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ful, it would be money well laid out, though the lime were worth nothing as an improver of the soil, which is not the case as, to say the least of it, we hold it to be fully as good as any other kind. *Ed. Am. Far.*



CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, February 17, 1849.

THE CASE OF HYER.—Thomas *Hyer* was on Monday last, again brought before Judge Parsons, at Philadelphia. *His* counsel objected to his being surrendered to the authorities of Maryland, on the ground of informality in the warrant for his delivery issued by Gov. Johnston.—The warrant, he contends, does not set forth the exact offence charged. Mr Reed, for the State, ably contended that the warrant was correctly drawn, and that *Hyer* should be surrendered. Judge Parsons postponed his decision until Wednesday, and *Hyer* was sent back to prison to await the issue.

Correspondence of the Kent News.

From Washington.

FEBRUARY 6, 1849.

The Intelligence of the election of Mr. Clay to the U S. Senate in place of Mr. Metcalfe, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next, has caused quite a sensation, Mr. Clay pledges himself to support Gen. Taylor's Administration. We therefore now have a whole team in the new administration; and there is no danger of its not pulling well.

It appears that the public printing has of late become a matter of no ordinary interest. Mr. Pearce our Senator, and Mr. Cameron, of Pa., quite an animated discussion upon the subject in the S nate last Friday. Mr Pearce asserted many things with reference to the miserable end dishonest manner in which the public printing had been by Wendell & Co., which I know, as a practical printer, I know to be correct to the fullest extent. Mr. Cameron, in one ineffectual effort to defend his Locofoco friends, the contractors alluded to resorted to some unbecoming insinuations towards Mr. Pearce which the latter made him take back and get out of it the best he could: and that was not very ably done.—Mr. Pearce is never guilty of a discourtesy in the Senate, and will not suffer it towards him by any one. Here the matter dropped

Cheap Postage is the order of the day in the Senate now. Mr. Niles and Mr. Allen, two Locofoco gentleman have had a tear-coat debate upon the matter; but the bill is not yet disposed of. This is certain, free postage for newspapers within 30 miles of the place where they are published will be established: making it very advantages to the country press.

Mr. Morgan of the old North State, has appeared in his seat in the Senate. He looks well though just out of a spell of sickness. He is one of the first men in the country.

I hear from the best authority, that the *Hon.* John P. Kennedy. of Baltimore is to be sent as minister to Mexico by Gen'l Taylor, in place of Mr. Clifford.

I also learn from the same source, that Col. George P. Kane, is to receive the appointment of the port of Baltimore. No one, surely could fill it more worthily or ably.

To-day the great Panama Rail Road message is being debated in the Senate. Messrs. Foote Underwood and Dayton took part in it while I was in the Senate this afternoon, the latter speaking when I left.—Of course it will be some time before the action is final upon it. Its fate is doubtful.

The House was noisy to-day Mr. J. R. Ingersoll of Pa., in the chair. It went into committee of the whole but did nothing of importance, and has not since I last wrote.

The inauguration ball is all the rage here now; that and California and office-seeking! The ball will be a great affair There is a rival one been gotten up by the Locos called the National; but no respectable Loco will touch it eventually it is thought. It is such a mean and insidious affair. Its origin is among the present office-holders, who pretend now to be Gen. Taylor's friends, and hope in this way to keep their places. They will "do it, much!"

OBSERVER.

THE Centreville Times says that Centreville is about being materially improved in appearance, as well as in adaption to business, by the erection of several new brick stores on the premises, occupied and owned by Mr. Wm. Stevens, and those of Mr. James T. Earle, extending to the store of Messrs. Palmer & Tilghman.

THE CECIL WHIG of Saturday last says: "The protracted meetings in the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in this town are still in progress. Upwards of a hundred have professed conversion in the former, and much success has also attended the preaching in the latter.

Later from California.

Sickness, murders & Lynch Law—Gold still abundant—Gold discovered in Oregon.

The Washington papers contain the subjoined interesting letter from California, addressed to Gen Jesup. The Union states that a letter has also been received from an officer in Commodore Jone's squadron, of the 7th January. The Ohio was then at Mazatlan. Reports had been received of the arrival at San Diego of the dragoons and a company of artillery, under Colonel Washington, who had gone across from Camargo, and passed through Monterey, Saltillo, Parras, &c. The Washington Globe, in introducing the letter below, says:

This we believe, is the last intelligence from that region, and we much regret to say, the least favorable that we have had respecting the social and moral condition of the population. But though we deeply deplore the state of things at California that it is such does not much surprise us, though we have permitted ourselves to hope heretofore that other unfavorable accounts that have been received might have been somewhat exaggerated. We now fear that they were not. One thing is certain, that matters will not mend until a civil government is given to California—one strong enough to repress licentiousness and to punish crime; liberal enough to the state of the country. Wherever there is much mining done in search of the precious metals, there is much vice and immorality. and the most stringent laws cannot prevent it—what, then, is to be expected where there are no laws?

San Francisco California,
December 25, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: Commodore Jones has but this moment informed me that the Ohio will sail to-day for Mazatlan, and I take the opportunity of forwarding a few public letters. I also enclose two or three private letters, this being the only means of getting them to the States. Will you please to have them sent to the post office in Washington?

Since I last wrote to you, the affairs of this country have been constantly getting worse. We have no government here, either civil or, military, and the country is full of lawless men, who are committing the most shocking outrages. Murders and robberies are of daily, and I might almost say, of hourly occurrence. Not an arrival occurs from the north, south, or the interior, but notifies the community of new acts of villainy which go unpunished. Within six weeks more than twenty murders have occurred in a white population of less than fifteen thousand souls. The people are now acting in self-defence; and four or five days since three men were hung by Lynch-law, sixty miles from this place. It is of the last importance that the distressing condition of California should be impressed upon those at Washington who have the power to apply a remedy. The people are now preparing to organize a provisional government.

* * * * *

But should Congress give us a territorial organization at the present session, it will supersede the popular local organization now taking place, but which cannot go into effect before the ensuing summer. The United States revenue laws are now in force here and will yield an income of say $450,000 the ensuing year, and perhaps more; and four-fifths of this amount will be collected at this port. Much dissatisfaction exists at the payment of such a tax on the part of the inhabitants, without either a government or a representation.—This feeling is gaining ground from day to day.

* * * * *

I wrote you a very long semi official letter some time since, (September 18) going at length into the history of the gold mines. I trust that you have received that communication, as it is accompanied by other official papers, all of which, I am informed, were correctly sent from Mazatlan to Vera Cruz, about six weeks since. I have only time now to inform you that everything stated in that letter has been more than realized up to this date. The gold mines continue to be as rich as before, although the rainy season has caused many to suspend their work: There can be no doubt but that at least $4,000,000 of gold, at $16 per ounce, Troy, has been taken from the mines. The most accurate estimates I am able to make show that $1,500,000 have been sent from the country, and 1,000,000 of it has gone from this part. One vessel taking $400,000.—Two thirds of all that has been exported has gone to foreign countries; and consequently to foreign mints. I am, dear sir, in great haste, yours truly,

J. L. FOLSOM.

General Jesup, Washington, D. C.

THE SOLDIER'S FATE.—The Wheeling (Va.) Gazette, in announcing the sudden death lately of Capt. Augustus L. Sheppard U. S. A., (formerly of Georgetown, D. C.,) at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., says:

"We had the pleasure of serving a campaign with Captain (then private) Sheppard. For fourteen months we were messmates, sleeping in the same tent, eating out of the same mess pan, covered by the same blanket and drinking out of the same canteen.

"Our mess consisted of six individuals; one captain Walker, was killed in Mexico, another Wilson Thomas, shot himself by accident while hunting for pigeons; the third, John H. Pleasants, was cruelly murdered by the Indians during the Florida war, the fourth; H. Cremer, was killed by a decayed tree falling upon him in a harvest field the fifth, Captain Sheppard died as above stated, and the sixth, and and only surviving member of the mess, is the assistant editor of the Gazette, enjoying good general health. Have *we* not cause to be grateful?"

THE POPE.

HIS COMING TO AMERICA.

In reference to the proposition made by certain papers to invite the Pope to take refuge in the United States, the (Catholic) Freeman's Journal asks:

How do you wish to receive the Pope? As Sovereign Pontiff? As the Vicar of Jesus Christ? As God's Viceregent on Earth? Oh, no! no! you exclaim; but as "any distinguished *gentleman!*"

Now, good friends, the Pope cannot metamorphose himself into merely "a respectable old gentleman in reduced circumstances"—no, not even for the pleasure of receiving a public dinner at the Astor House, or being saluted by the ladies, *a la Henry Clay*, at the Broadway Theatre!—God forgive us the irreverence of the expression, but we wish to be understood this time! There is one class of people that would witness the coming of the Pope to this country with equal liberality, curiosity and irreverence. Who, like Elizure Wright of the *Chronotype* "would love right well to give him a hearty shake by the hand—or by the great toe if he preferred it"

But the sovereign Pontiff, go where he may, must go in his trancendent character. If he is dragged away as a prisoner, that is another affair—so was his Master before him. But of his own free action, to leave Catholic lands and go to non-Catholic, is mere romance to think of.

The government and people of this country as a whole have not acknowledged any fealty to Rome. Till they have *voluntarily* done so, for their own needs, and not for the Pope's sake, we wish to protect them in their unhappy "liberties."—But if the Sovereign Pontiff, by an impossible supposition, were to come to these shores—that is, were the centre of a circle to move its circumference—to afford him those ceremonious courtesies that are due him, and which cannot be withheld without degrading his exterior dignity, would be impracticable short of acts which would give anti-Catholics just political ground of thinking their unholy liberties infringed.

So the only point at issue is this:—These other papers say—"We would treat the Pope like any other respectable old gentleman;" but we reply: "Impossible! The relative weight in the scale of importance between the two Hemispheres would be changed from the moment that the Pope's foot had touched American soil. The anti-papists must, by his presence, be crushed into an insignificance that would be insupportable to their pride. Insults would be lavished, and indignantly repelled with more or less of wisdom.—Ribald songs would fill the streets. Mobs and riots would follow, and it would be found that America, however well we may like it ourselves, would neither be large nor strong enough to hold the successor of St. Peter. He would have to gird his fisherman's coat about him, and cast himself anew into the sea."

Well, we say, if all this is to be the result of his coming, let the Pope be kept away from the United States by all means—even by force if necessary. But we should rather think the Journal was romancing a little.—*Sun.*

THE FRESHET AT PORT DEPOSIT.—We learn from the Cecil Whig, that the late freshet in the Susquehanna, at Port Deposite, did much injury to the tannery of Mr. Maxwell, and destroyed the shop of E. Reynolds. The bridge at Rock Run was lifted from its piers, and carried up to the mill—the large tavern stable belonging to the house occupied by Wm. Falls, was lifted from its foundations, moved some forty feet and now stands in the street, blocking up all passage for vehicles. The house and shop, occupied by George Mason, Esq, was also removed, and he had to *bivouac* on the hill side. J. B. Yarnall's stable and carriage house was completely "washed up;" several other stables and shops were carried some distance down the stream. Two dwelling houses one above the old stone warehouse, and the other below, the one occupied by Mr. Hotchkiss as a dwelling and school house and the other by Mr. Lawrence were whirled into the street and much injured.

A VESSEL AND CREW LOST.

The Schooner "Swan" belonging to Messrs. John W. Jones, Birsd Bishop and Jesse S. Jones, of Sandy Hill in this county, with her crew, not having not been heard of since she left the Inlet during Christmas week, bound for New York with a cargo of grain, is supposed to have foundered at sea. It is stated she was last seen entering the Delaware Breakwater on the Sunday after she put to sea, and has not been heard of since. A vessel bottom upwards was seen shortly after by a coaster, near the mouth of the Delaware Bay, but it could not be determined where she belonged. The loss of the owners we learn, is quite a serious one as she was freighted with their own grain, and much sympathy is felt for them. But while their loss brings regrets, what must it bring to the feelings of the friends of the hapless crew, to whom it is given to mourn their fate so sad and so full of anguish.—*Worcester Shield.*

GENERAL GAINES has resumed the command of the Western Division of the Army from which he was removed at the commencement of the war. His head-quarters are at New Orleans, and in the Picayune of the 4th, we find his first order. His staff is composed as follows:

Col. Braxton Bragg, 3d Artillery, Acting Adjutant General; Major J. H. Eaton, 3d Infantry, Acting Judge Advocate; 1st Lieutenant, Patrick Calhoun, 2d Dragoons, Aid de-camp.

ARKANSAS.—Rev. Cyrus W. Wilson, of Pulaski county, is the Whig candidate for Governor of Arkansas.

From Europe.

TWO WEEKS LATER.

The steamship Niagara arrived at Boston on Sunday last. The News is not very important.

CORN MARKET.—Corn is in moderate demand at 28s 5d to 30s 6d § Inferior white to best yellow Corn Meal 14s 6d to 15s. Wheat in bond 6s 3d to 6s 1d.; Flour in bond, best western 26s.

In the Circular of Barrings, it is stated that corn has declined.

FRANCE.

The preliminary motion upon the question as o the dissolution of the National Assembly has been carried by a spledid majority. The reports made by the various committees upon the question were almost all adverse to the dissolution. It is said that whenever the question is pressed the order of the day will be moved in the Assembly. It will therefore be some days before the reports will be made and the forms of the assembly will prevent the question being carried through, so as to allow the election to take place before April.

GERMANY.

The assembly has fairly cast an apple of discord amongst the Princes of Germany, by the course they are pursuing.

Austria, whilst recovering her rebellious provinces, has a new field of controversy opened in the threatened rivalry of Prussia, for the German throne.

ENGLAND.

It would appear that the government has wisly resolved to meet the wishes of the people as demonstrated for a thorough financial reform in the reduction of the expenditures of the several departments of State without enquiring into their efficiency. On this subject the London times of the 25th commenting on the rise of funds, says. "The reduction contemplated in our army and navy were the chief causes of the buoyant feeling throughout the day, indicating as they do not a spirit of economy but also that the maintainance of peace is relied upon."

IRELAND.

This country is again attracting no inconsiderable share of public attention.—The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench have over ruled the errors assigned in the cases of Smith O'Brien and his fellow prisoners. The Court was unanimous in its decision, and it remains to be seen whether they persevere in carrying their hopeless appeal to the House of Lords. It is confidently stated that the application has been made for the requisite permission from the Lord Lieutenant in the case of O'Brien, but that Mr. Meager declines to proceed any further. He has resolved to submit to his fate as any hope of overturning the verdict must prove delusive.

ANOTHER WARNING TO DRUNKARDS.—William O. Chapin, was brought up in the Superior Court, at Hartford, on the 6th inst. to answer a charge of rape, committed by him in that city, on the 19th of November last; upon the person of a girl eleven years of age. There was a good deal or interest manifested by the public in the case, and when the trial was called on, the court room was crowded to excess. The prisoner, after pleading guilty to the charge, made quite a long, but feeling address to the court, fully confessing the heinousness of the crime of which he stands convicted, but with tears in his eyes, said he has become truly penitent. The act, he said, was committed when he was in a state of intoxication.—Though respectable in appearance, it appearance, it appears he had formerly been in jail for a slight offence; came out and was for some time a manly member of the temperance society, but finally broke his pledge, went to thieving and served a five years term in the penitentiary. When his time was out he did not desire to leave the prison, again to come in contact with temptation, and would have preferred to die there a sober man; but was persuaded to accept an offer generously volunteered him as a clerk in a store. At the end of three months, however, he was again on the downward track to ruin, and this was the lamentable result.—For his crime in this particular case, he deserved to be strung between the heavens and the earth; but on his own account as to punishment he cared nothing; it was for the poor injured girl he now felt, and for the disgrace she must endure through life. He prayed for her forgiveness as he did for that of his God—but from man he did not expect or ask forgiveness, for he must be punished here.

Judge Waite hoped that the remarks of the prisoner would have a due influence upon all who had heard them, and prove a warning to all who might be inclined to a course of life such as he had described.—The sentence has not yet been pronounced. The penalty of this crime is imprisonment for life, in Connecticut.

FATAL AFFRAY IN MARYLAND.—The Hagerstown News gives an account of a fatal affray on the 3d instant. at the Big Spring six miles from Hagerstown, in which two brothers named Easton and their brother-in-law. Charles Byrum, were concerned. The latter interferred to make peace between them in a difficulty about shooting at a mark, and finally finding it necessary to deny one of them, William, admission to his house, he assaulted Byrum's wife, when the latter struck him upon the head with a poker, from which he subsequently died.

FOR THE LADIES.—Ladies are very fond of keeping the door knobs, spoons, plates, &c., in brilliant order. Now it instead of water and chalk and such precarious, ladies will use camphine and rotton stone, a far brighter, quicker and more durable polish can be obtained than in any other way. Camphine is the article used for producing the exquisite polish of daguereotype plates and nothing has yet been found to equal it.

FIRE IN BROOKLIN.—On Saturday night the Japan Leather factory of Gifford, Perry & Co., Brooklin, was burned. $4,000; insured for $1,500.

THE SUNDAY LICENSE LAW.—The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of Baltimore county Court in the case of A. Bode, charged with violating the law which prevents the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath. This decision was made on the ground of informality in the Bill of Exceptions, there being no proof that he was a retailer. The Court however, at the same time decided, that the Legislature had the right, under the Constitution, to enact the law to prevent the sale of spiritous liquors on the Sabbath. This settles the matter, as to its constitutionality.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LEGISLATOR.—A distressing occurrence, strikingly exhibiting the uncertainty of human life, occurred in in the Virginia House of Delegates on Thursday last. Mr. Thompson, a member from Botetourt county, although slightly indisposed was engaged in discussing a bill. Some one called to him to speak louder, which he attempted to do when he paused, called for water, sunk down in his seat, and bifore he could be bled was a corpse. The House was, of course, thrown into painful confusion, and immediately adjourned.

LEAD ORE IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Whig, speaking of the newly discovered mine of Lead Ore in Nelson county says:

The Lead lies four feet below the surface; and the vein is four feet and and half wide; being a foot wider than any other known to the world. It has already been traced for miles, and the probabilty is, that it extends the whole length of the State, upon that line of longitude. The yield is enormous, being eighty per cent, of pure lead and two of silver.

A letter from New York to the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, says:

"The excitement among the 'fancy' about the prize fight, can hardly be said to have abated, but the news of Hyer's arrest has somewhat dampened the spirits of his friends; and now that he is the winner, they are neither few and far between.—Sullivan's family, of course, are in the deepest distress. Some of the bets that were made are immensely large, one butcher, (Hyer's former employer.) is said to have staked $20,000 upon the result, and even a well-known broker in Wall street is said to have risked as much more on the right side. The headquarters of the Hyer party in Park Row, was brilliantly illuminated last night, and 'open house' is kept all day to-day. The rowdies here are having a great time. Yankee Sullivan arrived in town by the afternoon train from the South."

A SINGULAR MALADY is prevailing in the neighborhood of Uniontown, Pa., and has caused twenty deaths our of fifty cases in two weeks. Its ravages are mainly among the young. It is supposed to be cholera, but the symptoms as described differ widely from that disease.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S FAMILY.—The Union says that General Taylor has no children at school in Baltimare, but Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Bliss have gone thither to see the General's daughter, Mrs. Wood, the wife of Dr. Wood.

THE LICENSE QUESTION IN OHIO.—The Ohio House of representative has, by a decisive vote, instructed a committee to report a bill repealing all laws granting license to sell intoxicating liquors.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—The extensive soap and candle factory of Messrs. Smith & Corlett, in Holliday street, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. The loss is estimated at $50,000—partly insured,

CAPT. GIFFORD IN NEW YORK.—A New York letter, of Monday evening says:

"I understand that officer Gifford, of Baltimore, is here with a writ, for the arrest of Yankee Sullivan, but I have not learned whether he has arrested the pugilist or not."

NEW POST OFFICES.—The following post offices have been established, and appointments made: New Hope, Caroline county, Md.—William Corkran, P. M.—Massey's X Roads, Kent county Md.—Judson M. Curtis, P. M.

VIRGINIA COUNTERFEITS.—The Wheeling Gazette notices a new counterfeit $10 bill on the North of Virginia. It is poorly executed and easily detected.

TRACTS.—More than 700,000 pages of tracts and other useful reading have been furnished by the American Tract Society to vessels bound for California.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, February 13, '49.

Best White Wheat—$1 10 to 1 14.
Best red do —10 5 to 1 10.
Yellow corn—49a50.
White do. 44a45.
Rye—60
Oats—30.
Whiskey—23 to cents per gallon.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13, '49.

Wheat red 1 02 a1 11
Corn—yellow—57.
Oats—30.
Rye—67.
Whiskey—23a25.

New York, Feb. 13, '49.

Gennessee—1 28.
" red—1 15.
Yellow corn—59a60.
Mixed corn—53 a 55.
Rye—67.
Oats—30 a 32.

THE PRIZE FIGHTERS.

ARREST AND COMMITTAL OF THOMAS HYER.

The Philadelphia Bulletin gives the following account of the arrest and commital of Thomas Hyer, the successful pugilist, in that city:

On Friday evening, the Prosecuting Attorney, Wm. B Reed, received a telegraphic despatch from Attorney General Richardson, of Maryland requesting the arrest of Rhomas Hyer, who was known to be in Philadelphia. Mr. Reed waited upon Judge Parsons in relation to the matter, and, at his suggestion, the Judge issued a bench warrant for his arrest, which was placed in the hands of one of the mayor's officers, and early this morning Thomas Hyer was arrested and taken to the mayor's office, where he was kept until about half-past one o'clock. At that hour he was taken into the Court of Quarter Sessions where he had a hearing before Judge Parsons, Wm. B. Reed, Esq., appearing for the Commonwealth, and Mr. Hazlehurst for Thomas Hyer.

The crowd that surrounded the court house was dense in the extreme and the rush into the room caused such confusion that some time elapsed before order could be had; and it was not until the Judge ordered the officers to arrest every person disturbing the business of the court, that quiet was restored. Thomas Hyer was then ordered to stand up, which he did, and the warrent of arrest, charging him with a violent assault and battery upon one James Sullivan, greatly endangering the life of said Sullivan, was read to him. He was asked by the court whether he was the person so charged, to which he unhesitatingly replied in the affirmative. His counsel was then asked if he had anything to say in relation to the matter. Mr. Hazlehurst arose, and stated to the court that he had been instructed by Mr. Hyer to deny no part of the truth.

He was willing at once to surrender himself to the authorities of Maryland, and would place himself under the charge of the officers of the Court, or any other persons appointed for that purpose, to be conveyed to Maryland by the first conveyance. He would give security to any amount to faithfully perform these conditions. He had no wish to escape the responsibility of his late act, but was willing to answer to the laws of Maryland. He had been followed from city to city by Sullivan for the purpose of provoking a fight. Insult upon insult had been heaped upon him; his family had been injured by that man, and even his old mother insulted and abused by him, and the privacy of his house invaded. His acts had been those of self-defence, after repeated insults and injuries. He asked to be admitted to bail as he had his family with him here.

Wm. B. Reed, Esq. opposed the admission to bail. He thought the only thing the Court could do, would be to commit him to prison for safe keeping, where he could be kept for a reasonable time, to await the requisition of the Governor of Maryland upon the Executive of this State. Mr Reed said the peace of the community had been outraged by the scenes exhibited in the streets of our city for the last two or three days, arising from the contest between the defendant and Sullivan, and the worst passions of the community had been excited. It was due to the laws and humanity that a stop should be put to such exhibitions.

Mr. Hazlehurst replied, and urged the case of Facitt upon the notice of the Court who, he said, had been admitted to bail under similar circumstances; and as the prisoner had no intention of fleeing from the violated laws of Maryland, and he would immediately go on to that State, in company with an officer of the court, he thought this should satisfy the court.

Judge Parsons stated that the case of Facitt was a wholly dissimilar case, and if they were to take bail it would be illegal. Besides, Mr. Hyer might apply to another Judge for a writ of habeas corpus before he left the city, and get a discharge from his bail. On on his passage to Maryland the same application could be made in Delaware with like effect.

The manly admissions of Hyer, and the statements he had made in extenuation of his conduct in engaging in this fight, had certainly altered his opinion of the case very much, and he had no doubt the same impression had been made upon the minds of those present. While a court was be compelled to punish such violations of law, yet the accompanying circumstances would materially abate the punishment to be meted out.

He could do nothing more than order him in custody of the keeper of the prison for safe keeping until Monday morning, while the Prosecuting Attorney, in the mean time, should inform the Attorney General of Maryland, by telegraph, of the disposition that had been made of him.

If he should not receive an answer in reasonable time, and no requisition should be sent on by Monday, he would then discharge him. His condition at present should not be that of a convict; but it was merely a pecuniary measure to secure the person, if the Governor of Maryland should demand him.

The Judge was informed that Sullivan was within the reach of the process of the court; but as no person could inform him of his whereabouts, no warrant has yet been issued for his arrest.

Hyer was conducted through the State House yard to a hack waiting, when the crowd rushed into the street and made the welkin ring with their repeated hurras for Hyer. The excitement in the mob was intense; but no attempt at rescue was made, as Hyer was as cool as a man could be, and would not have permitted it. He was driven to prison.

The Philadelphia Times and Keystone had a reporter on the ground, who gives a graphic description of the fight, as well as the circumstances attending the esca