To Advertisers.—*In order to afford the public an opportunity to judge for themselves of the merits of the Exchange, large editions will be issued for the first few days of its publication and distributed widely and gratuitously within the city, and also in those sections of the country which are connected with Baltimore by business relations. Merchants and others, who may propose to advertise in our columns, will do well therefore, to send in their advertisements at once, and thereby obtain the advantage of the extended circulation which such gratuitous distribution of the paper, both in town and country, will afford, an advantage which none who understand the value of legitimate advertising will fail to appreciate. For rates of advertising see Table elsewhere.*

To Readers.—*By means of the gratuitious distribution above adverted to, it is designed to make the Exchange per form in part its own canvassing. Persons disposed to encourage the enterprise can continue the experiment at their own pleasure, if residing within the city by settling from time to time with the carrier upon the terms stated elsewhere; if out of the city by sending their orders to the office of the paper, accompanied by pre-payment for the time specified.*

To Correspondents.—*Every communication intended for publication must be accompanied by the name of the writer. Manuscripts should be written on one side of the paper only.*

BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1858.

The army bill, at least in its present shape, appears to have gone by the board. The last vote in the Senate would seem to be decisive of its fate. Congress refuses to pay for any more buttons and feathers, and consequently, we must go without the necessary swords and bayonets. Poverty is the excuse—a plea which ill accords with our customary boastings about the inexhaustible wealth and resources of our country. It is a "penny-wise, pound-foolish" policy, such as has too often characterized our national legislation, and which will cost double in the end. We have not heard that any of the great leaks in the treasury have been stopped—that an end has been put to all corruption and extravagance in different departments of government expenditure; only in this single matter of an increase of the army—a measure of positive necessity, involving the honor of the Republic, and the integrity of our empire, does a most mistaken spirit of economy seem to be awakened. It is true, many Senators profess not to see the necessity for any additional force in Utah, and therefore regard an increase of the army as a useless expense. The fallacy of these views we have sufficiently exposed.

We have reviewed the Mormon question in its more important aspects, and indicated alike its present difficulties and future dangers. But apart from the fact that we have a formidable rebellion on our hands, of which we have as yet seen not so much as the beginning of the end, the vast extent of our frontier and the exposed condition of our border settlements, imperatively require an addition of at least five regiments to our present military establishment. It is to be hoped that an early effort will be made to obtain from Congress a reconsideration of the subject, and a compliance with the recommendations of the President.

The thirty-ninth article of the Declaration of Rights proclaims "that monopolies are odious, contrary to the spirit of a free government, and the principles of commerce, and *ought not to be suffered*." The gas monopoly at present existing in this city, is no exception to the general rule. We are glad, therefore, to notice the introduction, in the Senate and House of Delegates, of bills incorporating two new companies, one to be styled the "Union Gas Light Company," and the other the "People's Gas Light Company of Baltimore." Competition will go far to mitigate, although it may not wholly remove the evil effects of the present system. If, as some contend, the increased cost to the consumer be occasioned by the inferior quality of the gas itself, the rivalry between the different companies will impose upon each the necessity of using better material in its manufacture. If, however, consumers wish to be protected against inaccuracy in the measurement, as well as deterioration in the quality of gas, the remedy can only be found in the passage of a law providing for the inspection of meters. This done, the interests of consumers will be effectually secured, both as regards quantity and quality, and a guarantee be afforded, alike of good gas and good measure.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ANNAPOLIS, February 27, 1858.

Bills Passed.—Making valid a deed from George Warner and wife. To punish certain tresspassers. To prohibit the taking of irresponsible and insufficient bail.

Leave was granted to Mr. Smith to report a bill to incorporate the Carroll Rangers.

Bills Reported.—By Mr. Stone, to repeal an act repealing certain parts of an act for the promotion of internal improvements passed 1835, ch. 395. Mr. Brooke, incorporating the Howard and Montgomery Turnpike Company. Mr. Kimmell, to change the name of the State Agricultural Chemist, to State Geologist, and prescribing his duties.

Mr. Wallace presented a petition to change the place of voting in Strait's Neck district, in Dorchester county, anc obtained leave to report a bill for that purpose. Mr. Kimmel, of sundry citizens of Frederick county in reference to the licenses to sell spirituous liquors.

The Senate took up for consideration the bill entitled, "An act to incorporate the Railroad Trust Company."

Mr. Kimmel submitted the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

Sec. 1. "Be it enacted by the General Assemby of Maryland, That George W. Hughes, Duff Green and Silas Seymour, and the persons who may become the owners of the shares herein authorized to be issued, be and they are hereby made a body corporate, under the name and style of the American Improvement Company, and in that name may have perpetual succession; and may purchase, have, hold, use and acquire, by any lawful means, estate real and personal, and the same may use, sell, lease, let, mortgage, transfer and convey, and otherwise dispose of, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, contract and be contracted with, and have and use a common seal, and the same may change at pleasure, and may make by-laws and regulations for the management of their affairs, and may have and use all the powers, rights and privileges, which are or may be necessary and proper for them to have, as a Company incorporated for the purposes herein stated.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the purpose of this act, is to enable practical engineers and contractors, to associate as an incorporated tompany, and to obtain, by supscriptions, a capital to enable the company, as such, advantageously to contract for the building and equipment of railways, public works, and interoal improvements, and to authorize them, as a company, to construct railways, public works, and internal improvements, and to manufacture iron and manchinery, and rolling stock, and to make the requisite contracts, and to receive and hold on deposit and in trust, in as full and ample manner as any individual may or might do, property estate, and with full power and authority to sell, and dispose of any property or estate, which may be placed with them in trust, including the bonds and obligations of States and of individuals and of companies and of corporations, without proceeding in law or in equity, and in any market in the United States or elsewhere; and for such price and on such terms as may be agreed on by contract between them and the parties contracting with them; and also to endorse and guarantee the payment of the bonds and obligations of individuals and of States and of corporations and of companies; and to issue and sell in like manner their own bonds of denominations not less than five hundred dollars, but before issuing such bonds, the said Company shall file with the Treasurer and Comptroller of this State satisfactory security that the said bonds will be paid.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the capital stock of said Company shall consist of shares of five hundred dollars each; and that George W. Hughes, Duff Green and Silas Seymour, or a majority of them, may in person or by proxy, open books or subscriptions, at such times and places as they deem expedient; and when two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereon shall be paid in, the shareholders may elect five or more directors whose term of service, mode of election and powers and duties, shall be prescribed by the by-laws of the Company; and the said directors shall have the power, in the name of the Company, to exercise the powers and enjoy the privileges intended to be herein given; and the directors for the time being may from time to .ime, as it may be deemed expedient, enlarge their resources by loans, on a pledge of their property and estate, or without such pledge, or by new subscriptions, provided the whole subscriptions to their capital stock shall not exceed ten thousand shares, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to give the said Company banking privileges.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly reserves the right at all times to modify or repeal the charter herein granted.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Which was read and ordered to be printed.

The following among others were favorably reported upon and read a second time.

The bill to allow the Fire Inspector of Baltimore city to take testimony, &c. To change the name of the Mechanics' Exchange and Saving's Company to that of the Exchange Bank. To set apart the Alms House property of Baltimore county, to pay the debts of said county. To increase the jurisdiction of Registees of Wills. To facilitate the collection of debts in the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore city. For the dispatch of business in the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore city.

Mr. Hoffman reported unfavorably on the bill for the relief of the heirs and representatives of the late J. M Turner, of Baltimore city.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Petitions Presented.—By Wm. Alexander, to repeal the tax on mortgages. Mr. Harrington, a similar petition. Mr. McPherson, of sundry citizens of Baltimore city and county, for a prohibitory liquor law. Mr. Bacon, of 127 citizens of Harford county, against any law to protect wild fowl in the head waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Mr. Wickes, for a new school district in the second Election District of Kent county.

Leaves to Report Bills.—To Mr. Kennard, to authorize the Mayor, &c., to provide for the inspection of gas and gas meters in Baltimore city. Mr. Riddlemorer, to encourage the destruction of foxes in Frederick county. Mr. Magruder to authorize E. Hobbs of Calvert county, to sell certain negro slaves for life. Mr. Walker, to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to issue a patent for certain lands in Baltimore county.

Bills Reported.—By Mr. Grieves, to allow Wm. Stafford to bring a slave into this State. By Mr. Landing, to protect fishing in the Isle of Wight Bay. By Mr. Thomas, to pay a pension to John D. Ellis, of Baltimore city. By Mr. Walker, to authorize the Commissioner of the Land Office to issue a patent for certain lands in Baltimore county.

Mr. Kilgour, Chairman of the Committee on that subject, made a long report in favor of the Senate bill relative to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, which was ordered to be printed.

The bill enlarging the powers of Courts of Equity in relation to the enforcement of vendors liens upon real estate. Also, to prevent negroes from owning boats on the Potomac river, in Prince George's and Charles counties, were engrossed for a third reading.

Bills Passed.—To pay claims of R. Brashears and others, against the State. For the better protection of Stevens' Ferry. To aid in the erection of a monument commemorative of the Declaration of Independence. To build a new jail in St. Mary's county. For the better regulation of primary schools in Howard county. To protect the ferry at Crumpton, in Queen Anne's county. To provide for paving the streets at Centreville. Making valid a deed to R. Draper. To pay J. H. Gordon, for legal services. For additional Constables in the 4th and 15th districts of Somerset county. For relief of poor and indigent persons of Somerset county. Making valid a deed to George Raccine. Relating to foreign corporations and their agencies in this State, for Insurance. (Being Mr. Sterling's substitute with amendments, for Mr. Harrington's bill on that subject, Mr. Harrington voting against it.) To amend the law in mandamus cases.

To make a turnpike road from Hagerstown to the Pennsylvania Line. To modify the primary school system of Charles county. To pay R. R. Borman and R. Grason for legal services—(reconsidered). For the relief of the sureties of Wm. Goldsborough. Making valid a deed to R. Bassett. Incorporating the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Calvert Co. To pay B. T. Johnson for legal services. Reducing the tax on auction license in Allegany Co. For the relief of the Maryland Hospital. To prevent nuisances in Havre de Grace, &c. Incorporating the Maryland Club.

To pay W. F. Frick for legal services. For relief of W. O. Reeder. Incorporating the Bel Air and Hickory Turnpike Company. To allow Jefferson Division, S. of T., to erect and occupy a story over the school house in Jefferson District, Frederick county. For re-binding records in the Register of Wills office of Caroline county. To authorize the Fire Inspector of Baltimore city, to take testimony, &c. Relative to the public road between Somerset and Worcester counties. For executing a deed to Israel Norris. Incorporating Central School, in Frederick county. For the relief of Robert Digges. Incorporating the American Band of Frederick county. Extending the time of the clerks of Washington and Prince George's counties, for placing their fees in the Sheriff's hands. Incorporating the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Somerset and Worcester counties. For a new school district in Howard county. Amending the charter of St. James' College. For relief of E. Rutledge and G. Vaughn, of Baltimore county. Amending the charter of the Frederick Town Savings Institution.

The bill to endow the Baltimore Female College was rejected—yeas 27, nays 11. On motion of Mr. Alexander, re-considered.

At the afternoon session yesterday, the General School bill was read through, when on motion of Mr. Magruder, it was ordered to be printed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, the bill reported by him for calling a Convention, was made the special order of the day for Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Contee made an ineffectual effort to suspend the rules, to get up his resolutions relative to the votes of one Senator and Representatives in Congress, on the reference of the Lecompton Constitution; when, on motion of Mr. Belt, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and the Speaker called Mr Sterling to the chair. The committee took up the resolutions of Mr. Contee.

Mr. Magruder offered resolutions as amendments, condemning the course of Gov. Wise of Virginia, Gov. Walker of Kansas, and Senator Douglas, as alike treasonable to the South, and that Maryland will resist their elevation to the Presidency.

A political debate here arose, which was progressing at 4½ o'clock, when this letter was necessarily closed.

LATEST.—The committee rose and reported the resolutions and amendments to the House.

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

We understand that the following appointments for the city of Baltimore have been made by Gov. Hicks:

Inspector-General of Flour.—J. Bond Chaplain, of Baltimore city, in place of Daniel S. Biser, of Frederick county.

Assistant Inspectors of Flour.—John Kefauver, of Baltimore city; James L. Dorsey, of ———; Rob. E. Duvall, of Harford county; John Wachtel, of Washington county, in place of Zachariah Durham, D. S. Herring, James T. Henderson and Joseph Elliott.

Inspectors of Tobacco.—Jos. H. Hunt, of Charles county; Philip Griffith, of Montgomery county; R. T. Jenkins, of Carroll county; Zachariah Hause of Calvert county; C. P. Montague, of Baltimore city; in place of Robert O. Edmonson, of Prince George's county; Perry G. Etchinson, of Montgomery county; George R. Cranford, Baltimore city; Moreen M. Duvall, of Anne Arundel, and Charles R. Walters, of Baltimore city.

State Agricultural Chemist.—P. R. Tyson, of Baltimore city, in place of Dr. James Higgins, of Anne Arundel.

Weigher of Live Stock.—Harry F. Turner, of Baltimore city, in place of Daniel F. Blocher, of Allegany.

Inspectors of Salted Fish.—William Prince, of Prince George's county; Thomas Murphy, of Caroline county. The present inspectors are Wm. S. Wallis, John K. Carroll and John J. Lambert.

State Wharfinger.—J. W. Ahler, in place of Geo. H. Bennett.

Warden of the Penitentiary.—Alfred D. Evans, of Baltimore city, in Place of O. P. Merriman, of Baltimore city.

Notaries Public for Baltimore City.—John. M. Walker, Wm. Gilmor, David Ridgely and Lewis Sutton, in place of Wilson M. Carey, Lemuel E. Duvall, Robert B. Jarvis and —— Davis.

Guano Inspector.—Thomas J. Pitt, Esq., of Baltimore city, in place of Dr. William S. Reese, of Baltimore city.

Coroners for Baltimore City.—Lemuel Sparklin, Dr. John Battee, Dr. Nathan Nelson and Dr. Hiram Greentree, in place of Wm. S. Gorton, Ed. T. Stevens, James J. Chalmers and Geo. W. Benson.

Directors in the Penitentiary.—Jno. Hurst, Richard Middleton, Capt. Wm. J. Bryson and Wm. Hopkins, in place of B. H. Richardson, Thomas A. Cunningham, Thomas O. Sollers and Chas. Towson.

The new appointees do not take possession of their offices before the first Monday in May.

GYMNASTICS IN SWEDISH SCHOOLS.

Special pains are taken in the public schools of Sweden to develop the physical as well as the intellectual powers of the pupils. The following account is given of the system which the Swedes pursue:

"Every school building has its large high room, with earthen or matted floor, and all sorts of implements for developing the muscles—ladders, poles, wooden horses, cross-bars up to the roof, jumping places, ropes for swinging, knotted ropes for climbing, &c. The scholars are not allowed to exercise on what they wish, but there is a regular, scientifically arranged system. They are trained in squads, and move and march, sometimes to music, at the word of command.

At a large public school in Stockholm, I saw the lads in their noon lessons of gymnastics. The teacher gave the word, and a dozen sprang out toward a tall pole with cross-bars, and, clambering up it, each hung with his legs; then, at the word, all together dropped their heads backward, and hung by the feet and ankles, then again recovered themselves, and let themselves down. Another party, one after the other, squirmed up a naked mast; another pulled themselves up hand over hand on a knotted rope; others, in succession, played leap-frog over a wooden horse; then they marched to the beat of the drum. The smaller or weaker boys begin with the lowest grade of exercise, and follow up, according to a scientific system, arranged for health. They all seemed to go into it with the greatest relish, and showed well trained muscular power. I could not but conclude that the superior *physique* of the Swedish men is not entirely due to climate.—When will America learn that health and strength have their unescapable laws?"

THE CARNIVAL IN NEW ORLEANS.

The grand Catholic *fete* of Mardi-gras, or the last day of the Carnival, was celebrated yesterday in our city with more than usual eclat. The day first appeared in the form of grotesque maskers at the street corners with pockets of flour; and innumerable negroes, laborers and boys whose faces the maskers had besmeared with flour. The boys carried sticks and wore their coats wrong side out and yet could not elude the license of the day. At noon the masked figures, males and females, friars and nuns, Indians and negroes, riding and walking, drunk and sober, had become more numerous.—They were street characters, and their business was to amuse with tricks, modest and vulgar, mental and physical, the idle throngs which crowded every street. It was in fact a holiday as to all kinds of business save that which ministered to the pleasure of the senses. At 4 o'clock troops representing Indians and devils were everywhere galloping through the public places.

At six o'clock a large party of men and unmasked women, in men's clothes, alighted at the St. Charles, and proceeded to the bar room; whereupon two men fell into a fight and battered the phiz of each other quite savagely.

The grand out-door *finale* of the occesion was the procession of the "Mistick Krewe of Comus," in which the "Classic Pantheon," that is, a very perfect succession of masked groups, representing all the gods of Heathen Mythology, from Jupiter down to his farthest descendant. It was 300 yards in length, and excited the intensest interest. A vast crowd for three hours had been assembling in Lafayette Square, and by nine o'clock the front of the City Hall, and the street in front were absolutely choked up with the multitude. The procession caused the utmost silence, and the flaming torches by which the groups were lighted, rendered the spectacle decidedly magnificent.

After the "Krewe" had been publicly received by the Mayor, it proceeded in the midst of the jammed street down to the St. Charles Hotel, and then out to the Gaiety Theatre, where the "Krewe" and the favored enjoyed themselves in the mazy dance until morning. Such a day must, of course, be attended with many abuses of the license, otherwise allowable on that day. The papers this morning, however, report only eight or ten cases of murder, and numerous fights and arrests. Grand balls were given at the Orleans Theatre and Odd Fellows' Hall, as well as in the numerous less noted places.—*Correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN FRANCE.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

HALIFAX, Feb. 27.—The steamer America, from Liverpool, with date to the 13th inst., arrived here to-day.

The steamer North American arrived out on the 11th inst.

The doings of the English Parliament have been unimportant. Lord Palmerston's motion for leave to introduce his India bill settling the Government of India on the crown was being delated.

There are rumors of an extensive modification of the French Ministry.

A collision had occurred off Holyhead between the steamer North America and the bark Leander of Bath for New Orleans. The bark was sunk and ten lives lost.

The wife of Captain Curtis was among those lost on the Leander. The captain and eleven others were saved by the steamer.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons on the 12th, Sir George Gray said the evidence offered by the French Government of the complicity of Mazzini's Ledru Rollin and others in Pianeri's attempt to assasinate the Emperor was deemed insufficient, and the British Government declined to interfere.

Lord Palmerston explained his Indian bill. It proposes a council of eight persons to go out in rotation, every two years—the President to be one of the Secretaries of State. No action was taken.

FRANCE,

Marshal Valliant, Minister of War, has resigned. He will be succeeded by General Neil. Count Valenski will go ambassador to London, and Persigny will return to France to take a seat in the Privy Council.

Marshal Pellissier is expected to be appointed Commander-in-Chief at Paris, in the place of Gen. Magnon, who it is said, is going as ambassador to Russia.

Copenhagen is to be fortified immediately.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—Cotton—sales of the week 77,000 bales, including 10,500 bales on speculation, and 7,500 bales for export. All qualities have advanced ¼, in some instances rather more. Sales of Friday estimated at 15,000 bales, including 7,500 bales taken on speculation, The market is buoyant and prices active. Orleans, fair, 7½; middling, 7¼; Mobile, fair, 7⅜; middling, 7⅛; Uplands, fair, 7 5-16; middling, 7 1-16. Stock in port 285,000 bales, including 148,000 bales of American cotton.

STATE OF TRADE.—Manchester advances are favorable. Cotton fabrics were active and buoyant; HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—New Orleans, tres ordinaire, 98 f.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market has been quiet.—Wheat generally closed with an advancing tendency, chiefly for inferior qualities.

Richardson & Spence quote: Flour very dull and quotations nominal—market generally unchanged. Wheat active, at an advance on inferior qualities. Red has advanced 1@2d. Corn dull with declining tendency. The Brokers Circular says: White Corn has declined 2d. in the week.

PROVISIONS.—The market has a declining tendency.

Various circulars quote Provisions as being in but little inquiry and prices weak. Pork is heavy Bacon dull. Lard heavy at a decline of 1s. Tallow generally unchanged.

PRODUCE.—Sugar is quiet and prices are easier, though unchanged. Coffee is steady, but quiet. Rice is quiet and quotations barely maintained—middling Carolina 18s. 6d. Tea—sales unimportant. Rosin steady—common 4s. 1d. @ 4s. 3. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 35s. 6d. @ 36s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Barring's Circular quotes Sugar quiet at 6d@1s, decline. The market closed with a better demand. Coffee quiet. Lard dull and slightly lower. Western 54s. Tea is lower for inferior qualities.

MONEY MARKET.—The money market is slightly easier and rates are reduced to 3 per cent.

Consols 96 to 96⅞.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £380,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MOSES TAYLOR.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The steamer Moses Taylor has arrived from Aspinwall, with San Francisco dates to the 1st instant, and $1,600,000 in specie.

Her news is not important. She left Aspinwall on the 19th inst., and touched at Kingston on the 21st.

The United States steamer Fulton arrived at Aspinwall on the 11th, from Old Providence, and left on the 15th for the mouth of the Colorado and San Juan. The United States sloop of war Jamestown, was also at Aspinwall.

There is nothing from California except murders and suicides, which have been unusually numerous. There had been a severe hail storm, lasting three days, which, though doing some damage, had benefitted the mining interests in furnishing a large supply of water.

Resolutions had also been offered in the Senate approving Mr. Douglas' course, and made the special order for the 12th.

General Clark had sent two companies of artillery to San Bernardino for protection against the possible inroads of the Mormons.

Dates from Peru announce that General Castilla had beaten Tiranco, who was left dead on the field. The revolution was about over, and all parties were preparing for a severe election contest. The crops promised abundantly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Horace Greeley was examined this morning, before the Tariff Corruption Fund Investigating Committee. All the members were present. The examination was concluded within forty-eight minutes, when he was informed that the committee would not require his further attendance. He expresses his high appreciation of the candor and courtesy of the committee and thanks them for calling him before them. He says they asked him no questions which he did not deem pertinent, and which he was not very glad of an opportunity to answer. The purport of his testimony is understood to be, that no man ever proposed to put any money into his hands, to influence, in any way the acting of Congress on the tariff, or any other question, and that no one ever suggested anything of the sort with his consent or knowledge. never knew, nor until the late expose at Boston, had he ever heard or believed, that money was paid, or promised, by Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., or by any one else, whether to members or others, to influence the acting of the last Congress on the Tariff bill.

A gentleman of position among the Free-State Democrats of Kansas, now in this city on matters connected with the political fortunes of that Territory. states positively that Governor Walker has not receded a single point from his recent position on Kansas affairs.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, P. M.—Henry A. Washington, late Professor of History in William and Mary College, Va., Editor of the Jefferson papers, accidently met his death this afternoon, by an air gun at his residence in this city.

FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The steamer Empire City, from New Orleans, with dates to the 20th, arrived this afternoon. She also brings Havana dates of the 23d. The Spanish frigate Belen and steam frigate Bezneguela sailed on the 23d from Havana, as was reported for Vera Cruz.

Sugar was quiet. Molasses firm. Exchange tending downwards. Freights lower.

MARKET HOUSE BURNT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The City Market House, corner of Bleeker and Broadway streets, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Three men in it were burnt to death.

WEATHER REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27., Noon.—Weather beautiful and balmy. Thermomer 45°.

PHILADELPHIA.—Weather warm and clear. Wind S. S. W. Barometer 29.83. Thermometer 39°.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28, P. M.—Wind Southeast—thermoneter 44° with indications of rain.

DUNKIRK.—Wind Northwest.

ELMIRA.—Thermometer 46°, cloudy—wind West.

WASHINGTON.—Thermometer 50° at noon—wind South-west, and clear—air balmy.

A San Francisco correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, says that the orange crop of Los Angelos will amount this year to 170,000, and are sold on the ground at $42 per thousand. The trees commence bearing at eight years of age, and will produce $1,000 worth of fruit to the acre. The same correspondent says he has seen apples from an orchard in Sonora of half growth, being the second crop for the year. At Sonora, strawberries ripened in the open air at Christmas.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FORGERY.—On Saturday a forged checked for $1,350, drawn in the name of G. H. Reese & Brothers, was presented at the counter of the Union Bank for payment. Fortunately Mr. Reese happened to be in the Bank at the time of its presentation, and his attention having been called to the fact by the teller, the forgery was at once detected. The person by whom the check was presented immediately left the Bank, and though pursued, succeeded in making his escape.

COUNTY LEVY.—The Commissioners of Baltimore county on Saturday last declared a levy of 38 cents on the $100, for 1858. This is four per cent. less than the levy for 1857, and includes both county and school tax.

FIRES AND ALARMS.—At half-past one o'clock, on Sunday morning a fire occurred in the north-western section of the city, at the Corner of Fremont Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, which totally destroyed six buildings with their contents. They were two story frames, four of which were occupied by German families, the other two being vacant, and were owned, two by Mrs. Kolb, two by Mrs. Friedeberger, and two by Mr. Miffler. F. Hengledie, John Huler, George Guman and a Mr. Seaman were the occupants of four of the buildings, none of whom were insured. Loss estimated at $1,500. The fire originated in one of the unoccupied houses, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The alarm at 3 o'clock originated from the same cause.

There was an alarm at 9 o'clock on Saturday night which proved to be false.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE PHILADELPHIA ROAD.—We learn that Mr John Decker, who was seriously hurt on Thursday evening, in consequence of his horse walking into a culvert on the Philadelphia turnpike, is somewhat better, although his recovery is still doubtful.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm on Saturday night, about nine o'clock, was false.

POLICE.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—The residence of the Hon. Joshua Vansant, on North Front street, was broken into some time during Saturday night or Sunday morning, and robbed of several articles of clothing. The burglars effected an entrance by breaking open the front parlor window shutters, and would no doubt have carried off every valuable article in the lower story, if they had not been suddenly scared by the movements of some of the family in the upper story. The thieves had arranged everything properly for a sudden retreat in case of a surprise, as the front door was found unlocked and ajar, when one of the family first arose in the morning.

ARRESTS.—Charles Miller was arrested by officers Cadle and Brown, for assaulting and beating Ida Smith; he was committed for trial before the Criminal Court by Justice Audoun.

Sarah Drum was arrested by officer Bosman for refusing to clean the snow from the footway. She was fined $2 and costs—total $2.31—by Justice Griffin. The fine was subsequently remitted by the Mayor, and costs returned.

Mr. Peterson was arrested by officer Graham on the charge of throwing stones in the street. Fined one dollar and costs—total $1.31—by Justice Audoun.

John Kripps was arrested by Lieutenant Marsh, of the Eastern District, on the charge of abusing his family. Committed to jail in default of security to keep the peace by Justice Audoun.

BURGLARIES.—The house of R. C. Wright, Esq., in Park street, near Franklin, was entered on Friday night by burglars, who, after ransacking the basement story, departed without stealing anything of value. The frequency of such occurrences of late, is not very creditable to the vigilance of the police.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—In compliance with the public desire a re-engagement has been effected with the distinguished comedian Mr. Charles Matthews, who, during the week will give representations of some of his prominent characters. To-night he appears in three highly amusing pieces, including the laughable comedy of "Trying It On," which has been received with the heartiest merriment on each representation. Mrs. Chas. Matthews has also been re-engaged and appears this evening.

We call attention to the advertisement, in to-day's paper, of the Peak family, the celebrated Vocalists, Harpists, and Bell Ringers, who intend repeating during this week, their entertainments, which have been so numerously attended and greatly approved.

Their Concert on Saturday afternoon at the Maryland Institute, was attended by several thousand children.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, February 27, 1858.

Criminal Court.—Hon. Judge Stump. Frederick Pinkney, Esq., prosecating for the State.

The case of Daniel D. McFaaland, charged with indecent exposure of his person was stetted.

Benjamin Mitchell, colored, charged with assaulting P. Kirby, by running his cart several times against him, by which the complainant received some injuries—sentenced to imprisonment for one month.

The recognizance of Robert Kaylor was forfeited in consequence of his not having appeared for trial.

William Cooran was placed at the bar to answer to the charge of assaulting Mary McCartney. The prosecutrix having declined giving evidence against him, the case was dismissed, each party paying their respective costs, which amounted to $8.83.

The case of Anne Dalton, charged with assaulting Catherine Dalton, her mother-in-law, was dismissed—the latter having been confined in prison since last Monday.

William Kelly, charged with assaulting John Leonard, was placed at the bar and convicted in the penalty of $1 and costs, and sent to prison for one week.

Henry Dougherty, charged with assaulting police officer Barthobw, was convicted and fined one dollar and costs, and sent to prison for two weeks.

John H. Graham, was placed at the bar, on the charge of assaulting his wife, which was not proved in the evidence, and he was therefore acquitted.

The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday.

COMMON PLEAS.—Hon. Judge Marshall.—Thomas F. Mariner *vs.* The Federal Hill Steam Ferry Company. This action, which has already been reported, is still on tral.

SUPERIOR COURT.—This Court has not been in session to-day.

COURT CALENDAR, March 1st, 1808.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Assignments, 147 to 185 inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS—Assignments same as Friday and Saturday last.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—Andrew H. H. Dawson, Esq., of Georgia, Nathaniel G. White, Esq., of Massachusetts, and Henry C. Adams, Esq., of New York, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

No. 250. The United States appellants, vs. Sebastian Nunez. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. On motion of Mr. Gillet, on behalf of Mr. Attorney Generil Black, this appeal was dismissed.

No. 187. The United States, appellants vs. Charles Fossat. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the appellants.

Adjourned until Monday, the 5th of April next, at 12 o'clock.

NEWS FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND—ARRIVAL OF KAFFIR CHIEFS IN IRONS AT TABLE BAY—CURIOUS DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPTIVE CHIEFS.

By the arrival at Boston of the bark Young Turk from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, papers are received to the 29th of December.

The people of the Cape are gratified, after various failures of English Steam Companies, at the splendid voyage of the steamer Norman, of the New Union Company, which had made the passage from London in three and a half days less than contract time.

The Government, it appears, is puzzled to know what disposition can be made of the Kaffirs, who though conquered in the field, are yet active throughout the country as guerillas and plunderers. In the latter part of December the steamer Celt arrived at Table Bay, with one hundred and forty Kaffir prisoners, among whom were the three notorious chiefs, Macoma, Vadanna and Quesha, who were all in chains. The *Cape Argus* gives the following interesting description of these worthies:

"Many persons went on board the steamer to see their native majesties during the morning of Thursday, and on the wharves a great number assembled to witness the landing of the notorieties.

The visitors for the most part confined their observations to the chiefs. Macomo presented a very picturesque appearance: he was dressed in a duffel jacket, fustian trowsers, and wore an old battered white hat upon his head; he leaned over the quarter, alternately eating apricots and smoking a dirty black pipe. He is an old man, apparently between sixty and seventy; his woolen locks are besprinkled with gray. There is nothing peculiarly striking in his features, which are as much like those of an ordinary looking South African 'nigger' as can be met with amongst the coolie gangs of Cape town. He looked listlessly over the side of the steamer, as if indifferent to what was going on around him, but he freely answered through the interpreter any questions that were put to him.

Macomo in his better days has hob-nobbed with Her Majesty's representatives, and no doubt he has an idea that Sir George will treat him like a man and a brother. Doubtless the old boy remembering the vacillating policy of Great Britain towards his people, is inspired with a strong hope that all will yet be right again, and although now a prisoner and in irons, he may soon be again courted and flattered by "the power the powers that be.'

It is understood that he is to be transported for life, but how that understanding has been arrived at we do not yet know. We are not informed either of the nature of the chargo beyond that which mere hearsay gives. We are told that, in two or three weak moments, he has askep whether it is likely that they will make him work. He appears to dread the idea, and says he is too old.

His appearance on arrival did not betoken much mercy on the part of his captors, the chains on him were heavy enough for a ship's cable, but he did not seem to care much about them. He is accompanied by one of his wives—the youngest. She sat on the after hatchway, and talked freely to Vadanna beside her. She has rather a pleasing face, nice teeth, sharp, well set eyes, and not a very large mouth—apparently about thirty-five years of age. She must have been pretty in the plump days of her youthfulness (or the youthful days of her happiness, we are not sure of the most proper form of expression.) Macomo is said to pay her great attention. Whenever he got a glass of grog on board, she always had a full half of it. To say Macomo is fonder of his wife than of his grog, is saying pretty much. Near her sat her youngest son, a very fine youth of a most pleasing aspect. Master Macomo does not appear to have shared any of the privations that his people have undergone. He is in most excellent condition, and laughed and chatted in the coolest manner possible, never shrinking for a moment from the gaze of those who surrounded him. He had nothing but a blanket to cover him.

Vadanna sat on his haunches upon the hatchway, and scrutinized the visitors with a most malignant scowl. He is a most repulsive-looking villain—a great, gnant animal, with a cast of countenance unlike anything we have ever seen. His face is deeply indented with hard, coarse lines that traverse every feature. His irons were very heavy; they had been put on to him without much care, and in two or three places were marks of skin having been rubbed off and healed again. He pointed out these immediately we came up to him, and curled his lips scornfully, as if to let us know that he will take it out of us if he ever gets a chance. He appears to take the whole affair to heart much more than any of the rest of his associates.

He sulkily tore open apricot after apricot, and ate them much in the same way that he would relish the "chawing up" of a settler. On being asked how he felt, he supposed he was being questioned for some purpose, and answered that he had nothing to say now—his time would come. He was unprovided with any clothes; his blanket was thrown carelessly over his shoulders; he frequently lifted his chains to a more convenient position. The chains of all of them were taken off previous to their being landed.

Quesha is the livelies of the party, and is thought the least of. There is very little intelligence in his features; he is not so old looking as Vadanna, whom we should judge to be sixty. Of the prisoners who lay about the decks forward, there was little noticeable, beyond that all the men looked haggard, and as if they were not nearly recovered from the effect of starvation. They all, however, appeared thoroughly contented. The females, among whom were one or two that may be said to be pretty, were ranged along the shore side of the ship, all at breakfast. There were several children gamboling about the deck.

Nearly all the females appeared to be married, most of them had children by their sides. Their mode of breakfasting was not very elegant, nor did their general appearance impress upon us the truth of the proverb, which sets forth that "beauty unadorned is adorned the most." They care little for anything except animal food, and this they take between their fingers and gnaw most voraciously.—Their eyes sparkled with delight as they swallowed the fat and delicious morsels of "junk" and fresh beef that was unscrudgingly supplied to them. When they had finished eating, two or three of them threw of their blankets, and greased their neck and shoulders with the grease which had accumulated on their hands whilst eating, and evidently considered that they "shone" when they had completed their operation.

They were all landed in the course of the day.—Macomo and his wife, together with Vadanna and Quesha, are lodged in the Cape Town prison. His son and his councilors are in the Amsterdam battery.

EDWARD EVERETT IN VIRGINIA.

HIS SPEECHES AT THE CRAWFORD INAUGURATION.

Upon receiving the cane of Washington, which was presented to him at Richmond, Mr. Everett thus returned his acknowledgments:

"SIR: I want words adequately to express the emotions of satisfaction and gratitude with which I receive this most interesting personal relic of the 'Father of his Country'—invaluable in itself, and rendered, if possible, still more precious, by the circumstances under which it comes into my possession. I shall keep it while I live as a sacred trust, and so dispose of it as best to promote the patriotic intentions with which it has been bestowed upon me. I acknowledge myself under the highest obligations to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, who have honored me with this most expressive token of their approval of my humble co-operation in the great cause to which, with such fervid energy and noble enthusiasm, they are devoting themselves; and I pray you, Sir, to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the very obliging manner in which you