number of Artizans employed,—	
Men,	13,500
Women,	10,600
Total,	24,100
Amount of Weekly wages,	$117,600
Average wages of Men	$6 to $10
" " " Women	$2,50 to $3,50
Number of Workshops and Stores	1,600
" " Retail Stores,	2,172
" " Wholesale Stores,	74
Total,	3,846
Value of Weekly Manufactures,	$152,000
Capital employed,	$3,000,000

The total receipts at the Custom House at this port, for the year ending June 30th., 1851, were $31,756,199.—If Uncle Sam makes out as well in his other business transactions, as he has made out, here, this last year, he will soon be pretty comfortably off, if he "lays up" any thing, as other prudent old gentlemen do.

Yours truly, YORK.

NAVAL.—The United States sloop of war Vincennes, Commander W. L. Hudson, was at Acapulco, June 16th, to sail next day for San Francisco. She had thirty-one on her sick list, with Panama fever, but no serious cases. All the ward room officers had had an attack. The fever was of a mild type, yielding readily to appropriate treatment. The Vincennes had been absent from the U. States eighteen months, during which she sailed thirty four thousand miles, and had not lost a man by sickness.

The Norfolk Beacon states that the officers and crew of the U. States brig Dolphin, Lieut. T. J. Page, during her late cruise made up a purse of one hundred and fourteen dollars for the Washington monument.

ARREST OF GEORGE KONIG.—In the Sun, of Saturday, mention was made of the frightful affray on the "causeway," and the shooting of three persons by the notorious George Konig. He affected his escape at the time, but the police as well as the night watch, were on the alert during the whole night to secure his capture.—Capt. James, of the Eastern district watch, on Friday night put an increased force in the locality of the "causeway," to repress disturbance and to look out for Konig, if he should return. The impression was that he was entirely unprepared for flight, at the time he left his house, and that he would during the night return and make preparations for leaving the city, between the hours that the watch went off duty and the police went on. The thing was so arranged, however, that the watch did not leave until the police were on the spot. During the night a fight was kicked up in the street, and a pistol was fired, it is believed, with the intention of attracting the attention of the watch from their special duty, but this failed. A little after two o'clock one of the watch saw a man sneaking along through the lots back of Konig's house, and he started to see who it was.—The man ran and jumped upon a fence, which gave way with him, and he was thrown down, losing his hat. The watchman could not see where he went, but captured the hat, which proved to belong to the object of their search. Convinced that he was somewhere in the vicinity, a double vigilance was exercised until the morning, when officers J. Barnes and Williamson made their appearance. The state of things was disclosed to them, and they commenced a search of the houses. At last they entred that of William Wadtow, two doors from Konig's residence, and there they found him hid away in a cupboard. He seemed disposed to offer resistance, but the officers were prepared for him, and he yielded quietly. The Warrant upon which he was arrested was for committing an assault upon Robert McCall. He was taken before justice King, who committed him to jail in default of security for his appearance at court.

While in the office of the Justice a further charge was made against him, of shooting at, with intent to kill officers J. Barnes, Wm. Welch, John Coleman, Wm. Cooper and Wm. Howard. Upon this charge the justice committed him for a further examination. We understand that the wound of Welch is a very severe one, and that he is by no means out of danger. It is a source of gratification that the desperadoe has so soon been arrested, and that there is a probability of his being put out of the way of doing harm for some time to come.

THE COSDEN MURDERERS—*Place of Execution*—A letter from Chestertown to the Centreville Times says:

I am now able to inform you where the execution will take place. The Sheriff has obtained a lot of ground about a mile from town on the Worton Road, just beyond Dr. Whaland's Mill, and the execution will take place at 10½ o'clock, A. M. There is still no change in the prisoners for the better, and my own impression is that they will remain so till the last. I have learned that they have had a conversation with their counsel, and have asked the question whether their punishment cannot be commuted to imprisonment for life.—Their counsel candidly answered that there was no hope for them. They still persist in their innocence.

We learn from a gentleman, who was in Chestertown, on Monday, and saw the criminals in prison, that Shelton exhibits the most callous indifference, and utter recklessness, in view of his awful doom, that was ever exhibited by any one similarly situated. He appears to be one of the most abandoned wretches. Murphy, on the contrary, professes to be resigned to his fate, but still clings to his assertion of his entire innocence. Taylor, however, appears disposed to make a clean breast of it, and it is expected he will make a full confession previous to his execution.—*Clipper.*

DARING OUTRAGE.—Dr. Grove, editor of the Clearspring Sentinel, was brutally assaulted, and seriously injured, a few days ago, by a man named Jno. Sharpless, because the Doctor had, by virtue of his office as a magistrate, fined him $100 for keeping a gambling house, and afterwards published the fact. Fine him $100 more, and by way of variety, add on a few months imprisonment. That's the way to put down the "higher law" notions of certain individuals.—*Clipper.*

TERRIFIC STORM AND DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.—We were visited on Saturday evening with a most terrific thunder gust, accompanied by a tremendous rain. It commenced by a severe blow from the north west, about 7 o'clock, accompanied by a deluge of rain, and a large quantity of hail, some of which was half as large as a hen's egg. The lightning was most vivid, and thunder peals deafening at times. Considerable damage was done by the hail in the country, as well as by the wind in the city and country both.

Among the effects of the storm, we hear that in Light street, near Lee, a portion of the iron roofing of four warehouses, owned by Mr. Trimble, was blown off by the violence of the wind. The warehouses were occupied by Mr. Byas, Anthony Wallace, Augustus Tall, S. Sisselberger, and Ready & Kinney, sail makers. Considerable damage was sustained by the inmates, from the drenching which the goods received from the rain.

In many parts of the city trees were blown down or stripped of their limbs.—A portion of the walls of the burnt warehouses in Charles street was prostrated.—About 8 o'clock, the barn of Mr. John Herns, on the Annapolis road, about 2½ or 3 miles from the city, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed, together with his whole crop of grain, and several stacks of wheat in the yard. The loss is about $3,000. It created a great light, and general alarm among our firemen.

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