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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1852.

Progress of Rowdyism.

The accounts daily received through the Baltimore papers, leave but little doubt that mob law, if not already triumphant, will soon put at defiance every thing like moral and social or even legal restraint. Outrages the most atrocious are nightly and even daily perpetrated, and, in many cases, not even an effort made to bring the villians to punishment. And when arrested the chances of escape from the merited penalty, are so numerous as to hold out to each the prospect of entire impunity. If taken before a magistrate they are frequently discharged for want of proof, the injured parties fearing to appear against them, or if committed and finally brought to trial, they are (it is said) frequently screened by the false swearing of confederates no less guilty than themselves. Courts are awed, Juries intimidated, and the just public indignation drowned by the cries of the swell mob who infest the courts of justice, ready to bear off in triumph their acquitted confederate, or to assail the luckless juryman who by regarding his oath or expressing his honest judgement, may have contributed to impose a nominal penalty upon the offender. Or if convicted he is punished by a nominal fine, or imprisoned for the shortest period limited by the law, no matter how aggravated the features of his crime.

Even if the prison doors once closes upon the culprit, he may look forward to escape through the system of "general goal delivery," as in the case of the seven prisoners a few days since, a system adopted (we presume) as most in keeping with the merciful dispensation above alluded to.

Or as a last resort, he may appeal to the Executive clemency, basing his claims upon the party services either past or prospective of himself or his confederates.

In this condition of affairs it becomes a question of serious concern, whether the power of the law be sufficient to assure safety to the life and limb of the citizen.

Already all classes are arming themselves against the cowardly and murderous assaults of the gangs of villains who infest even the most frequented sections of the city; while strangers are doubtless deterred from visiting it.

Baltimore is fast assuming abroad, if not at home, the character and title of 'Mob Town,' and it may well become its citizens, and especially its authorities, to reflect whether the interests of the city are not greatly prejudiced by the continued exhibition of a spirit so lawless and dangerous.

☞ We notice that Judge John C. Le Grand, of Maryland, is spoken of for Attorney General of the United States under Gen. Pierce.

More Corn.

Mr. Joseph Sinton, of Sintonville, near Rock Hall, has sent us a sample of corn raised by him the present year. The corn is stated to have been planted on the 3rd of July, after wheat had been cut from the same lot. The yield, four barrels, on sixteen hundred corn hills—equal to two barrels and a half to the thousand, or 25 bushels to the acre. This does remarkably well for a second crop on the same land.—Mr. Sinton is getting old, but has not forgotten how to farm. In his youth he assisted to whip the British, and in his old age, sets a good example to farmers.

GREAT YIELD OF CORN.—We were presented on Friday last, by the hands of Nathaniel F. Williams, Esq, with a sample of white corn, raised by George Vickers Esq., of Kent county, Md.—The grain is large and fine, and the product is stated at ond hundred and three and a third of a bushel per acre. This is an enormous yield, and shows good farming The land had been limed twice with one hundred bushels per acre, and moderately broadcast with manure.

We are glad to see the farmers of the Eastern Shore improving their soil with lime, guono, &c., and hope that they will be richly remunerated for their outlay and labor.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Rowdyism in Baltimore City.

DESPERATE OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.—We regret to learn that Mr. Hooper H Hicks of Dorchester County, was last evening made the victim of one of the most desperate outrages and robberies which has ever been perpetrated in our city. The circumstances of the affair, as they have been related to us are as follows: Mr. Hicks arrived in the steamer Champion shortly after 5 o'clock, and passed from the wharf at Light street up to Lombard street, with the intention of proceeding down the latter street to Dugan's wharf, where he had some business to transact. Whilst passing the mouth of Franklin lane, a small alley which runs from Lombard to Water St, between South and Calvert streets a rope with a running noose was suddenly thrown over his head and he was forcibly dragged into the alley. There were three miscreants concerned in the outrage, and as one pulled him into the alley the others assaulted and beat him and then commenced rifling his pockets His clothes were cut and the pockets torn out in order to get possession of the valuables he had about him. Sand and lime at the same time being forced in his mouth to prevent him from crying out. From his pockets the robbers succeeded in taking about $1700 in cash, a portion of which was in gold, a draft for $1300 on Barrett & Co., of N York, and a gold watch.

Mr. Hicks was so bewildered by the sudden and utterly unexpected character of the assault as to be unable to offer any resistance, though it was not probable he could have done so successfully, and by the time he recovered from the shock the robbery was accomplished an the villains gone. Utterly confused and stunned, he staggered about in the alley for some moments, and finally made his way out into Water street, and proceeded to the store of Mr Gabriel D. Clark where he received every attention. His hands and wrists, were somewhat cut by the knife used in ripping open his pockets, and his eyes inflamed by the sand and lime thrown into his face; beyond this he received no personal injury

The circumstances of the case were immediately made known to the police, and it is to be hoped that the most rigorous efforts may be made to secure the perpetrators of so bold and desperate and outrage.

It is probable that the parties were aware of Mr. Hicks' having this large sum of money obout him, and tracked him to this convenient spot for the accomplishment of their purpose. The payment of the draft was immediately stopped That an outrage and robbery of so desperate a character should have been perpetrated with impunity at so early an hour in the evening, and in a locality almost within a stone's throw of our most frequented avenues is sufficient to give cause to general alarm, and to lead seriously to the consideration whether means cannot be adopted for the apprehension and condign punishment of the ruffians and desperados who are makidg our streets the scenes of their lawless and ruffian exploits It is full time that some means were adopted to put a summary end to such occurrences.

Since the above was written we have been informed some additional particulars. Mr Hicks is the United States Collector at Vienna, Dorchester County Md., After leaving the steamboat he went to the Fountain Hotel on Light street, where he registered his name, and thence proceeded down Lombard street with the intention of depositing his money with a commercial acquaintance.—The assault, when he was dragged into the alley, was so violent as to deprive him of all consciousness, and he supposes he laid there probably a quarter of an hour after the robbery was accomplished. When he came too, the rope was still about his neck. He was unable to release it, but succeeded in cutting it, leaving the noose still around his throat. His appearance when he staggered into the store of Mr Clarke, is described as pitiable in the extreme. His clothing was cut and torn almost off, his neck excoriated by the tightness with which the rope had been drawn around it, his person bruised by the violence with which he had been used, and his eyes inflamed be the lime which had been thrown into them. Of course every attention was at once rendered to him.

Officer Zell subsequently examined the scene of the robbery and found the which had been used by the robbers, the pocket book in which a portion of the money was carried, and a shot bag in which the gold had been placed by Mr. Hicks.—*American.*

Escape of Prisoners.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Saturday afternoon seven prisoners occupying ward No. 1. of Baltimore city jail, made their escape by breaking out. With a key made of bone, they unlocked the padlock that fastened the door; and after getting into the passage the lock of the door leading into the pump yard was picked. In the pump yard, a rope ladder was thrown to the top of the wall, the end of which being supplied with hooks made from rods taken from the stove, caught and the whole seven of them mounted the wall and lowered themselves down into the yard by a rope made of their beds.—When in the yard they proceeded to the north wall which they scaled in like manner with aid of the rope ladder, and thus succeeded in effecting their escape from the institution. The escape was discovered about half an hour after, and every endeavor was at once made for their recapture, but up to the time of writing none of them had been taken, although the police have been untiring in their efforts.

The names of those who escaped are: Edward Sludden, confined on the charge of killing George H Zimmerman, Thos. Connor, killing Capt. W Hutchenson; Frederick Bloomer and John B Haskell of obtaining money and goods under false pretences: George Sproole and L. R King, counterfeiting, and James Robinson, for burglary. Wm. H Williams, charged with the murder of his wife, and 2 or 3 others confined for prety offences, occupied the same room, but declined accompanying the escaped prisoners.—Capt. Shutt, the warden, and two of his deputies, were at supper at the time, the jail being in charge of another deputy; who was on duty in another part of the building. The affair was managed with so much haste and secrecy, that the occupants of an adjoining room were totally ignorant of it. No blame can be attached to the warden and his assistants, as it was one of those affairs whose discovery was beyond their power—Mayor Hollins has offered a reward of $300 each, for the apprehension of Sludden and Conner.—*Patriot.*

Another Attempt to Break Jail.—On Sunday, after the escape of the seven prisoners from room "No 1" Capt Shutt discovered that the prisoners "No 5" room had been diligently at work making a hole through the outer wall of the prison, with a view of a general stamphede. They had loosened the stones and replastered it over with old morter, and would have been able to finish the job in another hour's effort. It was only by this timely discovery, and their removal into other rooms, that their plan was frustrated. Another night, and a half dozen more would have been out, into the yard at any rate. The building is in a shamefully dilapidated condition, and unless the authorities do something shortly, old offenders will not remain in it except at their pleasure, unless a guard is mounted all around it, night and day.—*Sun.*

Re-Capture of Prisoners.—Four of the seven prisoners who escaped from the jail on Saturday evening were recaptured on Sunday afternoon all of whom were on their way to Philadelphia, viz:—John B. Haskell, charged with obtaining money under false pretences; Frederick Bloomer, convicted of obtaining money under false pretentences; George Sprole and Lewis R. King, alias Baldwin, charged with passing counterfeit money, and recently brought on from Philadelphia Haskell and Sprole were arrested at Havre-de-Grace by policeman Kidd and Callaway, of this city, and the others by constables near Abingdon.

The policeman are certainly deserving credit for their active exertion in capturing the party. They left Baltimore Sunday morning, at 11 o'clack, in a light wagon, and overtook the two on the road. One of them resisted, but was reconciled at the display of revolvers. It appears that the four designed joining each other near Philadelphia on Monday. No information could be obtained from them which would lead to the detection of Sludden and Connor, who are charged with murder. The four have been lodged in jail heavily ironed.—*Sun.*

SCENE IN A COURT OF JUSTICE.—*State vs. James Karr.*—Prisoner is charged with murder. Court room filled with prisoner's friends, who, in the process of the trial, manifest their feelings by remarks *considerably above a whisper.* Counsel for the prisoner addresses the jury and close amid *rapturous applause* from the spectators. States' Attorney concludes for the State. Crowd quite restless. One man makes an observation in a loud tone. Prosecutor demands that he shall be brought up for contempt of Court, and asks bailiff to arrest him. Judge remarks that if he makes any noise he must go out. Man *apologizes*, and prisoner's counsel says some words in his behalf. Trial proceeds. Jury go out, and return in about half an hour. Prisoner's friends have a hack at the door, and wait in confidence for the verdict, to fear him off in triumph. Foreman says—"not guilty of murder." Crowd, thinking the prisoner acquited, set up a cry of victory. Foreman adds—"but guilty of manslaughter." Spirits fall. State's Attorney, justly indignant, asks that the prisoner may be sentenced immediately. Court—"Oh no, sentence him after two or three days." Crowd much disappointed, muster in large numbers about the Court House, sufficient numerous and of riotous disposition enough to overawe the officers of justice. One of the jury goes up the lane on his way home. Ruffian make a most *daring assault* on an unarmed man, and juryman, in terror of his life, takes refuge in a neighboring house.

Conclusion and reflection—which is the strongest, the Criminal Court of Baltimore city or the Rowdies of Baltimore city?

A LOOKER ON.

32nd CONGRESS—2nd Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1852.

SENATE.

The secretary read a note from Hon. Mr. King who is ill, requesting Mr Atchison to occupy the chair during the day, which was agreed to.

Mr. Bright moved to suspend the rules requiring the committees to be elected by ballot.

Mr Hale said he supposed the Senator would move a list of committees to be adopted. He desired to know how and by whom that list was prepared.

Mr. Bright said the political majority had held a meeting in which a majority of the committees were named. The list had been handed to the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. Pearce) and that gentleman's political friends had filled up the list. The Senator from New Hampshire was not named on any committee, because the democrats believed the Senator to be outside any healthy political organization. (Laughter.)

Mr Hale said he was glad to be relieved from the duties of committees, and proved the cause Last year he was on a committee, and had, he hoped, discharged his duties. It now appeard that party fidelity, not qualification, was the cause inducing to committees appointments His party was at present small, because it had recently paid back to the Democrats the capital it had borrowed in 1848. The Democratic party was very large and he thought before long it would require an outside pressure to keep it from breaking. Its organ the Union, called swollen indicated disease rather than healthy, robust growth

The rules were then suspended, and Mr. Bright proposed his list of committees, being nearly the same as last year.

Mr. Walker said he had served on the committees on agriculture, revolutionary claims and contingent expenses His State had no interest in these subjects, but had in other important ones, yet Wisconsin had never yet been represented on any important committees. He asked to be excused from further service on these committees. Excused.

After considerable debate the Senate proceeded to ballot to fill the vacancies, when it was found that no quorum had voted.

The ballot was resumed and again no quorum voted. The Chair was then authorized to fill the vacancies.

During these proceedings, a parasol dropped from the hand of a lady in the gallery, which fell, point downward, on the head of the Hon Mr. Pearce, cutting him severely, but not seriously. Mr. P. after some time resumed his seat in the Senate

The Kentucky contested election case was then resumed, and Mr. Underwood addressed the Senate at some length in support of Mr Dixon's right to the seat. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Houston, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means reported two bills making minor approbations; which were read a first and second time.

Mr. Wilcox, of Mississipi, submitted a resolution, instructing the representatives of the United States at foreign courts, to secure for American citizens, who at present are when abroad, compelled to submit to forms of worship, to which they are opposed, the free exercise of religious worship; which after few word, from Mr Stephens who considered it an interferance with the duties of the Executive, and who was opposed to the motion as a precedent; the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr Houston, of Alabama, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the President's message.

Mr Jones, of Pennsylvania, who had the floor, expressed his surprise at the motion, which had been made by the member from N. York. (Mr Brooks,) in favor of a reduction of duties; and who he said, must be aware from the nature of the House that any alteration of the tariff would be adverse to the protective system.

He went on to allude to the present state of Europe, and the annexation of Senora by France, and gave it as his opinion that in 12 months the U. States would have to contend with the despotic powers of Europe for the maintenance of the Munroe doctrine, and consequently that there would be sufficient employment for any surplus revenue there might be in the treasury.

He gave at lenght his reasons for being opposed to the opening up of the tariff question during the present session, and went on to state that he would be prepared to increase the free list, and to reduce the duties on imported manufactures—such as are not manufactured in the United States—to a revenue standard sufficient to meet the requirements of an economical administration of government, which he considered the democratic platform. He was proceeding with his romarks, as to the consistency of Pennsylvania, when his hour expired.

Mr. Johnson, of Ga, followed, and expressed himself in favor of referring the tariff portion of the President's message, and of a reduction of the tariff; and if there was not sufficient time for the committee to report finally, yet, information might be obtained for the purpose of future legislation. He was in favor of taxing luxuries when imported, in order that taxation might be bore by property, and would remove all obstacles to internal communication.

Mr. Malony, of Ill, said he did not expect to find any of the free democracy voting against the motion of the member from New York, and was equally surprised that the proposition to reduce the duties should have originated in that quarter. He differed from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who was in favor of such reduction twelve months hence, if the exigencies of the nation would permit it, to the lowest revenue standard adequate for the economical administration of the government; as he is in favor of making the reduction now.

While he would go for a modification of the tariff to reduce the surplus in the treasury, he would not, he said, vote for any radical change in the revenue laws of the country, by which it had advanced in a career of unparalelled prosperity. Never, he said was the farmer obtaining for his produce as high a price as at present, or was commerce more prosperous, or produce more in demand at home and abroad, and never did the investment of capital yield higher returns, than since the establishment of the tariff of 1846

He concluded by saying, that if the present Congress should adhere to the tariff of 1846, with the exception of such modifications as might be required by the exigences of the times, there must be a reiteration of the verdict which the country has recently rendered, in favor of a democratic ascendancy.

The House having resumed—

Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, moved an addition to the rule admitting reporters, so as to prevent any person from having a seat who shall be the agent for any claim pending before Congress; and that the Speaker should append to his permission such condition.

Mr Jones, of Tenn, said, as the object of the motion was to prevent members from being annoyed and the business of the House interfered with, therefore moved to add, "that no more than one reporter should be allotted the same seat.

After a short discussion, the resolution, as amended, was adopted, and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

The sloop Gen. Washington had not arrived when we went to press, we are consequently without the Baltimore markets.

MARRIED.

On the 24th of October, by the Rev William J. Dale, Mr. Joseph Downey to Miss Rachel Crouch.

On the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. William H. Collison to Miss Henrietta Glenn—all of this county.

DIED,

On the 1st inst., after a few days illnell, James Alfred; second son of Benjamin B and Rebecca Perkins, aged sixteen months.

Father, mother, weep not for thy child,
He's but gone to his father in heaven;
The angels of God have carried him home,
Where all is peace, love, and joy.

In his beautiful abode above the skies,
A father of love protects him;
Then father, mother, check thy sighs,
There is no more sickness or dying.

A beautiful angel on Elisium's shore,
He only waits thy coming,
There sickness and death do part no more
The child, the father, the mother.

Vendue.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned will sell at public sale, at the late residence of William S. Constable, deceased, on

MONDAY,

the 27th inst. if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, the residue of the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of

12 HEAD OF HORSES, 1 PAIR OF MULES, 4 YOKE OF WELL BROKEN STEERS,

10 good Milch Cows,

Waggons and Carts,

1 HORSE POWER AND WHEAT THRESHER, CORN-SHELLERS,

Farming Utensils,

A quantity of CORN-BLADES (deliverable at the different farms) &c. &c. Also, the interest of the deceased, being one-third part of TWO LIME KILNS and SHELL BANKS, situated on Fairlee creek, and one-third part of a large SCOW.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A M.

Terms:

All sums of $10 and under the cash; all sums over that amount, notes, with approved security, will be required—terms more fully made known at the sale.

JOHN S. CONSTABLE
Ex'tr Wm. S. Constable.

Dec. 18, 1852.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber being about to remove from the county, will expose to public sale, without reservation, on

Wednesday,

the 29th December, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A M, at his residence at Murphy's of Hainey's near Goose Hill, all his Stock—consisting of

Horses, Cattle Wagons, Farming Utensils, One Four Wheel Carriage and Harness, One Cart, a Small Scow, Some Household an Kitchen Furniture, a quantity of Waste Lumber, a Wheat Fan, Cornshellers, &c.

A credit will be given on a certain amount, and Terms more fully made known at the sale.

FRED. A. FRAZIER.

Dec. 18, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, in good order, with two seats.

For terms apply to
EBEN. F. PERKINS

C. Town, Dec. 18, 1852.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, will be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY,

the 11th day of January next, at the tavern porch of John McDaniel, Esq., in Chester Town, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all that

Farm or Plantation,

lying in Worton in Kent county, containing about

140 Acres,

occupied by Mr. John A. Foreman, and formerly the property of Cyrus Copper, dec'd, adjoining the property of Dr. Thomas G. Wroth and others.

The Farm

is divided into three fields, and there is a sufficiency of

WOOD,

for the use of the farm

THE DWELLING is one Story; STABLES, &c

THE TERMS OF SALE are, that the purchaser shall give Bond to the Trustee with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal instalments from the day of sale, with interest from the first day of January, 1853

GEORGE VICKERS,
Trustee.

Dec 18 1852.

LAST ARRIVAL!

I HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which we offer to the citizens of Kent at LOW PRICES—and respectfully solicits from them a share of their patronage. We are under many obligations to them for past favours, and hope to merit a continuance of them as we shall endeavour to keep up an assortment of good goods, and offer them at small profits—*Please call and see them!*

ABEL J REES.

Ree's Corner, Dec. 18, 1852.

Dry Goods;

Consisting of Muslins, from 4 to 16 cts, per yard; Bleached muslins from 5 to 12½ cts; and a few pieces of Sheeting goods 7-4 wide at the low price of 12½ cts per yard; Stripe tickings, drillings, osnaburgs, &c., also a large stock of prints and de lanes, at 12½ to 31 cts, alpaccas and other dress goods at equally low prices;—Sattinets from 31 cts to $1 per yard; calicoes, plain and fancy vestings, serges, &c, &c.

Flannels, Flannels:

15 pieces assorted colors, and prices from 19 to 62½ cts per yard—Linseys from 12½ to 25 cts per yard.

Shawls:

Bay State, long and square Shawls, at various prices—both plain and fancy styles.

Blankets,

Of all qualities, from 1, 25 to $5 per pair.

Trimmings, hosery gloves, comforts, ladie's worked collars, ribbons, edgings, laces, insertings, Swiss, Cambric and Jackonet muslins &c.—a choice variety for sale by ABEL J. REES.

Dec. 18, 1852.

Groceries:

A large stock—good brown sugar, 6¼ cts; white sugars from 9 to 12½ cts per pound; Molasses at 25, 31 and 37½ cts. per gallon—a choice assortment of

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS,

Spices' Soaps, Candles, Becon, Lard Salt, &c. &c.

Hardware:

20 kegs of Cumberland nails, just received and for sale low by

ABEL J. REES.

A large variety of Locks, fastnings, Hinges, Screws, wrought nails, cutlery of kinds; Edged tools, quite a variety; hand and wood saws, files, rasps, &c.—in fact almost anything in this line, can be furnished at low prices, at

REES' CORNER.

Hollowware.

1000 lbs Hollowware—consisting of Ovens, Spiders, Pots &c.—large and small, with or without covers, just received and for sale by A. J. REES.

Queensware.

One H. H. D., just opened, which makes our assortment complete—and I would only mention that a few of those CELEST TEA SETS are included in selection. A. J. REES.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stufs, Patent Medicines.

Those Goods are always kept on hand to supply the needy, either at wholesale or retail.

ABEL. J. REES.

Rees' Corner, Dec. 18, 1852.

BUCKWHEAT, fine table salt, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, looking glasses, tin ware &c., for sale cheap, by

WILMER & WALKER.

Dec. 18, 1852.