BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1858.

The picture of the rustic seated on the limb of a tree, which he is busily engaged in sawing from the parent trunk, is not an inapt representation of the suicidal policy pursued by certain government journals, which with reckless disregard of consequences persist in driving into the ranks of the Opposition, all those friends of the Administration whose sentiments upon the Lecompton question do not exactly coincide with those of the President and his Cabinet. To say that such conduct is unwise is not enough. It is a symptom of that judicial madness with which the gods are said to afflict whom they mean to destroy. We cannot believe that this indiscretion on the part of some of his adherents meets with the approbation of the President; and we are therefore indisposed to hold him responsible for the fatal consequences which may ensue from their blind and intemperate zeal. "If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off and cast it from thee," is not the safest maxim to pursue in political affairs, and to multiply unnecessarily the articles of faith is a sure way to lessen the number of believers. To magnify every measure of the Administration into a party question, and to make its advocacy a test of political orthodoxy, is a hazardous experiment most likely to result only in heresy and schism. Men have not triumphantly asserted and defended on fields of battle and amid the fires of martyrdom, the right of private judgment in things spiritual, tamely to surrender its exercise in things temporal. The dogma of an infallible Pope has not been set aside to make room for that of an infallible President. Least of all are men, otherwise agreed in certain general views, and united in a common political organization in furtherance of those views, disposed to leave the definition or interpretation of the principles of their party to any one man, however exalted in position, or to accept the recommendations or messages of a President elected by their votes, as a binding rule of, faith, of superior or equal efficacy to the Party Platform or the voice of its national conventions. For ourselves, we have unhesitatingly proclaimed our entire and absolute independence of all mere party organizations. We have, however, declared our belief in certain political principles, and these columns have evidenced, and shall continue to witness our firm and unwavering advocacy of those principles. Upon this particular issue of Lecompton or anti-Lecompton, we have not shrunk from a frank and decided expression of our opinions in favor of the policy recommended by the President. We have advocated the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State under the Lecompton constitution, and have placed on record our reasons in favor of this safe and obvious solution of the "vexed question." At the same time, we do not think it necessary to regard every man who differs from us, on this particular question, as either a knave or a fool. An honest and sincere conviction of the soundness of our own views is not necessarily inconsistent with due respect for the opinions and motives of those who may think otherwise. The whole Kansas question is surrounded with difficulties on every side, and in its discussion and solution there is ample room for an honest difference of opinion among sensible men. Truth, we are told, lies at the bottom of a well, and the plummet has not yet sounded the depths of that abyss where lies buried the truth in regard to this Kansas matter. A perfect labyrinth of fraud and falsehood, on both sides, interposes an almost insurmountable obstacle to the successful prosecution of any inquiries having for their object the discovery of the rights and the wrongs of Kansas history Enough is known, at all events, to convict both parties, the Free-State men, and the Pro-Slavery men, of such a persistent course of fraud and violence as ought to deprive either of the slightest claim to the sympathy or support of any honest man. Where both alike have sinned so deeply, to attempt to apportion out the exact measure of blame which belongs to each, were a work of supererogation, upon which we are by no means disposed to enter. On the contrary, we are ready to accept any plan which promises a speedy and equitable determination of the matter, and which will put a stop to this never-ending agitation of the one tiresome and disgusting question of Kansas—Kansas. Just such a plan we believe to be that of the President, and far superior, in point of practical wisdom and substantial justice, to the views propounded by Senator DOUGLAS, whatever merit the latter may possess in point of abstract right and theoretical reasoning. At the same time, we do not consider the dissent of Senator DOUGLAS from the views of the President, which we have adopted and advocated, as a piece of "political treason," on his part, for which he ought to be "read out" of his party, or as evidence of such deep-seated disloyalty to the Union and the Constitution, as should consign the distinguished Senator to a place in the same category with "Arnold" or "Iscariot." It has become too much the fashion, latterly, to attempt to silence all independence of thought and action, all honest doubt and scruple, with hard names of unpleasant import, such as "apostate," "renegade," and "traitor." Men cannot so easily be whipped into submission, or frightened into a sacrifice of their own convictions of right and freedom of judgment. Such a spirit of intolerance and proscription will infallibly beget a counter-spirit of resistance and opposition, which will not only prove fatal to the measures of the Administration now pending before Congress, but will greatly weaken and cripple its power and influence in the future. Whatever disposition may be made of the Lecompton Constitution, we trust that calmer counsels and a more conciliatory spirit may be suffered to prevail in its consideration, and temper the hot zeal of fanatics and extremists on either side.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

APPLETONS' NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.—A good Cyclopædia contains within itself a perfect library of reference. Compressing within a brief compass all branches of human knowledge, correcting ancient errors, and recording the most recent discoveries in Art, Science and Literature, a work of this kind, well collated and thoroughly condensed, becomes indispensable to the man of business, the student, and the publicist. But all Cyclopædia's address themselves to the particular wants of the countries in which they are published, expanding their articles upon certain specialities of local interest, and compressing in matters of minor moment.—It becomes, therefore, of importance that each nation should possess a Cyclopædia of its own, and that the information it presents should be brought down to a date as recent as possible. The old American Cyclopædia, founded upon the German *Conversations Lexicon*, from the remarkable progress which has been made in every available field of discovery during the last quarter of a century, falls far short of modern requirements.

To meet the want thus acknowledged, Messrs. APPLETON & Co., of New York, have commenced the publication of a new AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, under the editorial supervision of George Ripley and Charles A. Dana; both of whom are well qualified to carry out in a thorough and reliable manner the important digest they have undertaken. The first volume, already issued, touches upon all points of leading interest from A to A R A, and in point of literary ability, and typographical excellence, commends itself favorably to all who desire to possess a work of this character.

From GOULD & LINCOLN, of BOSTON, we have received an ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY: OR YEAR BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR 1858. Exhibiting the MOST important discoveries and improvements in *Mechanics, Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Geography, Antiquities, &c.*, together with a list of recent Scientific Publications; a Classified List of Patents; Obituaries of Eminent Scientific Men; Notes on the Progress of Science during the Year 1857, &c. Edited by DAVID A. WELLS, A. M.

This comprehensive title page fully explains the scope and purpose of the work, while the favorable acceptance of the previous volumes of a similar character, under the auspices of the same editor, renders comment unnecessary.

We are under obligations to Hon. JAS. A. STEWART, U. S. Senate, for interesting public documents.

In St. Louis the steam fire engines are becoming great favorites, especially since their performance at the great fire of the Pacific Hotel and at the burning of a hemp factory on Austin street, on which occasion they extinguished the flames, although the hemp was on fire, saving $100,000 worth of property. The fire insurance companies of that place have determined to purchase two new steam fire engines and present them to the city.

Col. Blythe, our consul at Havana, it is said, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the first of July.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

SENATE.

Mr. Stuart said that he would not discuss the Kansas question on the abstract principles of slavery, but on the ground that the action of the Lecompton Convention was an intentional fraud upon the people, and did not express the will of the people. He then followed with considerable closeness the clauses of the President's Message in regard to Kansas affairs, contending that its reasoning in some cases was fallacious and in others absurd.

Mr. Stuart closed his argument by a high wrought eulogy on the Senators from Tennessee and Kentucky (Messrs. Bell and Crittenden) whose noble course, he said, rising above sectional feeling, had administered a fatal blow to this Lecompton deformity. That to have taken an humble part in the North with them, of striking down this contrivance, was consideration enough for all that had been said against him, and that as the glad news would speed over the land that the American Congress had rejected it the people would rejoice that Lecompton was dead and the people of Kansas were free.

Mr. Bayard entered upon a long and able argument in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

10 P. M.—After a recess, the Senate met at 7 o'clock this evening. It is expected that Senator Douglas will speak, and that Mr. Green will close the debate to-night, and that the vote will be taken to-morrow. There is a tremendous rush of spectators, and it is nearly impossible for any one to enter or leave the chamber.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nothing of importance transpired during the morning hour.

Mr. Stephens offered a resolution proposing that Mr. John W. Wolcott, the recusant witness, be handed over to the Marshal or other proper officers for trial before the Criminal Court for a contempt of the authority of the House, an indictment having been found against him. Mr. Philips moved a substitute—that the further order of the House as to the imprisonment of Mr. Wolcott be suspended, with a view to his trial under the indictment.

Mr. Stephens said that he offered the resolution as an act of humanity, understanding that Mrs. Wolcott was extremely indisposed.

Mr. Stanton remarked that a messenger had just returned from Boston, bringing no such report.

Mr. Stephens said he had the intelligence from a source entitled to credit.

Mr. Stanton did not deny that. He added that the committee of investigation would close their evidence this week, and at the end of that time they intended to report a resolution transferring the recusant witness to the court. He moved that the subject be laid on the table; but the question was determined in the negative.

Mr. Phillips' substitute was also laid on the table; and the resolution of Mr. Stephens was adopted—yeas 125, nays 67.

Mr. Seward made a report against the exercise of jurisdiction in the Matteson case.

Mr. Curtis made a minority report, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed till Saturday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, eloquently addressed the House in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and was followed by Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, on the same side.—In giving utterance to good national views, he was applauded from the galleries.

The House continued the debate until 6½ o'clock, and then adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President has authorized sales of land at Lecompton and Kickapoo, Kansas, on the 5th and 19th of July next.

The War Department has received dispatches from Utah.

FROM THE UTAH ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—The Leavenworth *Ledger* says that an express has arrived from Col. Johnston, requesting supplies of ammunition, etc., and more men to be sent to him immediately.

SUGAR SALE.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The auction sale of sugars to-day was brisk at full price;—400 hhds. New Orleans were sold at 5½@6¾ cents.

MARINE DISASTER.

BOSTON, March 22.—The steamer Palmetto, from Philadelphia for Boston, struck on Black Rock, at Block Island, this morning and sunk. The crew were saved.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The weekly statement of the City Banks shows an increase of $2,146,000 in loans; $98,000 in circulation; $1,175,000 in nominal deposits; and $621,000 in medium deposits. There is a decrease in specie of $1,058,000.

WEATHER REPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Weather clear; Barometer 29 69; Thermometer 32°; Wind West by South.

WASHINGTON.—Wind North West; Weather clear; Thermometer 52½°.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Cotton is heavy. Sales of 2,000 bales at about former prices. Flour is firm. Sales of 8,500 bbls. at $4.25@$4.50 for common to good State; $4.75@$5 for Ohio, and $4.50@$4.90 for Southern. Wheat is firm. Sales of 8,500 bushels. Southern red 122½ cts.; Western 105@111 cts. Corn is unsettled. Sales of 11,000 bushels at 66 cts. for white and 67@68 cts. for yellow. Pork is quiet at $16.65@$16.75 for Mess. Beef is steady.—Lard is steady at 9¾@10 cts. Whisky is dull.—Sugar is firm and active. Coffee is steady at 9½@ 12 cts. Molasses is firm. Prime Muscovado 28@30 cts. Spirits Turpentine is dull. Rosin is heavy at 152 cts. Rice is dull.

BURNING OF THE FORT PITT CANNON WORKS, PITTSBURG.

The immense Cannon Foundry known as the Fort Pitt Works, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. The fire broke out about four o'clock and in spite of every effort to the contrary, the whole extensive square occupied by these celebrated works was laid in ruins in a few hours. The *Gazette* says:

These works were situated in the fifth ward and covered a whole square of more than four hundred feet in length by two hundred in width, extending from O'Hara street to Walnut street in the longest part, and from the Allegheny to Etna street. The works consisted of several different buildings, connected together by an immense boiler yard, through which railway tracks were laid to convey the ponderous iron from place to place, as desirable. The fire was discovered in the engine house, a brick building, which has stood for more than twenty-two years. This building was one hundred and seventy-five feet long by thirty-five wide, four stories in height, and full of valuable machinery. The second story was full of patterns of the most choice description. These can be replaced only by an immense expense of time and money. They were perfect in finish and seasoned by time.

The fire extended from the engine to the boiler and smith shop, an iron building. Everything here was destroyed. A great deal of valuable work, finished or in process of completion, together with patterns, &c., is ruined or annihilated.

The foundry, a substantial brick structure, 175 by 115 feet, was next attacked. The building was ruined, but the furnaces are not so, they being for the most part fit for use, as is believed.

When the fire was fully under way it was but little use to try to stop it. It raged among materials that are usually proof against the devouring element, but what was not burned was ruined. The great cannon-boring department of the works went next, a huge building stored with the rarest machinery, some of it of the most ponderous kind. The office was fortunately fire-proof, and so the books and papers of this great establishment were saved.

The losses are estimated at $128,000, insured for $37,500 in Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York companies. We are informed that the enterprising firm, who have the hearty sympathy of all our citizens, will commence the work of rebuilding as soon as they can, probably next week will see the first blows struck on the new structure. We are informed that a contract to the amount of $150,000 had been entered into which this catastrophe will interfere with, to say the least, though we trust it may not defeat it.

The very next building below the Fort Pitt, was the water works. Had they taken fire, we had been in a terrible fix indeed. It was, however, saved with no damage to it. Mr. Bradley's Stove Works was on fire several times but saved at last with no great hurt.

This is the severest fire that has occurred in Pittsburg since the awful conflagration of 1845.

CLERGYMAN BURIED ALIVE.—A letter from Erie, Pa., gives the following rather improbable account of a recent occurrence in that county: A Presbyterian minister named Reed, was going to attend a meeting of the presbytery. He stopped over night with another minister at a private house. Mr. Reed was taken with a fit in the night, and it was supposed he had died. The other ministers being in a hurry to get to the meeting in season, had him buried the next day. On his return from meeting he left word at Oxford that their minister was dead and buried. His friends went immediately to get his remains and bring them to Oxford, when to their great sorrow they discovered that he had been buried alive. The cover of the coffin was split, and his shroud was completely torn off and turned nearly on his face. He was a bachelor, and a very worthy man. His dreadful death is much lamented.

Another dreadful death from burning fluid occurred in Reading, Pa., on Thursday morning last. The victim was a young girl, named Angeline Lees, employed as a domestic in the family of Mr. Albert Miller. On the evening preceding the fatal occurrence, she was observed filling a fluid lamp that was burning, and was warned by Mrs. Miller of the great risk she incurred, and told never to do so again. On the very next morning, at 5 A. M., Mr. Miller and his wife were roused from sleep by piercing cries proceeding from the girl's chamber, and on hastening to her relief found her enveloped in the flames. She was immediately wrapped in a piece of carpet and the flames subdued, but her injuries were so severe that she died soon after in great agony. The deceased was sixteen years of age.

THE Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now in complete order throughout, and considerable agricultural produce is arriving at Georgetown. No coal has yet come down, though by the first of the month it is pretty certain that a large trade will be on foot. As a sample, we understand that by that time as many as ninety-five coal boats will have been dispatched by the American and Detmold Companies alone. It is therefore likely that coastwise vessels for shipping will be very shortly in demand.—*National Intelligencer.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On the 20th inst., the tonnage train from Martinsburg, loaded with produce, ran off the track at Dorsey's Run, twenty-two miles from Baltimore, caused by the breaking of the tire of engine No. 43. Mr. Joseph Walling, an old tonnage conductor on the road, was riding on the engine at the time as a passenger, the train being in charge of conductor Ford. Mr. W. was thrown with great force between the tender and engine, and was killed instantly, his person having been much mutilated. The engineer, Mr. Bradford, and fireman, M. J. Riley, were also thrown off, but escaped with comparatively slight injury. Mr. Walling's remains were carried to Frederick, where he resided. The wounded men were brought to this city, and placed in charge of Dr. Judson Gilman, who reports them as both doing well, and without permanent injury. By great exertions the roadmen had the track cleared in three hours after the occurrence, so that the passenger train was not delayed in passing through to Wheeling. The damage to the train consisted only in the breaking of two merchandise cars loaded with flour, and the loss of a couple of barrels.

FIRES AND ALARMS.—Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded, which proceeded from the burning of the counting-house attached to the coal yard of Messrs. R. M. Janney & Co., on Block street, near the Drawbridge. The fire originated from the stove pipe, and the building was totally destroyed. The books and papers were saved. Loss about $50.

The alarm about 11 o'clock was false.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm was given in the Eastern section of the city, which was caused, it is supposed, by the burning of brush, some distance beyond Canton.

The alarm at 5 o'clock was occasioned by the burning of a foul chimney near the corner of Courtland and Lexington streets.

The alarm at 7 o'clock arose from the burning of a lot of waste paper in the yard at the rear of St. Vincent de Paul's church, on Front street.

TIMBER FOR THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.—We understand that there are now in this city several gentlemen, who came here as agents for the British Government, for the purpose of contracting for the furnishing of three million feet of timber, to be used in the construction of vessels of war for Her Majesty's navy. The timber, it is thought, will be procured along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a conference has been had between the agents and the officers of the Company relative to its transportation to this city for shipment.

TRIP TO BOSTON.—The Vigilant Fire Company held a meeting at their engine house last night, at which a committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for their forthcoming visit to Boston. They will take with them their new suction, which is now being finished by the Messrs. Ives, at their establishment on West Falls avenue. It will be a splendid piece of apparatus, doing credit both to the builders and the gentlemen who are superintending its construction. The Company will muster about sixty men, and design making the trip by sea on board the steamship William Jenkins, Capt. William A. Hallett.

TRIAL TRIP.—The steamer Wm. Selden, Capt. Wm. B. Kirwan, which has been supplied with new boilers from the establishment of Mr. Charles Reeder, who also made a thorough overhauling of the machinery, started on a trial trip yesterday afternoon, and proceeded as far as Fort Carroll. Her working is said to have been admirable, giving full satisfaction to all parties. She has also been painted both inside and out, and in all respects presents the appearance of a new boat. She will leave this afternoon, for the first time this year, on her regular trip to Fredericksburg, for which place she already has a full freight.

CASE OF STABBING.—On Sunday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, an affray occurred at a house on Lexington street, kept by a Mrs. Todd, between two young men named George Geddes and Isaac Jones, in which the latter stabbed the former with a dirk knife in two places, one under the left shoulder blade, the other in the right arm-pit. Jones made his escape, and up to last evening had escaped arrest.—Geddes' injuries, though painful, are not considered serious.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Samuel Wright, residing at No. 363 West Pratt street, died suddenly yesterday morning of disease of the heart. For some time past he had been in the habit of sleeping upon a mattress, in one of the lower rooms of the house, and on Sunday night laid down in his usual health. Yesterday morning, upon his wife coming down stairs, she found him apparently dead, the body still being warm. The family physician, Dr. Judson Gilman, was immediately sent for, but life was extinct upon his reaching the dwelling.

POCKET PICKER.—A gentleman named Duffey, residing at Ellicotts Mills, while attending a sale of horses, at Seabright's, on German street, near Miller's Hotel, yesterday morning, had his pocket picked of a wallet containing $165 in notes, and several valuable papers. A number of arrests were made, but the money not being found upon the parties, they were dismissed.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—George Gates was yesterday arrested by officer Brooks, of the Middle District police, on the charge of stealing a roll of calico, the property of Mr. A. Hamberger. Committed to answer by Justice McAllister.

PARADE OF THE GUARDS.—The First Battallion parade of the Baltimore City Guards, under the law recently passed by the Legislature, took place yesterday afternoon. They were formed into two companies, No. 1 under charge of Lieut. Lloyd B. Parks, No. 2 under Lieut. David C. Woodburn; the whole under command of Capt. Joseph P. Warner.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—A colored man, named Singleton Hall, was yesterday arrested by officers Stier and Bailey, of the Western District Police, charged by Mr. E. O'Brien, proprietor of a fishing shore at Alexandria, Va., and several others, with obtaining money from them upon false pretences. He was committed for a further hearing by Justice Logan.

FUGITIVE BROUGHT ON.—Jas. Wilson, arrested a short time since for picking the pocket of Mr. John B. Brashears at the fire that occurred at Stevens' warerooms, on Hanover street, and released on bail, having absconded from the city, was re-arrested in Philadelphia on Saturday last, by officer W. G. Ford, of the independent firm of Ford & Reynolds. He was brought on last evening and committed to jail to await trial.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The Baltimore Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in the city of Washington on the 29th of April next. Bishop Payne will preside over its deliberations. Western and Eastern Maryland, the State of Delaware, and the District of Columbia, are embraced within the bounds of this Conference.

CHURCH PROPERTY TRANSFERRED.—The Church formerly belonging to the Fifth Presbyterian congregation, on Hanover street, has passed into the possession of the "Oheb Sholom" denomination of Hebrews, the title papers having been executed yesterday. The vacating congregation have rented the handsome and commodious hall on Camden st., opposite the National Hotel, where they will continue to worship under the charge of Rev. J. W. E. Ker, until other arrangements shall have been made.

SHIP KATE HOOPER.—A dispatch was received in this city from Mr. James A. Hooper, the owner of this ship, announcing the fact that she sailed from Havana a few days ago, under the command of Captain Johnson, of Baltimore. She is bound for this port where she will undergo repairs.

ARRESTS.—C. W. Hewes was arrested by officers Cadimore and Bosman of the Eastern District, on the charge of working on the Sabbath day. Justice Audoun held him to bail for a further hearing.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

REGULAR SESSION.

MONDAY, March 22, 1858.

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

Mr. Dryden presented a petition from Rebecca Young, asking to be released from certain taxes. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. McComas presented a petition from the lamplighters, asking for an increase of salary. Referred to the Committee on Police and Jail.

Mr. Clark presented a petition from S. O. Hoffman and others, asking that a bridge may be placed across Jones' Falls on North avenue. Referred to the Committee on Bridges.

Mr. Hynes, from the Committee on Markets, submitted a report with an accompanying ordinance for the erection of a new market on Centre Market space.

Mr. Glanville, from the Joint Standing Committee on Claims, submitted a report and resolution, directing the payment of $100 to Robt. Holliday, for decorating Institute Hall, during the Western banquet.

Mr. Wood, from the Committee on Police and Jail, submitted a report and resolution for placing gas lamps at certain points around Union Square.

An ordinance was received from the Second Branch for the regulating of the Quarantine Laws of the city of Baltimore. Laid on the table.

Mr. Dukehart, from the Committee on Ways and Means, presented a report for the issuing of stock to complete the new jail. Laid on the table.

Mr. Harvey from the Joint Standing Committee on Highways, submitted a report and resolution directing the paving of certain foot and side-walks at Cross Street Market house.

Mr. Harvey from the Committee on Highways, submitted a resolution appropriating $75 for the planting of trees in Eutaw Square. The resolution was amended by appropriating various sums for the Battery Square, Patterson Park, and Broadway—and adopted.

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

The President presented the petition of Francis A. Crook and others, asking the establishment of a fire alarm telegraph. Referred to the Committee on Fire Companies.

Mr. Kelso, from the Committee on Claims, presented a resolution adverse to the claim of Dr. H. P. P. Yeates, for services rendered a police officer injured whilst in the discharge of his duty. Adopted.

A resolution making an appropriation for white washing the trees in the eastern spring lot, was received from the First Branch, and laid on the table.

Mr. Sullivan called up the ordinance to condemn and open Callendar alley, between Columbia and Ramsey streets, which was passed.

Mr. Sullivan called up the revised ordinance to provide for the appointment of superintendents of streets, and to prescribe their duties, which was passed.

A message was received from the First Branch relative to the claims of Schneider, Wilde & Kleinle. On motion of Mr. Kirk a resolution was adopted referring the subject to the Comptroller.

Mr. Simms called up the revised ordinance fixing the compensation of the Mayor, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Kirk, the ordinance relative to soap and candle factories was made the special order of the day for Wednesday afternoon.

Adjourned until this afternoon.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Before Hon. Henry Stump, Judge. The following business was transacted yesterday:

R. W. Raisin *vs.* The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Appeal from Justice Penington.—Judgment affirmed. Motion for a new trial argued and overruled.

John W. Walker and Jacob Smith *vs.* The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. In this case—which is an appeal from the award of the Commissioners for opening streets, of benefits in the matter of the condemnation and opening of Cary street—a judgment was previously rendered in favor of the appellants. The question as to who are to pay the costs of the litigation was argued before the Court by G. L. Dulany for the appellees, and C. H. Pitts for the appellants. Held under advisement.

The appeal cases for violations of city ordinances will be taken up this morning.

The petit jury was finally discharged, and a new jury summoned to try the appeal street cases.

The case of the opening of Hanover street will be taken up on Wednesday morning.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY.—Before Hon. Wm. George Krebs, Judge. The following business was transacted yesterday:

Henry G. Rice and others *vs.* Edmund J. Webb and Alexander Barnitz. Injunction granted to restrain the defendants from selling, disposing of and interfering with the property and effects mentioned in a certain deed to Barnitz for the benefit of creditors of Webb, until the further order of the Court. McLaughlin for complainants.

John F. Adams *vs.* David W. Moore and others. Motion to dissolve an injunction heretofore issued. Order of Court passed, continuing the injunction until the final hearing of the argument, which was commenced on Saturday, on the further order of the Court. McLaughlin for complainant, C. Marshall for defendants.

Edward Patterson *vs.* McCubbin and wife and others. Claim to a fund deposited in the Savings Bank; argued by R. Johnson, Jr., for complainant, and C. Yellott for defendants. Not concluded.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Hon. Wm. L. Marshall, Judge. The following business was transacted yesterday:

Daniel and Julius Goldenberg *vs.* Moses Stein and others. An action to recover a sum of money alleged to be due the plaintiffs for salary as clerks in the employ of the defendants. Verdict for the plaintiffs for $127.50. R. Gilmor, Jr., for plaintiff; R. J. Barry for defendants.

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

Daniel Coonan *vs.* Christiana Fitzpatrick. An action against an administratrix. After impanneling a jury in this case a juror was withdrawn and the case continued. McLaughlin for plaintiff; Daniels for defendant.

Mary Buckley *vs.* Bridget Ryan, formerly Bridget Buckley, administratrix of Timothy Ryan. Issues from the Orphan's Court. After impanneling a jury in this case, the jury was discharged until this morning. Scott for plaintiff, W. P. Preston for defendant.

William Mince *vs.* Wilhelmina Mince. Decree passed divorcing the complainant *la vinculo matrimonii* from the defendant.

Assignment for to-day from 223 to 242 inclusive.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Before Hon. Wm. Fell Giles, Judge. This Court was engaged yesterday in hearing the argument of counsel in the case of the Baltimore and Boston Steam Navigation Company *vs.* The owners of the Schooner William Colquit—libel to recover damages sustained by a collision. Argument concluded, and case held under advisement. Wallis and Mathews for complainants; Teackle and Mortimer for respondents.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1857.

ANNAPOLIS, March 22, 1858.

Nos. 24 and 25.—Henry Treibert *vs.* John Burgess, Robert G. Dale and J. H. Goddard. Cross appeals from the Circuit Court of Baltimore City—were argued by Brown for the appellants, and by Malcolm and Campbell for the appellees.

[Reported for the Daily Exchange.]

TOWSONTOWN, March 22, 1858.

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

State *vs.* Hammond Stener, indicted for selling liquor without a license, was tried before the Court and acquitted. Mr. Boarman for the defence.

The case of the State *vs.* Abraham Rider, indicted for bastardy, was called, but the State not being prepared to go to trial, the case was postponed until Tuesday the 30th inst. There are upwards of one hundred witnesses in this case and a great deal of interest is manifested in regard to the result.—This is the same party who was tried in Howard county court last April for an attempt to commit an abortion on Miss Frances Fuller, who is the prosecuting witness in this case. The State's attorney intimated that a preliminary question might be raised, but that, in consideration of the defendant's agreeing to try the case at an early day, would be waived. The defence will be conducted by Messrs. Preston and Whitney.

State *vs.* George W. Hughes, indicted for assaulting Isaac Glass, plead guilty and was fined $10 and costs—total $59.36. R. L. Rogers was employed to assist in the prosecution.

Carson Goddy, indicted for keeping a bawdy house, plead guilty and was fined $5 and costs—total $59.35.

State *vs.* Wm. F. Ports, indicted in five cases for obtaining money under false pretences, by collecting water rents in the city, on the 21st day of October, 1857. The several indictments charge him with obtaining $10 from Peter Grebb, $5 from John McNally, $4 from Margaret S. Browning, $4 from John Seybold, and $4 from George Bassenger.

Benjamin Tanner testified, that he is employed by the Mayor and City Council to collect water rents, and the Western District is assigned him as his portion of the city. Witness is the only authorized collector for that portion of the city, and the above parties live in witness' district, and was indebted to the city for water. About the first of September, heard that some impostor was collecting rents; suspected two persons from the description given the Board, witness watched one of the parties and had him under his eye all day, and then gave him up. (No name given.)

Mrs. Leybold, No. 351 Saratoga Street, testified that the prisoner called on her, and said he was one of the new collectors, and that it was time she had paid her rent. Witness gave him the money, $4, and he was in a hurry to get away; when he wrote the receipt he trembled as though he had been struck with a paralytic. Witness identified the prisoner in Court.

Mrs. Browning, No. 208 South Eutaw street, testified that a young man who wore a cap with a glazed cover, called on her for her water rent and said all persons who failed to pay on that day could not use their hydrants any longer, for the office was to be closed the next day, on account of the many banks failing and the company getting in so much bad money. Witness thinks the prisoner is the man who she paid the money to, but cannot say for certain.

Mrs. McNally, residing in Eager street, testified that the prisoner called on her and asked if she had paid her water rent; witness replied that she had not; then the prisoner threatened to turn the water off; witness borrowed a $5 bill from a grocery; it was on a Virginia bank and he refused to take it, saying that the water company would charge him with the discount; witness tried to get it changed but could not, and the prisoner said, "Well, then, give me the $5 bill, and I will credit your account with one dollar for the next year;" she gave it to him and took his receipt. Witness identified the prisoner in Court. At the time he wore a glazed cap and had a moustache.

John McNally, husband to the former witness, also identified the prisoner.

Nathan H. Ware testified that the receipts which the prisoner gave in return for the payment of the money collected in the above cases resembles the prisoner's handwriting. Also Mr. Amos Matthews recognized the hand writing of the prisoner from the receipts produced.

Mr. Bogs testified that no person was authorized to collect water rents in the Western section of the city except Mr. Turner.

Mr. Tanner recalled and testified on the part of the defence, that when the prisoner was arrested, he declared his innocence, and that the witnesses who identified him before the Water Board were informed of the arrest, and called in to identify the accused.

Mr. Otto testified on the part of the defence that he lives on the corner of High and Stiles streets; in September last a man called on him to collect water rents; he wore a black glazed cap and had a moustache; witness refused to pay him. Cannot say whether the prisoner is the person or not.

Mr. Tanner recalled and testified that the prisoner was arrested at a colored woman's house in Mulberry street. The woman called at the office of the water company, and said that a man had called on her for her rent, and she promised to pay him the next day, at which time he promised to call again. The company sent officers who were secreted in the house when the prisoner arrived. When he entered, the woman said, "Well, you have come for the water rent." At this moment the witness stepped in the room and asked the prisoner if he was collecting rent, and he replied, "No, I have come to hire a hack." Then witness arrested the prisoner and took him to the company's office; he always insisted on his innocence. There was also a description of another person given to the officers, whom it is alleged fraudulently collected rents; he was quite a dandy, displaying a fancy gold chain, &c. One of his receipts was brought in the office, and from the hand writing, spelling, &c., led the company to believe him innocent; there is a difference in the hand writing of the accused, also the spelling, as the receipts will show.

The former party was honorably discharged, and his name withheld from the public.

George Forsinge testified that he resides on President street, No. 14; in September last a man called on him for his water rent, the bill was $5 and witness said it was not right and refused to pay it. Witness was sick in bed and did not see him, but his wife described him as a fancy man, sporting a profusion of gold chains, rings, &c.

Mr. Elliott, residing No. 88 Aisquith street, has known the defendant for two years; knows his hand writing; seen letters which was sent to witness' daughter. The prisoner has not been living in Baltimore constantly for that period, but has been away the most of the time—part of the time in the West, Philadelphia, Washington, &c. Witness gave the prisoner a good character. Last fall he kept a bookstore in Philadelphia; only visited Baltimore every two or three months. The receipts do not look like his hand writing.

Miss Elliott testified that she is the daughter of the previous witness, and has known the prisoner for two years; the receipts are not the prisoner's hand writing.

he was absent from the city during the whole of September. On the 22d of October the witness was in company with the prisoner at 2 o'clock, P. M.; was asked to dine with her and her parents, but said he had not time, as the boat left for Philadelphia at 3, and he was going to that city in the boat; he returned on Christmas day. On Friday, when he was arrested, he was under an engagement to accompany the witness to church; he, however, took sick. Witness and prisoner held a correspondence during his absence, and the receipt does not correspond with his hand writing. [This witness establishes an *alibi.*] The prisoner never wore a watch or chain during the two years she has known him; he wore a moustache, but no other beard, until September last, which he cut off when he went to Washington.

Charles Ports, brother to the prisoner, testified, and also proved an *alibi*, they being in Philadelphia at the time the alleged frauds were committed.

Robert Cross testified that the prisoner worked for him for two years at Blacksmithing, handled witness' money and found him honest; gave the prisoner a good character and from the receipts does not think them to be his hand-writing.

Francis Hetchler testified to the good character of the prisoner, also that he was not in Baltimore at or about the time the act was committed. Mrs. Hetchler also testified to the prisoner's good character.

Mrs. Ports, mother to the prisoner, testified and proved an *alibi.* Her evidence also corroborates with that of Miss Elliott in regard to the handwriting, going to church, being indisposed, not wearing a watch and chain, &c., and spoke of him as a dutiful son.

Here the evidence was brought to a close, and the State quashed all the indictments except that of obtaining money under false pretence from Mr. McNally and Mrs. Leybold, when the cases were argued before a jury who returned a verdict of "not guilty" on the first indictment, but guilty on the second, not guilty on the third, fourth and fifth. A new trial will be asked for.

Court adjourned at 9 o'clock until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR HOWARD COUNTY.

ELLICOTTS MILLS, March 22, 1858.

Before the Hon. Nicholas Brewer, Judge.

In the case of Carroll *vs.* McTavish, before reported, the jury, after being locked up for nearly twenty-four hours, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with $700 damages. The case will now go up to the Court of Appeals, on the defendant's exceptions.

State *vs.* McCartney, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences. Sands, State's Attorney, prosecuting. Dorsey for the defence. Verdict of acquittal.

State *vs.* Davis, indicted for assault and battery. Dorsey for the defence. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and fined him $20 and costs.

State *vs.* Myer. Indictment for larceny. Phelps for the defence. Verdict of guilty.

E. Whitman & Co. *vs.* Shipley. Action on a promissory note. Defence, a failure of consideration, that the note was given in payment for a threshing machine, sold with an express warranty, and that the machine did not turn out to be what it was represented. Not concluded. Dorsey for plaintiff. Hobbs for defendant.

The Court, having now entered upon its second week, holds two sessions a day, for the greater dispatch of business.

DOMESTIC.

We notice among the list of graduates at the commencement of the University Medical College of New York, held in that city on the 10th inst., the name of Joseph J. Hall, of Baltimore.

A MAGNIFICENT LIBEL SUIT—FERNANDO WOOD VS. GREELEY & CO.—SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIBELS IN ONE BATCH.—One of the most magnificent libel suits that has ever been instituted in this country, is shortly to be brought against Horace Greeley & Co., the proprietors of the *Tribune.* The alleged libels were published in the *Tribune* in the course of the three or four years that Mayor Wood was in office, and include many charges against him, both in his public and private capacity.

When the Mayor was in office he did not feel called upon to notice these publications; but now that he has retired from all political excitements, since the recent election