BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1858.

"Call me not 'olive' until you see me gathered," is the sententious saying of the Spaniard, and the propriety of not counting one's chickens before they are hatched, is suggested in an English proverb of similar import, and familiar application, which we commend to the consideration of the wise pundits of the press who are speculating upon the probable policy of the new English Ministry, and the effect of the accession of Lord DERBY to the Premiership, upon the politics of Europe and the interests of the United States. The question remains yet to be solved whether the Tories will be able to keep the places into which they have accidentally stumbled. Lord DERBY certainly has not "achieved greatness" in the present instance, but had "greatness" most unexpectedly thrust upon him, and his elevation to office proves not that the English people love Toryism more, but PALMERSTON less. The division in the House of Commons which gave the *coup-de-grace* to the late ministry, and brought Lord DERBY into power, took place upon no great question of ministerial policy, but turned upon the isolated point, whether in a matter involving the national honor, Lord PALMERSTON had displayed the pluck and resolution which England expects from her statesmen. The House, re-echoing the sentiments of the people and the press, decided that he had not, and his resignation of the seals of office followed, as a matter of course. The explosion of a few bombs at the door of the opera house, in the Rue Le Pelletier of Paris, was therefore the lucky accident, to which more than to any increased confidence on the part of the English people, either in his administrative abilities, or in the principles of his party, Lord DERBY owes his present elevation. ORSINI failed to kill the Emperor of the French, but he most effectually killed the Premier of England. The blow, unsuccessfully aimed at the life of the former, proved fatal to the political fortunes of the latter, for with all Lord PALMERSTON's wonderful vivacity and vigor, both of body and mind, it is scarcely to be expected that the old man of seventy-four will live long enough to repair the damage which his popularity has sustained, or that the revolutions of the political wheel will be rapid enough to afford him a chance of trying his hand once more. However, though PALMERSTON is out, Lord DERBY is not quite in; at least, his hold upon the reins of power is by no means firm, nor his seat in the saddle secure. There are slips between cup and lip which have befallen his lordship before now, and caused him to lose the precious advantages which chance has thrown in his way. His luck has never been very profitable luck. The Tories are proverbially the "Micawbers" of English politics; always waiting for something to turn up; perpetually indebted to accident for whatever opportunities they may enjoy of tasting the sweets and experiencing the discomforts of official life; and invariably in the end compelled to resign their places from sheer inability to keep them.

This has been Lord DERBY's experience. He was called to the premiership in 1852, and had to resign in less than a twelve-month; he was again invited to take office in 1855, and the painful recollection of his former experiment being still fresh in his mind, he had the wisdom to decline. Now, in 1858, having somewhat gotten over the chagrin occasioned by his failure in '52, he boldly undertakes to govern England, with a mere handful of supporters thinly dotting the ministerial benches, while those of the opposition are crowded with the Liberal party, arrayed in uncompromising hostility to his government, and with the scanty but brilliant band of Peelites, holding aloof in suspicious neutrality, if not in secret enmity. Under such circumstances, Lord DERBY's lease of power must necessarily be short; in fact, he is but a tenant at sufferance, dependent for continuance in office, not upon the support which he may be able to rally to his measures, but upon the inability of his opponents to unite their superior but discordant forces upon any one line of opposition, and certain to be ejected the very moment when ceasing to wrangle among themselves, the Liberal majority that now submits to be governed by the Tory minority, shall rebel against this unnatural order of things, and, sinking all petty differences, join in one common crusade against a common foe. Revolutions never go backwards, and the people of England are not likely to return in the year 1858 to the exploded dogmas and obsolete measures of by-gone days. Lord DERBY and the party which he leads belong to a former era; their principles have grown out of date, and their favorite schemes of policy have long since been stranded upon the lee shore of Parliamentary opposition, and the whole party has been left high and dry by the receding tides of popular favor. A sudden "flood in the tide" of politics has floated them off temporarily into the open sea of official and ministerial responsibility, where we think the experience of former administrations, and the present aspect of existing parties portend a speedy and disastrous termination to the voyage upon which Lord DERBY has with so much temerity embarked. To start upon a long voyage in a leaky vessel, or with a hostile and mutinous crew, would be regarded as an act of more than ordinary hardihood. Lord DERBY has done both, in assuming the functions of First Minister of a Tory administration with a Whig and Radical majority in the House of Commons.

SALE OF THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—From the very outset the Collins steamers, though assisted by congressional appropriations, to a very liberal extent, have proved a comparative failure, and to-day those fine vessels, the Adriatic, the Baltic and the Atlantic, are to be offered for sale at public auction in New York. Some of the Philadelphia Journals are urging upon the capitalists and business men of that city the propriety of "making a move" toward the purchase of these well built and admirably appointed vessels.

It is argued that the transfer of this line of ocean steamers to the port of Philadelphia, would prove advantageous to the commercial interests of the city, and lucrative to the stockholders. So far as regards the benefit to be derived by any mercantile community from the successful establishment of a regular line of European steamers there cannot be any difference of opinion. Whether these steamers can be made to command in Philadelphia that sort of success which is most gratifying to stockholders, and which Mr. Collins has signally failed of accomplishing in New York, is another matter.

We fear that the very prompt and generous manner in which Congress came forward to sustain the Collins line, was, in some measure, the cause of the failure of the enterprise. It seems to have led to an almost reckless disregard of expense throughout all the details of this particular service.

It has been asserted that the cost of running these steamers could be reduced one-third without effecting in the slightest degree their efficiency. The apparent success of the Vanderbilt steamers leads us to believe that under good management such might be the case, but whether Philadelphia, after the partial failure of the propeller line, could sustain at the paying point a line of far more expensive paddle wheel steamers, is a problem we are not called upon to solve.

DARING OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.—Some time las night, some person or persons unknown, entered the house of Thomas Miller, Esq., late Postmaster, and after administering chloroform to the entire family, six in number, they proceeded to search the house and remove all valuables that could be found. Eight thousand dollars' worth of drafts were abstracted from Mr. M's desk, his pocket-book containing money and notes, his gold watch and chain, and considerable jewelry, &c. The family knew nothing of the outrage until this morning. When Mr. M. awoke he discovered a peculiar smell in his rooms, and upon sitting up in bed found upon his pillow the stains of chloroform.

This is one of the most daring outrages ever committed in our city, and we trust that the rascals may yet be brought to justice. The villains evidently supposed that Mr. M. had in his house at the time a considerable amount of gold belonging to the Post Office Department, which, fortunately for Mr. M., was in safer keeping.—*Columbus, (O.) City Fact, March* 13.

FIRE AT SALISBURY.—The Somerset *Union* says the Baily Mill, at Salisbury, belonging to Mr. Humphrey Humphreys, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last—loss $3,000. The house of Mr. John A. Bozman, at Dawes Quarter District, Somerset county, was also destroyed by fire on Thursday night last—loss $500.

☞ The journeymen shoemakers of Philadelphia, working on the ladies' branch, held a meeting at Franklin Hall on Monday afternoon, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of organizing a society on the representative system, and of an advance of their present wages.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

SENATE.

The Kansas bill was resumed.

Mr. Crittenden having the floor, made a powerful speech, which produced quite a sensation. Every part of the chamber was crowded by persons anxious to hear him.

After some important preliminary business the Utah memorial was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hale had a personal explanation with Mr. Benjamin. The latter said in his speech the other day that the former approved of the Toombs bill. Mr. Hale quoted his exact words from the Globe, which showed he only approved of a certain portion of the bill.

Mr. Benjamin said he spoke from memory only, and in general terms.

The Kansas bill was resumed. Mr. Crittenden addressed the Senate. He referred to the right of the people to govern themselves as a great principle, applicable to present circumstances. The President, he said, has recommended with unusual earnestness the admission of Kansas. It was a question in his mind only of facts,—whether the Lecompton Constitution comes with such authority and sanction as obliges us to recognize it as the Constitution of Kansas. He thought it did not. The evidence of Governors Walker and Stanton shows that it is against the will of the overwhelming majority of the people.

Mr. Critenden recapitulated the various frauds in the Kansas election, and concluded his speech with an eloquent appeal in favor of the Union. He said his vote will not be a sectional one, because the question is not sectional. The course he would approve, would be to send back the Constitution, till ratified by the people, and then admit it. His speech throughout was very brilliant.

Mr. Trumbull proceeded to reply to the Senator from La., (Mr. Benjamin,) in reference to the Dred Scott case.

Mr. Trumbull said he owed allegiance to no section. The course he would approve would be to pass a law by which the Constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and if it be ratified, he would admit Kansas into the Union.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Utah memorial was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Quitman appealed to the House to take up the army bill and debate it until disposed of, which he supposed would be to-morrow.

Mr. Pendleton advocated an increase of the regular army, stating its necessity, if we expect the Executive to perform efficiently the duties invested in him by the Constitution.

He spoke forcibly of the necessity of defending our extensive possessions against the Indians, some of whom are incited to war by the Mormons who are themselves in rebellion. Incidental to the present necessity, Mr. Pendleton referred to the future, when these possessions will be largely extended by the acquisitions of Cuba, Central America, Mexico, etc.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall earnestly advocated the employment of volunteers, as proposed by the bill, as the most efficient force, and one which can directly be brought into the field.

Mr. Bingham opposed any increase until further advised. As to Utah, he would pass a law prohibiting polygamy. Let all peaceful remedies be exhausted before we resort to the dread arbitrament of war. Let the civil officers be sent there without an army; let negotiations be tried. If these fail, then resort to the conflict of arms.

Mr. Bryan briefly advocated the employment of volunteers, for the defence of the Texan frontiers—after which the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON March 17.—The Republicans of the House are in full caucus to-night. They want a reasonable time, say from one to two weeks, for discussion, after the Kansas bill comes from the Senate, when they will be willing for the question to be taken.

All doubt as to the election of the free State ticket in Kansas has been removed by recent information from that Territory, and therefore Mr. Calhoun has declared his intention to give certificates accordingly.

WRECK OF A FALL RIVER STEAMER.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The steamer Empire State, from Fall River for this city, was lost this morning at Nantecoke Point. No lives were lost. A portion of her freight was saved by the Lexington boat.

STEAMER ASHORE.

BOSTON, March 17.—The steamer Worcester, which left New York last evening for Norwich, got on the rocks this morning causing some detention. She reached New London at 8½ o'clock, leaking considerably. Her passengers were forwarded and reached here this afternoon.

SAILING OF THE EUROPA.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The steamer Europa, sailed hence at noon to-day, for Liverpool. She took out only $7,000 in specie.

WEATHER REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 7 A. M.—Barometer 29° 90. Thermometer 55°. Noon—Thermometer 67°. Wind, South and clear.

PHILADELPHIA.—Weather cloudy, wind S. S. West. Barometer 29° 68. Thermometer 59°.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton.—Sales of 800 bales—market dull. Flour is dull. Southern is easy. Sales 7,000 bbls. at $4.60@5.10 for Southern. Wheat is firm. Sales 7,500 bus. Milwaukee Club at 105 cts., Indiana red 118@120 cts., Michigan white 130 cts. Corn is dull. Sales of 16,500 bus. at 68 cts. for white, and 67 cts. for mixed. Pork.—Mess has declined 10 cts. Sales at $16.55@16.65; Prime $13.50. Beef is steady. Coffee is steady. Sugar has advanced ¼, and the market is active. Molasses is firm at 33 cts. Spirits Turpentine steady.—Rosin is steady. Rice is steady. Freights are flat.

[Reported for the Exchange.]

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ITS OBSERVANCE IN THIS CITY.

The anniversary of the birth of Ireland's patron saint was very generally observed in this city yesterday by the sons and descendants of the emigrants of the green Isle. Religious services were held in their several churches, and festive celebrations enlivened thei. homes. Although the clouds presented a threatening aspect, the day still proved a favorable one for the observance of the ceremonies—having passed off without a storm, which was somewhat unusual. Annexed will be found details of such observances of the day as came within our notice.

THE OLIVER HIBERNIAN FREE SCHOOL.

At ten o'clock, A.M., the officers of the Hibernian Society, and the friends of this school, a assembled at the school building, on North street, for the observance of the annual celebration of this time-honored institution. This school was established in 1824, in accordance with the following provision, contained in the will of the late John Oliver, who died in the year 1823, being, at the time, president of the Hibernian Society:

"To the Hibernian Society of Maryland, I leave and bequeath the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be put into the hands of the President and Directors of said Society for the time being, or a majority of them, to be by them invested in any manner which they may think proper; for the purpose of establishing a free school in the city of Baltimore, under their direction, for the education of poor children of both sexes, one at least of whose parents must be Irish, and residing in or about Baltimore. And should it ever happen that said school should not have a sufficient number of scholars of Irish parentage as aforesaid, it is my wish that it should be filled with poor children born in the city or precincts, but with the proviso, that room must always be made when required for children of Irish parents, and no distinction is ever to be made in the school as to the religious tenets of those that may apply for admission."

After the delivery of a few pertinent remarks to the scholars by Hugh Jenkins, Esq., that gentleman, aided by D. J. Foley, Esq., presented to them the usual premiums, which consisted of books, gold pencils, work baskets, &c.

The female department of the school numbers ninety pupils, and is under the charge of Miss Mary M. Fortune. The male department numbers about the same, being under the direction of Mr. P. H. Riordon.

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

This society held its usual annual meeting yesterday, when the following named gentlemen were selected as officers for the ensuing year:

Hugh Jenkins, president; D. J. Foley, first vice-president; Charles M. Dougherty, 2d vice-president; Eugene Cumminskey, secretary; M. J. Kelly, treasurer; Rev. James Dolan, chaplain; S. I. Donaldson, counselor; Dr. J. O'Donovan and Dr. D. O'Donnell, physicians, and James Kernan, Charles Pendergast, James Mullen, George P. Kane, George Reilly, Luke Cassidy, Michael Roche, Owen O'Brien, and Francis T. Gallagher, managers.

ANNIVERSARY SUPPER.

Last evening the Hibernian Society partook of their usual anniversary supper, at Riley & Snyder's, Eldon Hall, Fayette street. The Emmett Society met at Rechabite Hall, where an address was delivered by Dr. C. J. Chaisty, upon "The Decline of Ireland and its Hopes of Future Regeneration," after which that organization also partook of an anniversary feast.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The services at this church yesterday morning in honor of Ireland's Glorious Apostle, were of an unusually interesting character. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity at an early hour.—The reading of solemn High Mass commenced at 10½ o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Saurin officiating. The Rev. Francis P. Boyle, of Washington, then delivered the Panegyric of the Saint. The Reverend gentleman spoke in a clear and forcible manner, and was listened to most attentively by the large congregation within the church. A collection in aid of tne orphans was then taken up.

SEIZURE OF TWO AMERICAN VESSELS.—A letter from Callao, Peru, to the Panama (N. G.) *Star*, dated February 12th, says that the American ship Lizzy Thompson, and the barque Georgiana, together with two Chilian vessels, all of which had been caught loading guano from the Government depots at Pabellion de Pica, had been seized by the Peruvian war steamer Tumbes, and were then lying under the guns of the port. The American Minister had demanded their release, but was refused. The Captains had been imprisoned, but was afterward released on bail.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT—A horse attached to a wagon belonging to Mr. John Maloney, residing at No. 371 W. Lombard street, driven by two boys, apprentices, named Henry Beeler and John Wild, ran off yesterday morning, from near the corner of Lombard and Poppleton streets, a short distance west of Poppleton street. Young Beeler was badly cut about the face, in addition to which his left arm was broken. He was conveyed to the residence of Mr. Maloney, where he received proper surgical attendance. Wild escaped with a few slight bruises.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, a man named Joseph Alliston, fell from a building in course of erection, near Franklin Square, a height of thirty feet, spraining his left ankle in a dreadful manner, besides sustaining a serious injury on the hip. He was conveyed in a carriage to his residence, on S. Howard street where the services of Dr. Emory were called to his aid.

DECLINED ACCEPTANCE.—Col. G. P. Kane, who was a short time since selected to the command of the First Rifle Regiment, has declined accepting, on account of business engagements.

DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER.—James Richards, a police officer of the Eastern District, died yesterday at his residence on Caroline street. The Deptford Fire Company, of which he was a member, caused their bell to be tolled, and displayed their flag at half-mast, as a token of respect to his memory.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.—Capt Linaweaver and officer Hardy, of the Western District Police, yesterday arrested a man named Charles Wells, on the charge of selling liquor without license. Justice Logan held him to bail to answer.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—Between five and six o'clock yesterday afternoon, two men, named Paul Placide and Wm. Johnson, committed a wanton assault upon a gentleman, Mr. E. J. C. Campbell, while quietly taking his evening meal at Giles' on Baltimore street. One of the pair threw a tumbler at Mr. C., which struck him upon the right cheek, causing an ugly gash of one and a half to two inches in length. Officer Cover of the Middle District, arrested the assailants and conveyed them before Justice Owings, who held them for a further hearing.

BURGLARY.—On Tuesday night last, the residence of Mr. G. Lankford, on Hoffman street, was entered by means of a ladder placed against the second story window at the rear of the house, and robbed of between $200 and $300, principally in jewelry and articles of wearing apparel. A gold lever watch, prized more from its being a gift than for its intrinsic worth, was among the missing articles. The burglars appeared to have had access to all the rooms in the house, and prior to leaving, helped themselves freely to some fine old wines, which they found in a sideboard in the dining-room.

ARREST AND DISCHARGE.—Officers Stark and Young of the Middle District Police, on Tuesday arrested three persons named Mary Glinn, Mrs. Lee and Barney Smith, all colored, on the serious charge of aiding in the escape of a slave woman, the property of Charles McCoy. They were yesterday brought before Justice Owings for examination, but there not being sufficient testimony to show their connection with the affair they were discharged.

ARREST FOR STEALING.—Officers Morgan, Jenkins and Allen, of the Southern District Police, yesterday arrested Charles Frederick and George Huff, on the charge of stealing two pieces of Mouslin de Laines, valued at twenty or twenty-five dollars, the property of Moses Rider, dry goods dealer, on Pratt street. Committed by Justice Showacre for a further hearing.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—James Thomas, colored, was yesterday afternoon arrested by officer Morton, of the S. D. P., charged with assaulting with intent to kill Walter Quinn, also colored, by strking him on the head with a slung shot, and also with attempting to shoot him with a pistol. Justice Boyd admitted him to bail to answer the charge before court.

ASSAULT.—James Gull was arrested yesterday by officer Handy, of the Western District Police, on the charge of assaulting J. C. Hall. Justice Mearis held the accused to bail to answer before the Criminal Court.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Sometime during Tuesday night an attempt was made to force an entrance into the dwelling of Mr. William Rainey, on East Lombard street, near Lloyd street, by boring through the window shutter. The parties did not succeed in their designs and were forced to leave, from the fact that the shutters were lined on the inside with heavy sheet iron.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.—Mr. Vandenhoff offers, at Carroll Hall to-night, an attractive programme. He proposes to give the principal scenes and soliloquies illustrating the characters of Hamlet and Falstaff, with critical and analytical remarks interspersed. Mr. Vandenhoff's readings in this city are now drawing to a close, and the probability is that the present entertainment will be one of the most delightful of his very excellent series. He reads in Washington next week.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

REGULAR SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1858.

FIRST BRANCH.—Branch met. Present John T. Ford, Esq., President, and all the members.

Mr. Glanville, from the Committee on Claims, submitted a report upon the petition of George Elliott, asking payment of a bill of $12 for rent of room for election purposes in the 3d Ward, alleging that it was not a matter for the Councils to settle, the judges of election being responsible, and asking that the committee be discharged.

Mr. Dunnock presented a petition from John W. Brown, asking to be refunded taxes paid in error. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The President submitted a communication from the Second Branch, announcing that they had concurred in the request of this Branch, for Committees of Conference upon the subjects of the new bridge at Lombard street, and revised ordinance, No. 9.

Mr. Glanville called up the resolution of the Committee of Claims, adverse to the petition for indemnification of Mrs. Frances Webb. Adopted.

Also, the committee resolution upon the bill of Dr. Busk, which was adopted.

Mr. Cunningham, from the Committee on Fire Companies, reported favorably upon the petition of Geo. Merritt, to be allowed to manufacture camphene oil on Eastern avenue, near Canal street.

The Joint Select Committee on the accounts of the Commissioners of Finance submitted a report that they had found everything in a satisfactory condition.

Mr. Dukehart, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported upon the subject of levying a police tax, that they had brought the matter to the attention of the Legislature as directed, but that that body had done nothing therewith. The report was adopted, and the Committee discharged from its further considerations.

The same gentleman from this Committee reported adverse upon the subject of appropriating $5,000 to arrange the rooms in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, in accordance with an act of the Legislature. The report was read a second time by special order and adopted.

Mr. Beale, from a Committee of Conference upon the disagreement of the two Branches upon Revised Ordinance No. 3, relative to members of the Councils and clerks, reported the original ordinance, which prohibits such officers from taking contracts for any work, or furnishing any supplies for the city, during such term of office. This prohibition had been stricken out by this Branch, but the Second Branch disagreeing with the amendment, the matter was referred to a Committee of Conference, who reported back the original ordinance, as stated. The ordinance was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Beacham presented a petition from James Wheedan and others, on the part of the East Baltimore Gas Company, asking permission to lay their pipes through the streets of the city. Referred to the Committee on Police and Jail.

Mr. Harvy, from the Committee on Highways, reported adverse to the opening of Washington street.

Revised Ordinance No. 10, entitled "An Ordinance providing for the appointment of a City Collector," was received from the Second Branch and read.

Also, Revised Ordinance No. 13, relative to paving and grading. Also, Revised Ordinance No. 14, relative to cellars, which were read a first time.

Revised Ordinance No. 7, providing for the appointment of a City Counsellor and prescribing his duties, was taken up, read a second time, amended and adopted. The Branch then adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—The Branch met pursuant to adjournment. John B. Seidenstricker, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present.

Mr. Bierbower asked and obtained permission to withdraw the resolution relative to repairing South Charles street, between Lee and Hill streets.

Mr. Sullivan called up the resolution in favor of the Trustees of the Westminster Presbyterian Church; which was non-concurred in.

Mr. Sullivan called up the ordinance to change the name of Register street to Irving street, which was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution authorizing the Register to pay to the First Baltimore Hose Company, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, was received from the First Branch and laid on the table.

A resolution adverse to the claim of George Engel, for damages sustained by the violence of a mob, was received from the First Branch and concurred in.

Mr. Kelso submitted a resolution requesting the City Commissioner to inform the Branch whether he has made contracts for repairs of lamps and pumps for the present year. Laid on the table.

Mr. Bierbower called up the revised ordinance relative to exercising certain powers vested in the corporation in relation to streets, which was passed.

Mr. Sullivan called up the revised ordinance prescribing the duties and fixing the compensation of the City Surveyors, which was passed.

Adjourned until this afternoon.

THE GREAT TOPIC.—The chief topic of conversation now on 'Change, says the Lynchburg, Va., *Courier*, and elsewhere, is the Gish frauds. It has almost entirely supplanted that other interesting theme—the weather. It is the first subject of remark at meeting, and the last on parting. Men discuss it with sombre look and grave visage—or with merry face and lively speech, just according whether they are "in" or not. It is said the excitement at Liberty is much greater than here. On Saturday the assemblage of "lame ducks" was so great at that place as to remind one of Court day.

It is also said that one opulent citizen of that vicinity will suffer to the amount of $40,000—though we do not vouch for the accuracy of the statement. The extent of the forgeries is variously estimated—some placing them as high as $150,000. This operation was worthy of Wall street, and entitles the actor to a Schuyler and Huntington notoriety. When last heard from Gish was in New York, and doubtless ere this is on his way to Europe.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Before Hon. Henry Stump, Judge. Milton Whitney, Esq., State's Attorney, prosecuting. The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

In the case of the State *vs.* Jacob Fambaugh, charged with rioting and committing an assault upon Mrs. Frances Hepner, Mr. McAllister requested the Court to admit the traverser to bail. The sum of $800 was fixed by the Court, but the mother of the prisoner was rejected as insufficient until the record of property is exhibited to the Court.

The cases of the State *vs.* John Harkins, John Gambrill and Edward Gettier, charged with arson, were postponed until this morning.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Hon. Z. Collins Lee, Judge. The following business was transacted yesterday:

Matthew O'Brien, George W. Grafflin and John P. Hanson *vs.* Norris, Caldwell & Co., claimants of property attached of Isaac N. Turner and —— Baker.

The counsel for the claimants submitted the following prayer:

If the jury shall find from the evidence in this case that the articles of merchandise mentioned in the bill of Messrs. Norris, Caldwell & Co., dated September 27th, 1854, offered in evidence, were sold on said 27th day of September by said Norris, Caldwell & Co., to Isaac N. Turner, one of the defendants in the suit of O'Brien & Co., on a credit of six months, and by the directions of said Turner, said merchandise was by these claimants packed up and directed to said Isaac N. Turner, by his address being written thereon, and were, in pursuance of the instructions of said Turner, sent to a vessel lying at one of the wharves of Baltimore city, to be transported and delivered to the said Turner at his place of business in the State of Virginia; and that the said merchandise, so mentioned in the bill of said Norris, Calwell & Co., was afterwards, together with other property, seized by the sheriff, under the attachment in this cause, on board of said vessel, at said wharf, and that said property was sold by the sheriff under the order of this Court; and if the jury shall further find that at the time said Norris, Caldwell & Co., sold said goods to said Isaac N. Turner, he, the said Turner, was insolvent, and that said insolvency continued to the time of the attachment, then these claimants are entitled to a verdict.

The counsel for the defendants submitted the following prayer:

That in order to entitle the claimants, Norris, Caldwell & Co., to recover upon the issues in the cause between them and the plaintiffs, on the ground of their rights, as vendors, to stop the goods in controversy, it is necessary that the jury should find that the insolvency of the vendee, Turner, occurred after the sale of said goods to him, and before the interposition of any claim to the same by Norris, Caldwell & Co.

After these prayers had been fully and ably argued before the Court, the prayer of the counsel for the claimants was granted and the prayer of the counsel for the plaintiffs rejected.

Under the instructions of the Court the jury rendered a verdict for the claimants. Wm. F. Frick, Esq., for plaintiffs; Messrs. Walsh, Whitney and J. L. Thomas for claimants.

Assignment for to-day 191 to 221 inclusive.

There was no business transacted in the Common Pleas and City Circuit Courts yesterday.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Before Hon. Wm. Fell Giles, Judge. The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

In the case of the United States *vs.* Edwin Burr, George Krebs and Nathaniel Blake, indicted on the charge of smuggling a quantity of molasses and sugar into this port on board the brig William A. Dresser—before reported—the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Court fined the traversers $400 and costs each, and committed them in default of payment.

United States *vs.* Thomas Hoffman, indicted on the charge of passing counterfeit money. Verdict of not guilty.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1857.

ANNAPOLIS, March 17, 1858.

No. 86.—Elijah & Thomas H. Carey *vs.* Thomas Dennis and others; appeal from the Circuit Court of Worcester county, was further argued by Miller and Tingle for the appellees.

No. 13 will be called on Friday morning.

[Reported for the Daily Exchange.]

TOWSONTOWN, March 17, 1858.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY.—Before Hon. Judge Price. R. J. Gittings, Esq., prosecuting for the State.

The case of the State *vs.* Wm. F. Ports, indicted for collecting water rents in Baltimore city under false pretence, was fixed for trial on Monday next.

A new trial was granted Peter Dougherty, found guilty of selling liquor on the Sabbath.

State *vs.* Patrick Wall, indicted for assaulting Robert Fife, with intent to murder, by shooting him in the back with a shot gun. The occurrence took place at an Irish christening, on the 20th of December last, when not only Wall and Fife, but a large number of others, including some women were drunk. A general fight ensued and Wall got, his gun and fired in the crowd, the shot taking effect in the left shoulder of Fife, his brother's leg, and in Mrs. Kelly's mouth. The whole party fought with clubs and stones but none of them received severe wounds. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." Mr. Boarman for the prisoner.

State *vs.* William Sumwalt and Thomas M. Spencer, jointly indicted for disturbing Divine worship at Marcella chapel by firing pistols around the church. Tried before the Court and found "not guilty." Mr. Grason for the defence.

State *vs.* Charles Ogle, indicted for burglary. The case was entered *stetted*, and the party discharged.

Patrick Wall plead guilty on a charge of selling liquor on the Sabbath. He was fined $20 and costs. The third case of Wall for keeping a disorderly house was removed to Baltimore city.

State *vs.* John Wheeler, indicted for vending illegal lottery policies was pending when the court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

[Correspondence of the Daily Exchange.]

ELLICOTTS MILLS, March 17, 1858.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR HOWARD COUNTY.—Before Hon. Nicholas Brewer, Judge.

The following business occupied the Court to-day:

H. T. Roberts *vs.* Allen Thomas. Inquisition at bar upon an interlocutory judgment. Verdict for plaintiff—M'Cubbin for plaintiff.

Robert Moore & Bro. *vs.* Philip H. Gosnell, same. Verdict for plaintiff.—Phelps for plaintiff.

State *vs.* Ridgely. Indictment for assault and battery. According to the statement of the principal witness, who was a woman, it appeared that the traverser first struck her with his fist, and then had a scuffle with her for a pair of shafts. The English language is indebted to this witness for a new word. She said the defendant struck her three times "*distinctfully.*" Jury out. Sands, State's Attorney, prosecuting. Dorsey for the defence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ADVENTURE IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—After I had taken my seat one morning, at Paddington, in an empty carriage, I was joined, just as the train was moving off, by a strange looking young man, with remarkably long flowing hair. He was, of course, a little hurried, but he seemed, besides, to be so disturbed and wild, that I was quite alarmed for fear of his not being right in his mind, nor did his subsequent conduct at all re-assure me. Our train was an express, and he enquired, eagerly, at once, which was the first station whereat we were advertised to stop. I consulted my *Bradshaw*, and I furnished him with the required information. It was Reading. The young man looked at his watch. "Madam," said he, "I have but half an hour between me and, it may be, ruin. Excuse, therefore, my abruptness. You have, I perceive, a pair of scissors in your workbag. Oblige, if you please, by cutting off all my hair." "Sir," said I, "it is impossible." "Madam," he urged, and a look of severe determination crossed his features, "I am a desperate man. Beware how you refuse me what I ask. Cut my hair off—short, close to the roots—immediately; and here is a newspaper to hold the ambrosial curls."

I thought he was mad, of course; and believing that it would be dangerous to thwart him, I cut off all his hair to the last lock. "Now, Madam," said he, unlocking a small portmanteau, "you will further oblige me by looking out of window, as I am about to change my clothes." Of course I looked out of window for a very considerable time, and when he observed, "Madam, I need no longer put you to any inconvenience," I did not recognise the young man in the least. Instead of his former rather gay costume, he was attired in black, and wore a gray wig and silver spectacles; he looked like a respectable divine of the Church of England, of about 64 years of age; to complete that character, he held a volume of sermons in his hand, which—they appeared so to absorb him—might have been his own.

"I do not wish to threaten you, young lady," he resumed, and "I think, besides, that I can trust your kind face. Will you promise me not to reveal this metamorphosis until your journey's end?" "I will," said I, "most certainly." At Reading the guard and a person in plain clothes looked into our carriage. "You have the ticket, my love," said the young man, blandly, and looking at me as though he were my father. "Never mind, Sir; we don't want them," said the official, as he withdrew his companion. "I shall now leave you, Madame," observed my fellow-traveler, as soon as the coast was clear; "by your kind and courageous conduct you have saved my life, and perhaps even your own." In another minute he was gone and the train was in motion. Not till the next morning did I learn from *The Times* newspaper that the gentleman on whom I had operated as haircutter had committed a forgery to an enormous amount in London a few hours before I met him, and that he had been tracked into an express train from Paddington, but that—although the telegraph had been put in motion and described him accurately—at Reading, when the train was searched, he was nowhere to be found. —*Household Words.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S BALL ROOM COUP D'ETAT.—The Paris correspondent of the *North American* writes under date of February 18:

"A funny instance of the length to which etiquette is carried in the Emperor's *parvenu* court was exhibited at the Tuileries ball, on Sunday last.—Prince Christian of Denmark was there, and it was thought desirable to accommodate him with a seat by the Emperor and Empress. But unfortunately, according to Imperial etiquette, ambassadors take precedence of all princes not sons and brothers of reigning monarchs. The Danish Prince comes under neither category, and as ambassadors do not sit at the French Court, so the prince could not be allowep to sit either! It was a knotty point how to 'do the civil' properly on the occasion. The Emperor solved it by his genius. He resolved not to sit himself, and ordered away his stool from the side of the Empress, and invited the Prince to stand beside him! This incident almost reminds one of Sheridan's reply when asked to help a drunken acquaintance out of the gutter, being drunk also himself: 'My dear friend that is impossible, but I'll lie down beside you!'"

CONSUMPTION.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"An interesting paper on the properties of the sap of the pine tree has just been published in the Abeille, *Medicale* in reference to its curative effect on that terrible scourge of humanity in America—consumption. Dr. Desmartis, of Bordeaux, is the author, and quotes the result of four years' experience. One is an instance of a young lady who was obliged to give up her revels on account of phthisis, which was hereditary in her family; her mother, father, sister and other relations having all died of the disorder. She was afflicted with violent retching and spitting of blood, and all these symptoms of an advanced pulmonary complaint, were ascertained by auscultation. The spitting of blood was stopped in the course of five days, by administering one gramme of powdered rue per day. Dr. Desmartis considers rue (ruta graveolens) to be one of the best anti-hasmotatics known. After which the patient took a bottle of pine sap per day for the space of two months and a half, at the end of which time her strenth had returned, her cheeks had resumed their former healthy condition, and every alarming symptom had disappeared. The patient has suffered no relapse. The author quotes innumerable other instances. He says that pain in the chest is not assauged in the chest unless accompanied by a friction of the following composition: oil of rue, one hundred grammes; essence of rue, twenty-five grammes; concentrated tincture of aloes, 100 grammes. Pine sap generally purges the beginner, but this effect which seems to be purely eliminative, soon ceases. Its analytical proportions are—1 of resinous matter, 2 of extractive substances, (one soluble both in water and alcohol, and the other only in water,) 3 of albumen, 4 a kind of gum, and 6 soda, lime, magnesia, iron, alumena, phosphates, sulphates, carbonates and chlorides, all in very small proportions.

CANARY BIRDS.—There is an association, composed of about thirty persons, mostly Germans, in Philadelphia, who aim to improve the breed of canary birds, and their thirteenth annual public exhibition was held last week. The *Ledger* says:

The association does not import the birds directly, but purchase them from the importers, of whom there are but one or two in this city, and then breed them. The trade is confined principally to Germans. The bird importers usually start for Europe about the 1st of August, and after having made their purchases return in the course of a few months. The great majority of these birds were obtained from Belgium, where they are bred in houses by the peasants, who raise them in houses as a pastime. There are what are called "long" and "short" breeds. Birds of the long breed are procured from Brussels, Antwerp, and Deitz, where they sometimes obtain extravagant prices. Their cost depends upon the color and shape, the pure golden yellow being most esteemed. They are only used for the purpose of breeding, and oftentimes sell for $30 a pair. The short breed is raised by the people of the Hartz Mountains. Next to the Belgian the French bird is most prized. The common or original canary is the lowest in the scale of value.

The trade in these birds is said to be very extensive, the yearly sales averaging about 5,000 pairs, the price of which varies considerably, the best bringing from $8 to $10 a pair, while the common canaries may be had as low as $2 per pair. It may be safely said that $30,000 is yearly expended in this city for these birds; and when the sale of other birds is taken into consideration, the amount will swell to $40,000.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—At the stated meeting of the Executive Committee on the 15th instant, $2,000 were appropriated for the Northern Armenian and $1,000 for the Southern Armenian Mission; $900 for the Nestorians, Greece and Italy; $1,300 for Germany and Sweden; $1,300 for France, Belgium and Switzerland; $1,700 for Northern and Southern India, and $1,800 for China, Siam, Assam and the Sandwich Islands—total $10,000.

The receipts for eleven months had been nearly $30,000 less than in the same months the last year, while the grants through colportage and other channels have been largely increased.

Information from all parts of the country gave cheering evidence of numerous and powerful revivals of religion, and of manif