BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1858.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives have made a report in reference to the capture of Walker by Commodore Paulding, and the conduct of the Commodore on that occasion, which, as a material part of the history of the times, we subjoin.

The conclusions of the Committee are, first, that Commodore Paulding had no right to enter the territory of Nicaragua, without her consent, and seize and carry away persons who might be there, and that it is the duty of this Government to disavow and atone for the act, provided complaint be ever made; and secondly, that no officer of the United States has a right to use the forces under his command on the territory of a foreign State *with its assent and for its benefit*.

These conclusions are obvious enough, and we are glad to find them so stated in a report of the proper committee of the House, as to provide against the awkward consequences that might hereafter arise from regarding Commodore Paulding's conduct as a precedent. The case was an exceptional one, in many of its aspects, and is, we hope, not likely to occur again. Nicaragua is not inclined to call us to account for it, and the rest of the world has no right to treat it otherwise than as an abstract question with which they cannot interfere.

The Committee of Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, and accompanying documents, relating to the seizure of William Walker and his followers in Nicaragua, having had the same under consideration, respectfully report—

That by the action of the House they have been relieved from the necessity of expressing their views on several questions which seem to be connected with the transactions detailed in these papers. The whole subject of the neutrality laws, considered with reference to their constitutionality, expediency and proper interpretation, has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The question as to how far Commodore Paulding obeyed the orders of his superiors, upon which his merit or demerit as an officer mainly depends, has been referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The inquiry as to whether private rights have been interfered with in these proceedings, would seem more properly to come up whenever any person aggrieved shall by petition or application in some other mode seek redress.

There remains, however, for the consideration of the committee two important questions which directly concern the foreign affairs of the country. The first is, whether there has been an invasion of the territory of Nicaragua, a foreign State with which we are on terms of peace and friendship. And, secondly, whether that act of invasion, either with or against her consent, was of such a character as that it could be properly done without the authority of Congress.

Under the laws of nations no right is believed to exist by which the United States, or any of its officers, are authorized to enter the territory of a friendly foreign Power, and forcibly seize and carry away persons who may be there. And as no such right has been conceded by treaty with Nicaragua, the act of Commodore Paulding in forcibly entering her territory and seizing William Walker and his followers, is one which it is the duty of this Government to disavow, and to make satisfaction for, provided complaint should ever be made. In fact, however, your committee have every reason to believe that this proceeding was entirely in accordance with the wishes of the existing Government of Nicaragua, and regarded by it as eminently beneficial.

Should this be conceded, the second question presents itself: Can an officer of the United States use force under his command in the territory of a foreign State with its assent and for its benefit.

The war-making power belongs to Congress, and the right to enter into alliances, offensive and defensive, belongs to the President and Senate as the treaty-making power. In the absence of authority derived from one of these sources, your Committee are of opinion that our officers cannot use the forces under their command for any such purpose. As these forces are obviously intended for the service of the United States, they cannot be rightfully employed in any foreign State for its benefit or as its ally. It is, in the judgment of your Committee, wholly immaterial whether such forces are to be employed to expel from the State invaders from abroad, to put down rebellion or insurrection there, or to aid the police of such State in suppressing disturbances and popular outbreaks. To acknowledge any such right would be in effect to transfer the war-making power to such officers as might happen to have the command of any part of our naval or military forces in the vicinity of any foreign State that might be in want of aid.

Your committee are happy to find that the President concurs fully in these views. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That inasmuch as the United States can never consent that any foreign Power shall have the right to enter its territory with a view of forcibly carrying off any person who may be therein, so it becomes the duty of the Government to disown and disclaim all right on its part to enter, for a similar purpose, the territory of any foreign power or State with which we are on terms of amity and friendship.

Resolved, That officers of the United States have no right to use the forces under their command in the territory of any foreign State at the instance of, or for the benefit of such State, unless previously authorized by Congress.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the views of the President, as made known in his message to the two houses of Congress, are in accordance with these principles, no action is necessary on the part of Congress.

The "American Association for the Advancement of Science," having at its last annual meeting in Montreal, accepted the invitation of the Maryland Historical Society and the Maryland Institute to assemble next in Baltimore, our city during the coming month of April will be honored by the presence of distinguished men of letters and of science from all parts of the country.

The deliberations and suggestions of this learned body have already been productive of incalculable benefits in the promotion of scientific research and the encouragement of American enterprise, and each year its session is looked to with increasing interest and pleasure. When we reflect upon the rapid growth of our country,—upon the development of the hidden and mysterious resources of her wealth, and upon the magical influence of her progressive spirit, and attribute these achievements, as we must in no small degree, to the discoveries of Science, how truly should we appreciate the patient labors of the men who are thus devoting their lives to their country. It is a subject of congratulation to the citizens of Baltimore that they will have an opportunity of extending the hospitalities of the city and State to their distinguished countrymen; and we feel sure that individual effort and personal attentions will be added to the preparations of the Historical Society and the Maryland Institute for the entertainment of their guests.

We have received the Bankers' Magazine for the present month of March. It contains, as usual, a number of interesting and well selected articles, among which are "A History of Rail Roads, both in Europe and this country;" "Annual Report from the United States Mint for 1857;" "Banking in Massachusetts, Louisiana and Kentucky;" "Recent Improvements in Bank Note Printing;" with a great variety of other items, containing information very necessary to all bankers. We recommend this work warmly to such as are engaged in the banking business, as well as to commercial persons generally. It always contains the law decisions on mooted points which so frequently arise, and is indeed full of information on the subject.

☞ At a meeting of the Directors of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company, held yesterday, Thomas Gaither, Esq., was appointed Secretary, in place of Absalom Ridgely, deceased.

[Correspondence of the Daily Exchange.]

ANNAPOLIS, March 14, 1858.

On Saturday morning last, about two o'clock, a fire was discovered in an old building on Taylor's wharf, which was soon consumed, and the flames extended to Tuite's lumber yard, situate on the same wharf, and which was almost entirely consumed.—The storehouse of Mr. Taylor was in imminent danger, being several times on fire, but was fortunately saved with a loss of a portion of the gable end. The loss of Mr. Tuite is between $3,000 and $4,000; that of Mr. Taylor between $200 and $300.

About three o'clock the same afternoon, the tan bark house at the tan yard of Mr. Daniel F. Hyde, was discovered to be on fire, and was entirely destroyed, and the adjacent property and lumber yard of Iglehart & Caldwell, much endangered. The male public school caught from the flying cinders of the latter fire, but was discovered in time to prevent much damage. These fires are attributed to incendiarism, and much excitement prevails in consequence of this belief. T.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

$1,600,000 IN TREASURE.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The steamer Star of the West, from California, has arrived with 200 passengers and $1,300,000 in gold.

The Star of the West connected with the steamer John L. Stephens, which brought to Panama $4,600,000.

The U. S. sloop of war Jamestown and British steamer Leopard, were at Aspinwall.

The United States steamer Fulton sailed on the 6th for San Juan, with dispatches for the U. States Minister at Nicaragua.

The principal consignees on the specie list are as follows: Wells, Fargo & Co. $466,000; Howland & Aspinwall $100,000; A. Belmont $64,000; Messrs. Freeman & Co. $58,000; Exchange Bank $53,000; James Patrick $50,000.

The dates from California are to the 20th ult.

The California Legislature had transacted no business of interest.

The Sacramento Slave case has been decided, and the slave handed over to the claimant.

The Indians of Tuolumne county have been murdering the white settlers.

Two telegraph lines have been projected to run through the southern part of the State, and the counties of Yuba, Sutter, Yolo and Solando offer to raise $650,000 towards the construction of a rail road between Marysville and Benicia.

The Small-pox was committing severe ravages at the U. S. Marine Hospital.

The Frigate Merrimac had arrived at Talcaguano.

Civil war in Peru continues, and the capture of Asequipa by Castilla, was momentarily expected.

The American ship Lizzie Thompson and bark Georgiana, had been seized at the Chincha Islands and taken to Callao, and the demand of the American Minister for their liberation had been refused.

The American bark Dorcas Yeaton was boarded by the boat of a Chilian war steamer. The American Minister demanded satisfaction for the insult, and the United States steamer Merrimac was expected shortly to enforce the demand.

The Governor of Sonora has, by proclamation, called upon the people of that State to exterminate Gandara and his robber followers. The latter had beaten the government troops, and was causing great destruction.

It is said that the Mormons are about to emigrate to Northern Mexico, but it is considered doubtful.

Lieut. Ives ascended the Colorado 150 miles above Fort Yuma, when his steamer got aground, and he continued the exploration in a light draft boat 200 miles further, to the white settlements.

The Nicaraguan Government has denationalized Walker and his followers.

Mr. Lamar, it appears, forgot his credentials, and the Government declined the offer to receive him unofficially till he receives them.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

SENATE.

After the reception of several reports and memorials, the Kansas bill was resumed.

Mr. Wade gave way to Mr. Broderick, who said he had seen Mr. Douglas, who intended to be heard to-day, but was still prevented by sickness. Whilst up he would refer to the special correspondence in the New York Herald, which represented him (Mr. Broderick,) as having been rebuked for impertinence by the Senator from Pennsylvania. He did not think he had received any rebuke, and he hoped he never would. He tried to conduct himself like a Senator, and he branded the writer as a falsifier of the facts. He said he called attention to the matter lest other gentlemen had been misrepresented.

Mr. Bigler replied, and Mr. Wade resumed his speech.

Mr. Mason followed Mr. Wade, his speech being mainly occupied in tracing the history of successive aggressions on the right of slave-holding States.

10 o'clock, P. M.—The Senate is still in session and the galleries are crowded with persons attracted by the Kansas debate.

Mr. Mason earnestly argued in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

Mr. Clark took he opposite ground and is still speaking as this dispatch is sent off.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. English offered a resolution calling for information relative to the Louisville and Portland canal with a view to securing the interests of the United States, and providing for a reduction of tolls.

Mr. English said the Government had owned the canal for three or four years, and he wanted to know what became of the money. The tolls had amounted to $100,000 per annum, none of which had gone, so far as he was advised into the Treasury of the Government.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall replied, when the resolution was adopted.

Among other bills introduced was one by Mr. Gilmer, to prevent an undue surplus in the treasury, and to equalize the grants of public lands among the several States.

Mr. Leiter introduced a bill providing for the election of postmasters by the people.

Mr. Wright, of Georgia, introduced a Homestead bill.

Mr. Humphrey Marshal asked leave to present the memorial of certain citizens of Washington with reference to the employment of the United States marines at the last June election. He proposed a committee to examine into all the facts, and to ascertain the President's and the Secretary of War's agency in that matter.

Objection was made.

A large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred.

Adjourned.

FROM UTAH.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Mr. Hartwell, Secretary of the Territory of Utah, has arrived here. He left the camp Jan. 25th, when the troops were in a comfortable condition and in excellent health, there being only four deaths since the arrival of the command. It was thought the entrance to the valley would be made by another route, 100 miles longer but offering no obstructions of any magnitude. The principal Utah Indians had been to the camp and gave assurance of the peaceable intentions of the Indians toward the Americans. Mr. Hartwell met with no snow, and the appearance of grass was expected at an unusual early period.

FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The steamer Philadelphia, from Havana with dates to the 9th inst., arrived last night.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The weekly statement of the city Banks shows an increase in loans of $282,000; specie $221,000; a decrease in circulation of $98,000, and $319,000 in nominal deposits; and an increase of $1,173,000 in undrawn deposits.

THE TURKISH VISITORS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The Turkish visitors arrived here this evening and were visited by Commodore Stuart and other Naval officers. Their plan of proceeding is not fully determined, but they will probably leave for Washington to-morrow at noon and visit this city at their return.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It is ascertained that the reports about Lord Napier's intended resignation of his official position in this Government are without foundation.

WESTERN NAVIGATION.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—The Ohio river is open, with 8 feet 6 inches of water in the channel and is rising. The gorge at Brown's Island went off last night. There are fifty steamers now leading for various northern ports.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

BANGOR, March 14.—The boiler of Woodward's Planing Mills exploded yesterday, killing the engineer and badly damaging the building. A dwelling one hundred and fifty feet distant, was partly demolished by the fragments of the boiler.

FOREIGN IMPORTS OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 14.—The following are the imports of foreign goods at this port for the past week:

Dry Goods,	$76,881
Hides,	30,993
Linseed,	18,334
Molasses and Sugar	23,746
Coffee,	19,244
Hemp,	77,648
Other articles,	59,860
Total,	256,702
Corresponding week of 1857	914,325
Decrease,	652,623

PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The opening of the Opera House has been postponed till to-morrow.

WEATHER REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Weather clear, wind Westerly. Thermometer at noon, 65°.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The weather is cloudy. Barometer 30.08—Thermometer 38°—wind Southwest.

CLOVES.—Every part of the clove plant (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*) abounds with aromatic oil; but it is most fragrant and plentiful in the unexpanded flower buds, which are the cloves of commerce.—Cloves have been brought into the European market for more than 2,000 years. The plant is a native of the Molaccas and other Islands in the Chinese seas. "The average annual crop of Cloves," says Burnett, "is, from each tree, two or two and one-half pounds; but a fine tree has been known to yield one hundred and twenty-five pounds of this spice in a single season; and, as 5,000 cloves only weigh one pound, there must have been at least 625,000 flowers upon this single tree."

The oil of cloves may be obtained by expression from the fresh flower buds; but the usual method of procuring it is by distillation, which is carried out to a very great extent in this country. Few essential oils have more extensive use in perfumery than that of cloves. It combines well with grease, soap and spirit, and it forms a leading feature in some of the most popular handkerchief essences, rodeletia, the guard's bouquet, &c., and will be found where least expected. For essence of cloves, dissolve oil of cloves, in the proportion of two ounces of oil to one gallon of spirit.

SENATOR SLIDELL AND THE KANSAS QUESTION.

The following letter from the Hon. John Slidell, was read at the recent Lecompton meeting in Tammany Hall:

SENATE CHAMBER, March 1, 1858.

DEAR SIRS: I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to attend a meeting of citizens of New York, at Tammany Hall, on Thursday next, called for "the purpose of expressing their concurrence with and strengthening the hands of the National Executive" in the course which he has recommended for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

The brief but pregnant sentences which you have extracted from the recent message of the President, truly present the issue now under discussion here. It involves "the peace and quiet of the whole country," not merely for the moment, but, as I believe, for all future time. Let scheming politicians attempt to disguise it as they may, whatever may be the pretexts by which they seek to mislead the masses, no one who has observed their course can hesitate for one instant to believe that their opposition to the admission of Kansas is based entirely on that provision of its Constitution by which slavery is recognized. All alleged irregularities in the proceedings attending the formation of the Convention and the adoption of the Constitution, would have been overlooked had slavery been prohibited. We of the South, can have no safety for the future but in a rigid adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention. In this case, we are contending only for the abstract principle involved, while our opponents will probably enjoy all the immediate party advantages resulting from the admission. With us it is not simply a question of principle, but a point of honor, and the offence, if Kansas be rejected, will be aggravated by the fact of its being purely gratuitous.

If she be rejected because slavery nominally and temporarily exists within her limits—I am now assuming to correct the assertion so confidently made, that a vast majority of her inhabitants are opposed to it—what may we expect when application shall be made for the admission of a State, of which it will be a real and permanent institution? The scale of political preponderancy is every year gravitating more and more rapidly in favor of the free States; if we are to be treated with contumely and injustice, now, while we are yet strong enough, physically and morally, to protect ourselves, what may we look for when we shall be compartively weak and defenceless? We are told every day that our apprehensions are unfounded—that no disposition is entertained by any considerable party at the North to interfere with slavery in the States. I have no faith in those declarations. If ever the party which now controls New England and most of the free States shall have a majority in both branches of Congress, with a President of its choice, a war will be waged against our institutions which can only terminate in revolution.

There is no apparent excitement among Southern Senators and Representatives, nor among our people at home, no meetings with inflammatory speeches and threatening resolutions. The calmness of the South is misunderstood; there are sentiments uttered every day in Congress, which, in times past, would have been received with cries of indignation; we now listen to them with a coolness which is mistaken for indifference. It is this very calmness that, if it were understood, would most alarm those of our Northern brethren who really love the Union. It is the repose of fixed resolve, the silence of stern purpose, infinitely more dangerous than the most boisterous declarations. You will hear no more from the South of menace or expostulation.

If Kansas be admitted with the Lecompton Constitution, all agitation will cease; in a few weeks the people of the North will look back with wonder to the storm it has excited. If she be rejected, the agitation will be prolonged until a peaceful solution will become impossible. With every reason, so far as material interests are concerned, to be a united and harmonious people, a deep feeling of alienation, I might say of hostility now exists, between certain portions of the Confederacy. The adoption or rejection of the course recommended by the President will decide whether this feeling shall be kept alive and embittered, until a longer continuance of an association so distasteful and repulsive to both parties shall be intolerable, or whether by a generous emulation in the interchange of good offices, we shall once more become in spirit as in form, a homogeneous people.

The Union has no more devoted adherent than I am, but by this I mean the Union of the Constitution, the Union of States with equal rights and privileges; in saying this, I not only express my individual sentiments, but faithfully reflect the opinions and feelings of a vast majority of the people of Louisiana, a State which from its peculiar geographical position, the character of its population, and its vast commerce, foreign and domestic, is eminently conservative.

My official duties not permitting my absence, I have thus succinctly offered the opinion which you have asked. The high character and standing, political and social, of the gentlemen who have called your meeting, give assurance that it will be one of the most imposing demonstrations ever made in your great metropolis, and that it cannot fail to exercise a most happy influence. I regret extremely that it will not be in my power to participate in it personally. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SLIDELL.

Messrs. A. Froment, Isaac Townsend and others, Committee, &c., New York.

DEATH OF THE REV. HARRY CROSWELL, D. D.

From the New Haven *Palladium* of Saturday evening last, we clip the following biographical sketch of the late Dr. Croswell:

The Rev. Harry Croswell, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, in this city, departed this life at 10 o'clock this morning, March 13th, at the ripe old age of 79 years, 8 months and 27 days.

Dr. Croswell was born at West Hartford, Connecticut, June 16th, 1778. He received his early education under the care of the venerable Rev. Dr. Perkins as his Pastor, and of Dr. Noah Webster as his Schoolmaster. The first years of his manhood were devoted to secular pursuits; and in that period of strong political excitement, Dr. Croswell occupied a prominent place. In 1802, he became Editor and Proprietor of a newspaper at Hudson, N. Y., called "The Balance," which is even now preserved as an interesting and valuable work of reference.

The trenchant wit and pungent sarcasm of his editorials, and especially his article in a paper called "*The Wasp*," brought him into collision with "the powers that be," and the able speech of Alexander Hamilton at his trial, and in his defence, was, we believe, the last forensic effort of that distinguished man. Dr. Croswell afterwards removed to Albany, where he was also connected with a political newspaper; and he exhibited in this department of labor, a talent and power which would have enabled him to wield vast influence, had he made politics his permanent field of labor. But he became dissatisfied with the pursuit, and in 1812, confirmed to the Episcopal church, and turned his attention to the study of theology. He was baptized in St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y., July 19, 1812, and on the following Sunday received the rite of confirmation. He was admitted to Deacon's Orders by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, May 8, 1814, in St. John's Church, New York city; and on the following Sunday commenced ministerial labors in Christ Church, Hudson, N. Y.

On the 1st of January, 1815, he commenced his services in this city, in an old wooden building standing in Church street; and was instituted into the Rectorship of the Parish on the opening of the new Trinity Church, Feb. 22d, 1816. He was admitted to Priest's Orders in Christ Church, Middletown, June 6, 1815, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold. The honorary degree of A. M., was conferred upon him by Yale College in 1817; and of D. D., by Trinity College in 1831. At the close of the *forty-first* year of his Ministry in New Haven, Jan. 1, 1856, he had officiated personally at 2,553 Baptisms, at 837 Marriages, and 1,842 Burials.

A full sketch of the late Dr. Croswell's life and character will, we presume, be given to the public. In this city where he is associated with the earliest recollections of so many, it is scarcely necessary to say that the familiar form of the Christian gentleman of the Old School, will be missed by all; and there are multitudes of the poor, who will feel that they have lost their best friend. In native shrewdness, sagacity and judgment; in masterly power of self-control, and in the power of controlling others without effort, and apparently without design; and in conversational talent, he was one of the most remarkable men whom we ever knew.

As a preacher, his style of writing was pure, chaste and neat. We have sat many years under his Ministry, and never heard him utter a misapplied word, or a slovenly sentence. He was always instructive; and during the latter years of his life, seemed, at times, to be more than usually earnest and impressive.

THE KING OF DELHI.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the wife of Major (then Captain) Hodson, from Delhi:

"There is a report, which has been mischievously set about, and may have mischievous consequences—viz: that the King has the whole of his retinue, and has returned to his own apartments in the Palace.

"This is perfectly untrue. I went with Mr. Saunders, the Civil Commissioner, to see the unfortunate and guilty wretch. We mounted a flight of stone steps, at the bottom and top of which was an European sentry. A small low door opened into a room, half of which was partitioned off with a grass matting called chitac, behind which was a woman cooking some atrocious compound, if I might judge from the smell. In the other half was a native bedstead—*i. e.*, a frame of bamboo on four legs, with grass rope strung across it; on this was lying and smoking a hookah an old man with a long white beard; no other article of furniture whatever was in the room, and I am almost ashamed to say that a feeling of pity mingled with my disgust at seeing a man, recently lord of an imperial city almost unparalleled for riches and magnificence, confined in a low, close, dirty room, which the lowest slave of his household would scarcely have occupied, in the very palace where he had reigned supreme, with power of life and death, untrammeled by any law, within the precincts of a royal residence as large as a considerable sized town; streets, galleries, towers, mosques, forts and gardens, a private and a public hall of justice, and innumerable courts, passages and staircases. Its magnificence can only be equaled by the atrocities which have been committed there.

But to go back to the degraded King. The boy, Jumma Bukht, repeated my name after Mr. Saunders. The old man raised his head and looked at me, then muttered something I could not hear, and at the moment the boy, who had been called from the opposite door, came and told me that his mother, the Begum, wished to see me. Mrs. Saunders then took possession of me, and we went on into a smaller, darker, dirtier room than the first, in which were some eight or ten women crowding round a common "charpoy," or couch, on which was a dark, fat, shrewd, but sensual-looking woman, to whom my attention was particularly drawn.

She took hold of my hand (I shuddered a little,) and told me that my husband was a great warrior; but that if the King's life and her son's had not been promised them by the Government, the King was preparing a great army which would have annihilated us. The other women stood round in silence till her speech was finished, and then crowded round, asking how many children I had, and if they were all boys, examined my dress, and seemed particularly amused by my bonnet and parasol. They were, with one exception, coarse, low-caste women, as devoid of ornament as of beauty. Zeenat Mahal asked me (a great honor, I found, which I did not appreciate) to sit down on her bed, but I declined, as it looked so dirty. Mr. Saunders was much amused at my refusal, and told me it would have been more than my life was worth six months before to have done so, and I have no doubt of it."

NEWS ITEMS.

☞ The ladies' fair at Boston closed on Saturday evening. The net receipts amount to about twelve thousand dollars.

The residence of Mrs. H. T. Washington, in King George county, Va., was consumed by fire on Friday night last.

☞ Dispatches from Washington mention the probable withdrawal at an early day of Lord Napier, partly on account of the recent change in the British Ministry, and partly owing to the ill health of Lady Napier.

Rev. Mr. Seley, the newly appointed chaplain of the American Church in Paris, arrived at that city on the 22d ult. He went out in the *Fulton*, and had a very rough passage.

☞ Miss Barnard, a daughter of George M. Barnard, Esq., a wealthy merchant of Boston, residing on Bacon street, lost her life Saturday afternoon, by her dothes taking fire from a grate where cannel coal was burning. She was 21 years of age.

The Boston *Journal* states that the late Thomas W. Ward has bequeathed to Harvard College $5,000, and to the Boston Athenæum $5,000—as funds of which the income is to be expended in the purchase of books; also, $1,000 each to "The American Peace Society" and to the City Missionary Society.

☞ The President has received an autograph letter from Prince Albert, accompanied with a medal, containing the likeness of the Princess Royal and Frederik William. The letter is a friendly one, and contains sentiments of high regard.

We learn from the *Dahlonega Mountain Signal* that at the election in Yellow Creek District, Dawson county, on Monday last, a difficulty occurred between Charles Clark and Lewis Green, in which the latter was shot, and it is supposed, mortally wounded. Clark made his escape.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening last, James Williams, son of Bird Williams, was killed in Roanoke county, Va., by the falling of a limb. The limb had lodged on a tree, near to which the young man was chopping. Breaking loose it fell, striking him upon the head, knocking out his brains, breaking his legs and, of course, killing him instantly. He was about eighteen years of age.

AMERICAN MECHANISM ABROAD.—Mr. Hoe, of New York, whose printing presses have come into almost universal use, is at present in Europe. He is engaged to put up two of his monster presses for the London *Times*, two for *Lloyd's Newspaper*, and one each for four other English papers. The machines are being constructed in Manchester, under the supervision of New York workmen. A company is also going into operation in Paris for the construction of these presses, and their general introduction in Europe is anticipated.

☞ Letters from Nassau, N. P., mention the arrival, at that place, on the 22d ult., of a boat containing eleven fugitive slaves from Key West, and intelligence had been received of a large sloop being on the west side of the Great Bahama, having on board thirty fugitives from St. Agustine, Florida. The Bahama Friendly Society had dispatched a vessel in search of the sloop, and the Key West negroes had been provided with employment by the inhabitants of Nassau.

☞ A party of rowdies created a disturbance in a drinking saloon at No. 388 Canal street, New York, on Sunday evening. They were ordered off by the proprietor of the place, and in their retreat were followed by the barkeeper, named Johnson, who discharged a pistol at the ruffians; but unfortunately the pistol ball struck the left arm of Mr. Isaac H. Smith, an ex-Alderman of Brooklyn, who happened to be passing at the moment, accompanied by his wife, on their way to church. It was decided by the surgeons that the wounded arm would have to be amputated.

☞ A quarrel occurred at the Franklin House, in Canandaigua, N. Y., on Friday evening last, between a German tailor named Charles Mary, and a painter named John Osburn. During the melee Mary drew a pistol upon his antagonist, whereupon the bar-tender of the house, Sidney Benham, interfered to prevent further difficulties between the parties, and in so doing placed himself in such a position as to receive the contents of the weapon in his head. He expired in a few minutes after. Mary was committed to prison to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

DESCENT UPON A BROADWAY GAMBLING HOUSE.—On Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Sergeant Croft and squad, of the Mayor's office, made a sudden entrance to a gambling establishment, kept by Thomas H Concklin and Thomas Griffin, in the second story of No. 214 Broadway, New York, and arrested 11 persons found there. Some of the parties were gambling when they heard the officers breaking in the doors, and instantly stopped, putting the decks, and other movable gambling articles in their pockets. The above place is said to be one of the oldest in the city, and was one of the favorite resorts of Brotherson, the defaulting bookkeeper of the Union Bank. The prisoners were all taken to the Second Precinct Station House, where Judge Welch opened Court. Thomas H. Conklin, Thomas Griffin, and Boner, the colored man, were held to answer—the two former in $1,000 each, and Boner in $300.

The Java *Courant* of 28th of December, dated at Batavia, contains a narrative of the events which led to the dethronement of the Sultan of Lingga by the Governor general of the Netherlands-India. After the Governor General's manifesto notifying the dethronement of the ex-Sultan had been delivered to him at Singapore, the President of Riow repaired to Lingga, where he made known to the nobles and people the decision of the Governor General. Not a single voice was raised in favor of the deposed prince, but a general thankfulness was manifested at being rid of him. The people elected as his substitute one of his uncles, who was provisionally installed by the Resident as Sultan of Lingga, under the name of Sultan Soleiman Bador Ul Alam Shah.

☞ The Paris *Courrier Franco-Italien* (Feb. 25) says that Musard will depart on the 1st of March for the United States, having been engaged by Ullman at a salary of 40,000 francs and four half benefits—we presume for one year. The concert, says the *Courrier*, will alternate with the representations of the opera, and will also be given with the singers at the opera, Thalberg, Vieuxtemps, &c. Among other artists of the Concerts de Paris who will accompany Musard, are Demerssmann, flutist, and Hubans, hautboy, the best in Europe. They are engaged for New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore.

NEW ADMINISTRATIONS.—The following is a list of the Administrations, Whig and Tory, which have held office in England since the year 1830, with the dates of their installation and dissolution, viz:—Earl Grey's Administration, 1830–34; Viscount Melbourne's (first,) 1834; Sir Robert Peel's (first,) 1834–35; Viscount Melbourne's (second) 1835–1841; Sir Robert Peel's (second,) 1841–46; Lord John Russell's, 1846–52; Earl of Derby's (first,) 1852; Earl of Aberdeen's, 1853–55; Viscount Palmerston's, 1855–58. The outgoing Ministry has held office just three years. Lord John Russell retained the reins of power nearly six years, and Sir Robert Peel about five. The last Tory Ministry under Lord Derby was not in office a twelve month.

The New York papers announce the death of Thomson Price, Esq., of that city, on Saturday last. He was for fifty years a member of the Rutgers street Presbyterian church, and for the last twenty-five or thirty years one of its prominent elders. He was also an active director for about thirty years in the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, and in the Jefferson Insurance Company—two of the most successfully managed money institutions of New York, and took a prominent part in many of the charitable movements of the day.

ARRIVAL OF A SIOUX DELEGATION.—On Saturday evening there arrived from Northern Minnesota twenty-six fine stalwart Indians of the Santee band of the great Dacotah or Sioux Nation, who inhabit about the head waters of the Minnesota river. They are come to treat for a cession of lands. All along the route they excited great interest and attention, crowds having collected at the different relays and stopping-places to see them. The whole party are quartered at Mrs. Maher's Union Hotel.—*National Intelligencer.*

DEATH OF BARCLAY PENNOCK.—We record with regret the death of Mr. Pennock, who, had he lived, would probably have become known in time as among our best scholars, and especially as a linguist. He had contributed already to our literature a translation of a work which deserves to be better known than it is: "The Religion of the Northmen," by Professor Keyser, of the University of Norway; and he has left behind him, we understand a MS. volume of the tales handed down from generation to generation, among the Northmen around their firesides. Mr. Pennock traveled some years since through the North of Europe on foot, and made himself thoroughly familiar with the character, habits, traditions, and language of the people. His first journey abroad, however, was in company with Bayard Taylor on that tour which produced Taylor's first book, "Views Afoot." Pennock subsequently traveled extensively in other parts of the Continent, as well as in the North of Europe, and then, as well as by after study, made himself master of most modern languages. He died early last week, at the residence of his father, in Kennett, Chester county, Pa. He was a member by birth of the Society of Friends.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE STADE TOLL.

Of the 5,000 ships that pay the Stade toll, every year, about 1,830 are English bottoms, and the total amount requisite to release our trade with Hamburg and the North of Europe from this impost is about £200,000. It might be too much to expect Hanover to make us a present of this value, although courtesy, if not justice, might seem to prompt her to it; but, at any rate, it seems a very ill return for all the benefit that State has derived from its connection with England if it should refuse permission to the latter to buy up this toll at its fair value. Our Government did nothing in the matter of the Sound dues until the United States drove them to it by taking the initiative, and it seems very possible that cousin Jonathan will take precedence of us in this matter also.

It was confidently expected that the President of the United States would, in his last Message to Congress, announce that steps had already been taken in the right direction in this matter, and, although that expectation was disappointed at the time, it is nearly as confidently expected now that very shortly instructions will be received by some North German representatives of the United States to go forward. Unless the information which has reached us be incorrect, very strong representations on this subject have, for a long time past, been duly received at Washington. The United States and Denmark, have at length come to an agreement as to the amount payable by the former to the latter, on account of the light and buoy dues in the sound; this amount has been fixed at $393,011, and is to be paid into the hands of a Danish agent in London. When that ceremony has been performed, the former treaty of amity and navigation, which had been suspended by this act of the United States, will return into force.—*Liverpool Times.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE POOR ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Poor Association was held last night at the Central Office on Fayette street. The President, John C. Brune, Esq., in the chair.

The proceedings of the last regular meeting, and also of two subsequent special meetings, were read by the Secretary and approved.

The reports of the Agents for the month of February, 1858, were then read by the Secretary, of which the following summary shows the result.

Number of families relieved 2,021, of which there were 785 Americans, 738 Foreigners, and 498 Colored. Total number of persons relieved 7,338.

Amount expended since last report $3,822.58.

There were purchased 412¼ cords of wood, and 69½ tons of coal.

The persons relieved were of the following denominations: 2 Jews, 32 Presbyterians, 34 Episcopalians, 34 Baptists, 45 Lutherans, 182 Methodists, 518 Catholics, and 1,145 no church.

The Treasurer, Jesse Hunt, Esq., then read his Report, which was adopted.

The Report states the total amount of disbursements from October 18, 1857 to March 15, 1858, to be $9,043.02.

The President stated the total amount of receipts from the sale of tickets for the Lecture of the Hon. Edward Everett, to be $2,050; the total expenses were $278.24; the nett proceeds being $1,771.76.

On motion, the President was desired to wait on His Honor, Mayor Swann, and tender him the thanks of the Board for his kindness and cordial co-operation with the members of the Association, in perfecting the arrangements for the charity Lecture.

On motion the thanks of the Association were tendered to the Managers of the Maryland Institute, for the gratuitous use of the hall on the above occasion.

The thanks of the Association were also tendered to the editors and reporters of the press for the helping hand extended by them to the Board.

There was appropriated by the Board for the balance of the month of March, for charitable purposes, in the four districts about $1,100, and for the month of April $400.

Mr. Howard offered the following resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three, with the President, be appointed to inquire into the practicability of suppressing the evil practice of street begging by children of both sexes, and having such as are now being thus openly trained up in our midst to idleness, pauperism and crime, placed in the House of Refuge, in accordance with the Act of Assembly of 1854, ch. 116.

Resolved, That said Committee be requested to confer on the subject with the Mayor of the city—and that should they deem any further action on the part of the City Council necessary or expedient, they be and are hereby authorized, to memorialize that body in the name and on behalf of this Association, asking that such measures may be taken by the City Authorities, as may be required.

The meeting then adjourned.

DELEGATES TO THE QUARANTINE CONVENTION.—Dr. Kemp chairman of the Executive Committee, has received official notification of the appointment of the following gentlemen as delegates to the Quarantine Sanitary Convention, to assemble in this city on the 29th of April: College of Physicians of Philadelphia—Drs. Rene, La Roche, John Bell, D. Francis Condie, G. Emerson, Wilson Jewell, and Edward Hartshorne. Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore—Drs. Lewis H. Steiner, Thomas H. Buckler, Chas. Frick, W. C. Van Bibber, and John Fonerden. Board of Health—Drs. W. M. Kemp, Jacob W. Houck, Judson Gilman. Marine Hospital—Dr. John De Butts. We will publish the names of additional delegates from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other seaboard cities as they are received by the chairman.

CHANGING THE NAMES OF STREETS.—Several applications having been recently made to the City Council to change the names of streets, the City Counsellor's opinion has been obtained as to whether the power exists in the city government to make the alteration. In his answer, Mr. Dulaney remarks that ordinances which change the names of streets are in direct conflict with the provision of the act of Assembly, in relation to the city plat. In addition to this law, which renders all action void, he gives the following very conclusive reason why changes should not be made:

"The names of streets, lanes and alleys, are almost always referred to in the transfers and conveyances of lots and land binding upon them, and also sometimes in ordinances and acts of Assembly. The change of their names, therefore, must always occasion inconvenience, to such an extent, in some instances, as to be of serious import. It has also a tendency to obscure, embarrass and render more expensive searches into the titles of property, which will be increased rather than diminished by the lapse of time.

FIREMEN'S VISIT.—As has been announced, the Fire Department of Boston is arranging a series of prizes for competition among the firemen throughout the United States, to test the superiority of their apparatus. In this connection, we are informed, that the Vigilant Fire Company of this city design entering the lists with their suction engine, which is undergoing repairs with that view. The trial is expected to take place some time in August next. Should this company carry out their intentions, the other contestants can rely upon having to do some excellent throwing to prevent their carrying off a prize. They expect to take on