BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1858.

In an article in our paper of the 15th inst., we ventured to illustrate a saying of M. de Tocqueville's, in regard to "Little Parties," by the position and action of the Party in the House of Representatives, which is headed by the Hon. Humphrey Marshall. Using the freedom of independent journalists, we spoke with intelligible plainness, but recognizing the obligations of journalism, while we exercised its rights, we endeavored to speak, and are quite sure that we succeeded in speaking, with all proper respect. We were consequently taken somewhat aback, when the morning mail of the 16th brought us the following communication, from one of the distinguished gentlemen to whom we had applied the wisdom of the French philosopher:

WASHINGTON, April 15th, 1858.

To the Editors of the Exchange:

SIRS—You will discontinue my paper from this date. Upon sending to me the amount of indebtedness, it will be promptly paid. Yours,

J. B. RICAUD.

After we had recovered from the first effect of the blow thus remorselessly stricken at our pecuniary resources, and the circulation of the *Exchange*, we naturally cast about to account for it, and seeing that Mr. Ricaud's letter had come alone, we finally soothed ourselves into the fond persuasion that, at the worst, it was the offspring of personal and not representative indignation. We came to the conclusion, in other words, that we had offended Mr. Ricaud, individually, by placing Mr. Marshall, instead of himself, at the head of the Congressional division in question, or perhaps, by naming Mr. Winter Davis as a "shining light" in it, to the tacit and unjust extinguishment of Mr. Ricaud's parliamentary phosphorescence. But, it seems that we were mistaken. We little knew what was hanging over us. We had not heard the raven that was croaking on our battlements!

The mail of yesterday morning brought us two portentous looking missives, franked and directed in blotted haste. Each bore, in ominous blue letters, the inscription, "Mis-sent East," which showed that accident only had given us a reprieve. We opened the first. It was as follows:

To the Editors of the Exchange:

You will please send me your bill to this date.

I have given orders to the Postmaster to return to you any further numbers of your paper, which may come to my address.

April 15, 1858. H. WINTER DAVIS.

There was no mistaking that. We had trifled with the name of a gentleman who had proclaimed in his place, that the "humblest member" of Congress could look the united press out of countenance, and here was the awful face of Medusa, at its work, staring "*The Exchange*" into stone. Our "bill!" Think of that! Not the "amount of indebtedness"—that was respectable—but our "bill." It was too much. We turned to the remaining epistle for consolation. The reader may judge whether we found any:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 15.

To the Editors of the Daily Exchange:

Oblige me by sending me your bill that I may pay what is due for the transmission of your paper to me up to this time.

I do not think it worth while to continue to pay for the luxury of abuse. The partizan press gives me enough of it for nothing.

Your ob't sv't,

J. MORRISON HARRIS.

We confess that in the very whirlwind of our indignation at being supposed capable of a "bill"—nay, in the midst of our solicitude for the ruin we had brought on our own household, we were touched by the pathos of Mr. Harris' concluding paragraph. It was manifest to us that we had wounded a stricken deer. We had added one more grief to many sorrows. We had "abused" a man who was "abused" unto despair already, and we had, besides, expected him to "pay" for it. We had done all this ignorantly we protest. We may be wicked, but we are not inhuman. We had never seen Mr. Harris' name anywhere except in the lists of yeas and nays; we had not talked of him ourselves, or heard anybody else talk of him, and we had not known that "partizan" men were using him despitefully. Still, it seemed that we had aided in persecuting him. The reflection was too much for us. We rushed to our ledger, sought out Mr. Harris' "bill," and like Yorick's recording angel, "dropt a tear" on the entry, and "blotted it out forever."

We must be excused for having thus far given way to our private emotions. We have a duty to perform besides. The party in Congress, to which we referred in our unfortunate article, consists of precisely six members. Three of that number—one moiety of the whole—have united in the movement upon which we are commenting. The coincidence in the date of their letters is conclusive evidence of co-operation. We are consequently bound to regard it as a party measure. It is clear that when they get our "bill" they mean to introduce it in the House. It follows, therefore, that we must recant at least one accusation which we made on the 15th. We can no longer say that the "little party" in question has inaugurated no great measure of public policy. It has stopped the *Exchange!*

There is another matter relating to this important affair, which we must hold under advisement for the present, until we can take counsel of Mr. State's Attorney Whitney. We purpose inquiring of that indefatigable officer, whether he does not think that under all the circumstances, the three letters in question furnish conclusive evidence of a "conspiracy," and if they do, we shall then be prepared to take the proper steps to prosecute—or "settle."

Will our readers allow us one serious word, in connection with what it is so difficult to treat seriously? It is only to say, that while the Honorable gentlemen in question, in their public capacity, undoubtedly represent the tenets and principles of a party, we cannot bring ourselves to believe, that in their ideas concerning the Press and the relation of public men to it, they represent any body—but themselves.

The convention of delegates from the different counties of the Eastern Shore, which assembled at Easton on Wednesday last, adjourned on Thursday evening, after a full discussion of the subject that had called them together, which, it is well known, was the claim of those counties to the unexpended balance of the sum granted them for internal improvements by the act of 1835. The refusal or neglect of two successive sessions of the Legislature to satisfy the demand made for the payment of this claim, has excited very generally among the people of the Eastern Shore, a spirit of indignation and discontent. The convention has unanimously adopted an address to the Governor, asking him, in view of the extraordinary importance of the matter, and of the great injustice and hardship of longer delay in the settlement of a claim involving the interests of so large a number of the citizens of Maryland, to exercise the constitutional authority given him to call an extra session of the Legislature. The address itself, while expressing in a determined manner the keenest sense of injury and and wrong, is yet temperate and dignified, disclaiming the rash, retaliatory measures, which previous rumor had suggested. Whatever may be the conclusion to which Governor Hicks shall arrive upon the question of official duty and responsibility thus presented to him, we are sure that his Excellency will not fail to accord to the people of the Eastern Shore that respectful consideration to which the tone and temper of their application, as well as the intrinsic merit of their cause so justly entitle them. While the matter was pending in the late legislature, we expressed our conviction of the abstract justice of the asserted claim, and our desire that the appropriation made to the Eastern Shore by the act of 1835, should be faithfully executed, and no cause be given to our fellow-citizens across the Chesapeake to complain of unjust partiality shown by the State in the distribution of patronage and benefits. It will be remembered, however, by those familiar with the doings of our recent political Sanhedrim, that a scheme was invented *nominally* for the satisfaction of this meritorious claim, but which in reality had other less praiseworthy ends in view, and we have very good reason for entertaining the belief that the opposition of public sentiment which defeated the bill was not directed across the bay, at the weak and helpless enterprises that so much need the patronage they ask.

Our columns to-day are so crowded that we cannot insert the address, but, to-morrow, we will cheerfully accede to the expressed wish of the convention, and present it to our readers.

A STAMPEDE.—Seven negro men in Loudoun county, Va., belonging to Dr. J. F. West, decamped one night last week, since which time nothing has been heard of them.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Miss AVONIA JONES is still playing at the Holliday Street to excellent houses, with evident profit to the management, and great satisfaction to the audiences. To-night she appears as *Bianca*, in the "Italian Wife." On Friday, she took a benefit, in the "Bride of Lammermoor," which piece was repeated the next night with the same cast. A *critique* upon her performance in this play is, in consequence of the press of other matter in to day's issue, unavoidably postponed until to-morrow.

Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS sings in concert this evening, at the New Assembly Rooms. She is said to possess a fine *contralto* voice, of great richness and compass, and high cultivation. She will be assisted by Mr. CHARLES ELLIOTT, a violinist of some reputation, also by KLIEN, SZEMELENYI, SCHEIDLER, and others.

The next musical event of the week will be the Italian Opera. On Thursday night, at the Front Street, GAZZANIGGA and CARIOLI will make their first appearance before a Baltimore audience. BRIGNOLI and AMODIO we have had here before. The opera will be *La Traviata*, a selection, which in spite of the supposed wicked plot of this naughty opera,—nay, perhaps in consequence of that very fact, will ensure an overflowing house. More upon this subject anon.

[COMMUNICATION.]

EDITORS OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE:

GENTS.—I wish to direct your attention to Marine Insurance offices. The public are heavy losers by them during a series of the past ten years, and you would do the community a service by an exposition. I allude more particularly to the schemes called Mutual.

They start with a capital of say $50,000, (small enough in all conscience;) they get through the first year, we will say, by good fortune, and make no losses. This would soon redeem them from difficulties; but they declare inmost cases a dividend of some 10 per cent., and this, instead of adding to their capital, annually decrease it, and when a loss comes they are utterly unable to stand it.

Another evil on the same subject exists, and that is the fact that responsible, rich men even lend their names to the scheme, leading the unsuspecting to believe they are liable for any deficiencies that may occur. Nothing can be more erroneous, for if a loss exceeding the capital of the so-called Mutual Insurance office be made, the insurers discover to their great surprise that the Directors are only liable for a certain amount, and thus the public are gulled.

I, as a sufferer, can speak painfully to these truths, and think you would do the community a service by enlightening them.

BALTIMORE.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1858.

In the capacious National Ice Cream Saloon, or new hall of the House of Representatives, just above the bald and benevolent head of Speaker Orr, when the House is in session, there is to be seen a collection of intelligent gentlemen, who are "pencilling by the way" or ever and anon giving pen to paper and taking it away again. Then they look enquiringly upon the scene below them, to catch what is uttered by the occupants of the red morocco and carved seats. The tone of the speakers reach them mingled with the humdrum noise of the floor, which is constantly audible like the whurring noise of a colossal conch shell. These gentlemen are the reporters for the press, and the portion of the garish amphitheatre occupied by them is called the Reporters' Gallery. Ordinarily the actors play to the pit; in the city of Hickman, however, the pit plays to the boxes. To get access to the Reporter's Gallery of the House of Representatives is deemed by the initiated and unsophisticated good people of the country, as simple as walking to it. But behold the travail that is necessary, and the degrees to be taken before the candidate for a Reporter's desk is elevated to that position. He presents the application from the newspaper, accompanied by his own request for a seat. In the case of "your orator" it was somewhat in this wise: He ushered himself into the tapestried room yclepted the Speaker's. There sat the gentleman who usually sits at the receipt of motions. The request is preferred. Sir, said the parliamentarian functionary to Œdipus, are you directly interested in Congressional legislation? Yes sir. What patriotic citizen is there who is not interested in the legislation of Congress; in the utterance of the platitudes that accompany it, its bunkum, their gladiatorial combats in front of the marble desk, ("his bark against the *rock* he bore,") when patriotic congressmen

Prove their doctrines, orthodox,
By apostolic blows and knocks.

Sir, every one must feel interested in Congress! "You misunderstand Mr. Œdipus—are you pecuniarly interested?" Upon being answered *nary a red*, the embodiment of ability, good nature and fine manners, causes to be delivered to the applicant something like the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.
April 17th, 1858.

Admit Mr. Œdipus to the Reporters' gallery, as reporter for the Baltimore DAILY EXCHANGE, upon the condition that he is not and will not become an agent for the prosecution of any claim pending before Congress.

(Signed) JAMES L. ORR, Speaker.

The recipient of this mounted the board stairway, and betook himself adown the arched passage of the West. He was soon accosted by a green baize door-keeper, or a baize door *green*-keeper, who seemed to be lying in ambush to intercept the passers by of his solitary vigil place, and who appeared much more able to tell a *porter-ee*, than a reporter. The presentation of the *pomme d' or* autograph, caused the Congressional Cerberus to give the way. The desired portal was soon reached, and with a recollection of the inscription over that of Dante—"He who enters here must leave all hope behind," your correspondent entered, by the invitation of the very polite person who has the place in custody. The reporters being interdicted from applauding (one of their number having been ejected the other day for this offence) they have only the luxury left of "damning with faint praise."

The Senate to-day has been engaged on the Pacific Railroad bill, which will doubtless get its *quietus* for the present, from a motion to postpone. This is made because of the present depleted condition of the treasury, and does not indicate the strength of the opposition to the project. Probably the only bill that could pass in the present condition of things is one which would adopt the eight hundred miles which the State of Texas is willing to make, as a portion of the great improvement, in which case the general government would only have to provide for the construction of four hundred miles of railway. To this California objects, because she would have to build the remainder of the line reaching to San Francisco, within her limits, the route of which would be south-east to *El Paso*.

The House to-day indulged in what is termed here fillibustering, with a view to staving off certain bills. The one on the private calender, and which would have been the next reached, is the New York Fire bill. This bill proposes to indemnify the owners of goods burnt whilst in the custody of Gotham custom officers, to an amount reaching ten million of dollars. The claim may be just, but where is the money to come from?

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, to-day gave notice that when the Minnesota bill came up, he should offer a substitute for it; but what that substitute will embody he gave no intimation of.

ŒDIPUS.

REPORT

OF THE MAJORITY OF A COMMITTEE APPOINTED UNDER A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, AT THEIR MONTHLY MEETING IN FEBRUARY LAST, "TO INVESTIGATE THE FINANCIAL CONDITION AND GENERAL LINE OF POLICY" OF SAID COMPANY.

The Special Committee, appointed by a resolution of the Board, adopted at the monthly meeting in February, "to investigate the financial condition, general line of policy heretofore pursued, and all such other facts as they may deem important," have had the subject under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

The attention of the Committee was in the first place directed to an inquiry into the actual financial condition of the Company, as the most important object designed to be secured by their appointment. In addition to other modes of inquiry, they addressed to the heads of the several departments such interrogatories as they conceived necessary; to which, as they believe, full and candid answers were returned. As these interrogatories and answers entered much into detail, the Committee have determined that it would be more satisfactory to the Board to present a general view of the results deduced from them, than to set them out at large in this Report. They are, however, filed with the Secretary, for the examination of such of the Board as may wish to enter minutely into the details of the examination.

By the Statements made to your committee by the Treasurer, it appears that the floating debt of the Company was on the 19th of February, to which date this Report refers, as follows:

Bills payable		$938,674
Capitatation tax, loans, &c., (*a*)		138,283
		$1,076,957
Available assets on hand for same (*b*)		132,080
		$944,877
The amount of uncollected Revenue was, on the 1st of February, 1858	$274,028,	
And on the 1st October, 1856, was	270,464,	
showing nearly an equal amount outstanding at both the dates to which we refer.		
This Company also holds $500,000 of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the North-western Virginia Railroad Company, as collateral for advances made that Company.		
The Board will recollect that in the Annual Report, page 4, made on the 1st of October, 1856, the President and Directors announced the "gratifying fact, that in addition to the payment from the nett earnings of $170,566.23 of the funded mortgage debt, the sum of $620,983.95, *constituting*		

(*a*) Debt due State of Maryland for Capitation Tax for six months, to 1st January, 1858		$38,851.50
Due State of Virginia for Passenger Tax for six months, to 1st October, 1857		8,363.95
Interest due sinking funds on 1st January, 1858		6,400.00
Balance of Loan No. 1, due in 1854, and payable on presentation		84,668.00
		$138,283.45
(*b*) Cash in the hands of the Treasurer on the evening of the 18th of February, 1858	$15,591.47	
Deduct check borrowed of the Western Bank	10,000.00	$5,591.47
City Loan hypothecated		86,250.00
Bills Receivable		40,238.81
		$132,080.28

		$128,688.10
Sink'g Fund for Ground Rents	35,441.66 "	8,500.00
Sinking Fund for Million Loan	20,000.00 "	
Sinking Fund for Mortgage Debts	250,666.66 "	$230,666.66
	$856,940.93	$367,854.76

This exhibits a very large *apparent* increase, but in it are embraced the two iron bonds of Loan No. 3, of $113,333 each, due and paid in London on 1st January, 1857, and 1st January, 1858. These bonds were liabilities of the Company, which were retired as they fell due, just as all other fixed engagements of the Company have been, and in the opinion of your committee, there is no better reason for making them constitute a part of the sinking fund, than any other paid note or account in the possession of the Company. In fact, one of them had been remitted for a month before the sinking fund was instituted. It would be quite as reasonable for a merchant to gather into a bundle all the notes he had ever paid, stamp them "belonging to the sinking fund, not to be re-issued," and rely on them as means for redeeming outstanding liabilities.

The process is at best an idle ceremony, which cannot possibly add a dollar to the real substantial means of the Company, and your Committee recommend that these bonds be cancelled and made to disappear from amongst the liabilities of the Company. So that in the Annual Statement, Loan No. 3 may no longer appear a recorded encumbrance for twice its real amount. The same disposition might very judiciously be made of the $20,000, which has long stood to the credit of the sinking fund for the million loan. This item represents a Bond which has never been issued, and which, of course, has never increased. The interest upon it has never been invested for the increase of the sinking fund, and it therefore *accomplishes no part of the* office of a sinking fund.

Your Committee recommend that the Construction Account be closed with the exception of the arching of the tunnels.

Your Committee have found it impracticable to examine in full all the subjects embraced by the scope of the resolution; but they have endeavored in a plain, perspicuous and candid manner to exhibit the financial condition of the Company, which they suppose was the chief object of their appointment, and beg leave to conclude by submitting for adoption the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby directed to lay before the Board, at each stated meeting, a full statement of the amount of the floating debt, the amount and character of available assets on hand to meet it, and the increase and decrease of the same as compared with his previous statement.

2d. *Resolved*, That the President and Treasurer, as Trustees of the sinking fund be, and they are hereby directed to cancel the two iron bonds and the bond for $20,000, stated as constituting a part of the sinking fund, and cause the proper entries thereof to be made in the books of the Company.

3d. *Resolved*, That the President be instructed to permit no charge to be made to construction account except for arching tunnels.

J. IRWIN SMITH,
B. DEFORD,
J. B. BRINKLY,
W. H. STEUART,
B. G. FITZHUGH.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

SENATE.

Mr. Foot withdrew his resolution that the Senate re-assemble on the 1st Monday in November, and introduced the same proposal in the shape of a bill, which was read twice and laid over for further consideration.

Mr. Hunter made an earnest endeavor to take up the deficiency bill.

Messrs. Fessenden and Trumbull with equal earnestness opposed taking it up until the Senate shall have time to consider it, Mr. Fessenden saying that the administration knew these necessities in January as well as they do now; and Mr. Trumbull saying that a belief exists that much of this deficiency arises from contracts entered into without sanction of law and from a usurpation on the part of the government in quartering an army in Kansas, and sending another to winter in the Rocky mountains. Finally the bill was made the special order for half-past 12 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. Hale previously moving to amend by adding an additional section that no contract be henceforth entered into by any officer of the government, except under law or under an appropriation adequate for its fulfillment.

The act of May 1st, 1820, so provides, except in the Quarter Masters' department, and Mr. Hale's amendment is intended to cover that omission.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.—Mr. Benjamin considered it obvious that they could not agree on any route. With diminished Treasury loans and prospective expenses he could not think that Senators imagine they could pass the bill.—He would, therefore, more as a test, vote that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till December.

Mr. Gwin said he would consider such a vote as an indication that the adminstration does not intend to give any aid to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, and was a violation of all the pledges of 1856.

Mr. Johnson said that the spirit of sectionalism was so strong that there was no hope of a route offering justice to the South. He would therefore vote to postpone.

Mr. Houston moved that the Eastern terminus be in Arkansas opposite Memphis, and proceeded to speak in favor of the El Paso route.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Iverson, Green, Wilson, Douglas, Bell.—Messrs. Iverson and Wilson being in favor of a postponement to December and Mr. Douglas strongly against it.

A motion to adjourn was lost, yeas 19, nays 28.

Mr. Benjamin's motion to postpone the bill till till December was then carried—yeas 25, nays 22.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up the private calendar.

After passing several private bills the House adjourned.

FUNERAL OF COL. BENTON.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 16.—Yesterday morning the remains of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton were conducted by a military escort from the residence of Col. Brant to the Mercantile Library Hall, which had been appropriately draped with the usual badges of mourning, and where they lay in state till 10 o'clock last night. The final rites of sepulture take place this morning, and will be participated in by various military companies, benevolent societies, firemen, members of the City Government, and citizens generally. Business is generally suspended to-day; the stores and houses are draped in mourning, and the streets are already densely crowded with thousands of eager spectators. It is estimated that 25,000 persons visited the Hall yesterday to gaze upon the features of the illustrious dead.

At 10 o'clock this morning the remains of Mr. Benton were taken from the hall of the Mercantile Library to the Second Presbyterian Church, where the funeral ceremonies were performed by the Rev. Mr. Cowan, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Anderson and the Rev. Mr. Brooks. When the services were concluded, the body was placed in the hearse and was followed to the Bellefontine Cemetery by the most imposing procession ever formed in St. Louis. It consisted of the relations and friends of the family, all the military companies of the city, the Seventh Regiment of United States Infantry under the command of Colonel Morrison, the Judges of the Courts, the members of the bar, the members of the City Government, a large majority of the benevolent societies of the city, the Turner's Association, and an immense concourse of citizens in carriages and on foot. The cortege was forty-five minutes in passing a given point. The body of McDowell Jones, a grandchild of Mr. Benton, was conveyed to the tomb at the same time.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill met this morning. Mr. Hunter was absent, as at the previous meeting, but all the other members were present. The matter was considered, but nothing transpired, showing the probability of an agreement. The next and final meeting is on Monday morning.

A general order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the army, directing particularly the movements of the troops from the barracks at Newport, Jefferson and Carlisle, and from forts Columbus and Randall for Utah at the earliest notice.

General Smith is appointed to the command of the Department of Utah, and Brigadier General Harney and General Johnston to command according to their brevet rank. Col. Lee succeeds to the command of the Department of the West Col. and Inspector General Mansfield is released from the duty of inspecting recruits, which duty will devolve on Lieut. Colonel J. E. Johnston. The greater portion of the troops destined for Utah are to concentrate at Fort Leavenworth to be ready to move on the arrival of General Smith.

The Head-quarters of the Second Infantry has been transferred to St. Louis.

THE LITTLES MURDER CASE.

ROCHESTER, Friday, April 16, 1858.—In the Littles murder case a full jury was impanneled at 10 o'clock to-day, when the District Attorney, Mr. Huson, opened for the prosecution. He proposes to prove the former bad reputation of Stout and his family, and the time of the murder by the watch in Littles' pocket, which stopped at 20 minutes before 9 o'clock on the night of the 19th of December, at which time it is supposed that he was thrown from the bank and dragged to the river.

The Coroner was the first witness called. He described the ground the scene of the murder, and the appearance of Littles when found.

The second witness gave the nature and extent of the wounds found on Littles, and at the conclusion of his testimony the Court adjourned.

ARREST ON THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

BOSTON, Friday, April 16.—United States Marshal Rynders, of New York, and his assistant, arrived in this city this morning, in pursuit of Capt. Green, of the ship A. Z., of New York, who is charged with manslaughter in killing James Kelley, one of his crew, at sea. He was found at the New England House, and taken back to New York for trial.

The Hide and Leather Bank went into operation to-day. It commences business with over five hundred thousand dollars paid in.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MORMONS.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The *Republican* says that an Express Messenger passed through this city two weeks since, with instructions to General Johnston not to commence offensive operations against the Mormons before the arrival of the Peace Commissioners, who have reached here.

SALE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE CANAL.

HARRISBURG, April 17.—The bill for the sale of State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad passed the Senate at 1 o'clock this morning, and it only wants the Governor's signature to become a law.

GRAIN AFLOAT ON THE LAKES.

OSWEGO, Friday, April 16.—There are now afloat from Lake Michigan for this port 250,000 bushels of wheat and 50,000 bushels of corn. The receipts this morning were 50,000 bushels wheat, mostly from Chicago.

THE SHIP JOHN GILPIN.

BOSTON, April 16.—The ship John Gilpin was insured here for about $147,000, in New Bedford, $62,000, and in New York $30,000. There was additional insurance, but the amount or where effected is not yet ascertained.

NEW YORK AUCTION SALES.

NEW YORK, April 17.—At the tea sale this morning the market was heavy and prices 2 to 3 cts. lower. Holders were withdrawing.

A sale of 200 hhds. New Orleans sugar was made at 4⅞@7⅛ this morning.

THE CREVASSE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—The crevasse opposite this city is still unabated. The river has not yet fallen, and a further rise is coming down from above.

THE SHIP MOUNTAIN WAVE.

BOSTON, April 16.—The ship Mountain Wave, before reported ashore at Scituate, was towed off without damage yesterday.

THE UTAH PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 16, 1858.—Gov. Powell and Major McCullough, the Utah Peace Commissioners, and Capt. Simpson, Topographical engineers, arrived here yesterday.

MARINE NEWS.

BOSTON, April 17.—The brig Albert Adams, supposed to be missing, has arrived below.

MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, April 17.—Cotton. Sales of 660 bales to-day. Market generally unchanged.

The steamship Alabama, from New York, has arrived.

MOBILE, April 17.—Sales of 800 bales Cotton today, at 11¾ cts. Business small, but prices firm, there being more buyers than sellers. Receipts today 320 bales.

The following is an extaact of a letter dated Rio Janeiro, Feb. 2:—"The fever takes the sailors off very fast. There are vessels in the harbor with no one on board, some having died, while the rest are in the hospital. There is a small steamer which runs across the bay once every day, with the sick. When a man is sick on board a vessel, the flag is set in the main, and the steamer comes along and takes him out. It is a sad sight to see from thirty to forty vessels with their flags thus displayed."

The storm and hurricane in the lower Ohio, in the vicinity of Wabash Island, recently, was very destructive. On the farm of Mr. Raffiner, at the foot of the island, houses were demolished, trees uprooted, and a number of cattle and horses killed.

Five and forty cities, towns, villages and "sites of towns" in different parts of Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina are requesting their representatives in Congress to support their applications for the location of the proposed National Foundry.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

IDENTIFICATION OF STOLEN GOODS.—MORE ARRESTS.—Mention was made on Saturday morning of the arrest of Christopher Ganbatz, for having in his possession certain goods, knowing them to have been stolen. Since then further arrests have been made, and the property identified. It will be recollected that, on the 31st of October last, the residence of Mr. Thomas D. Johnston, situated on the Reistertown road, about two miles from the city, was fired by incendiaries, and in the confusion attendant upon the fire, a large amount of jewelry and silver-ware was stolen from the premises, the value of which was about 5,000 dollars. A reward of one thousand dollars was offered for the recovery of the property and detection of the incendiary. Nothing was heard of the stolen property until Friday night, when the trunk was taken at Ganbatz's saloon. On Saturday night between 7 and 8 o'clock, the man Henry Frecke was passing along Thames street, near Ganbatz's establishment, when the latter seized him and handed him over to the custody of officer Cadimore, of the Eastern District, who took him to the station house. Mr. Johnson was sent for, who identified the prisoner as a person who had been living with his mother at the time of the robbery. Frecke had a hearing before Justice Griffin, at the station house, Mr. Augustus Cashmeyer acting as interpreter. In his examination Frecke stated that after the fire, he came to town, lodged at the house of Peter Brown, on Alice Anna st., that Brown had promised to learn him a trade; that some of Mrs. Johnson's property was at Brown's house; that he had disposed of some of the goods at a place on Bond st., another place on Pratt street opposite President street, and at another place on Thames street. On his testimony, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Brown, on the charge of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be such, also a search warrant was issued against his premises. Capt. Morris, Lieut. Muir, and officer Cadimore, proceeded to execute the warrants, and arrested Brown; they also brought to the Station-house several silver spoons, a silver wine cooler, and a silver wine dipper, found in Frecke's room. Frecke also stated that a trunk containing other valuable articles, was left at a steamboat office on Light street wharf. The above mentioned goods were also identified by Mr. Johnston as being some of the stolen property. Frecke was then committed to jail, on the charge of arson and robbery, for a further hearing, to take place next Friday afternoon. Peter Brown was released on two thousand dollars security for a further hearing at the same time.

Yesterday morning officers Meads and Hutton arrested two men named John Bels and Joseph Imhoff, at Baier's Saloon Canton, supposed to have some connection with the matter, they were committed to jail to appear as witnesses in the case. Captain Morris and Lieutenant Muir arrested also, at Towsontown, yesterday morning, Frederick Bushenbaum, who was at the time of the arson and robbery, principal gardener at Mrs. Johnston's residence. He was committed to jail in default of security for a further hearing by Justice Griffin.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—Yesterday a large concourse was present to witness the dedication of the new Methodist Episcopal Church, on the corner of Hanover and Hamburg streets. At eleven o'clock in the morning the dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. N. J. B. Morgan, to a congregation filling the church to its utmost capacity. At three in the afternoon another discourse was delivered by the Rev. Benjamin F. Brooke, and in the evening another sermon was preached by the Rev. I. P. Cook. It is also designed to have religious services therein every evening during this week. The edifice has a front on Hanover street, of 44 feet, with a depth of 55 feet, exclusive of a recess pulpit of 5 feet in depth, and contains four rows of seats. The interior is tastefully finished by frescoed walls and ceiling, and carved mahogany pulpit. It will be known as the Hanover street station, and will be under the pastoral charge of the Rev. J. R. Effinger. The membership now numbers seventy, and the Sabbath school contains about two hundred scholars, under the superintendence of Messrs. S. Plummer and Amos Silver.

NEW CHARLESTON STEAMER.—The rapid increase of both trade and travel between this port and Charleston, may be inferred from the fact that the "Cromwell Steamship Company" yesterday placed upon this route a new steamer called the "Westernport." She was built in new York expressly for this line, and reached here on Friday evening last. She is a propeller of 460 tons burthen, substantially built, and admirably adapted to the carrying of freight—while her passenger accommodations are superior to those of any steamer upon this route. Before coming here her sea-worthiness was fully tested between New York and Charleston, during which voyage she fully established her claim to be ranked as a first class vessel of her kind. The Company is also engaged in re-building another vessel of their line at New York—the Caledonia—and they anticipate placing her on this route about the first of May, in conjunction with the Westernport, which left upon her first regular trip on Saturday afternoon last, with a full cargo and some thirty passengers. She is commanded by Captain P. S. Berry, an experienced and accomplished seamen, who, for same years past, has been in the employ of this Company, and sailing between New York, Charleston and Savannah. Previous to her departure on Saturday her advent upon the line was duly celebrated by a number of our merchants, members of the press and others, when the company were hospitably and agreeably entertained by Capt. Berry.

IMPOSTORS.—A short time since, two men, by certain representations made to the managers of the Baltimore Home and Infirmary were admitted into the Institution. Their names were given as Morgan and Dawes. The former represented himself to be a traveling schoolmaster, destitute and sick, the latter styled himself Doctor Dawes, from England, who by reverses and changes, had been reduced very poor and penniless. For a considerable time they both behaved becomingly, appeared very devout, and the Doctor was seldom seen, without his prayer-book. On Thursday last, they got permission to leave the Home for the purpose, as stated by them, of visiting some acquaintances. On their return in the evening, their actions showed that they had been imbibing something that stealeth away the brains, rather too freely. On reaching their room, their noise and loud talking alarmed some of the inmates, and it was thought proper by the matron to call in the police and have them taken to the watch-house. An officer of the Eastern District was sent for, who upon entering the room, found the Doctor lying upon the floor, and the schoolmaster delivering to him a Temperance lecture. They were then taken to the Eastern District station-house.

ARRESTS.—Catharine Keitz was arrested on Saturday night by officer Levey, of the Eastern District, on the charge of resisting him whilst in the discharge of his duty. She was taken before Justice Welch, who released her on security to appear before the Criminal Court.

John Bell was arrested yesterday morning by officers German and Eberstine, of the Eastern District, on the charge of selling liquor to negroes on the Sabbath, and keeping a disorderly house. Justice Griffin held the accused on security for a further hearing, to take place this afternoon.

Francis Ensor and John Rankin were arrested yesterday by officers Lee and Durkee, of the Eastern District, for pitching cents on the Sabbath.—Justice Griffin fined them each $1.81 and costs.

George Whitman was arrested yesterday by officer Durkee, for fast driving within the limits of the city. Mr. Whitman was fined five dollars and costs by Justice Griffin.

STABBING AFFRAY AT STAG HALL.—An affray took place on Saturday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, at Stag Hall, on Hanover street, near Pratt, between Joe Edwards, John Pryor, and a party of Germans, during which two of the latter were stabbed; one named Christopher Schweinburg receiving a severe wound in the right side, beneath the shoulder blade, and another in the left thigh. The whole party were arrested by officers Allen, Vansant, Dobbin and Watson, and taken to the Southern District Station House, where an examination was had before Justice Boyd, resulting in the Germans, Schweinburg, Henry Snyder and John Steiner (the keeper of the house,) being held to bail in the sum of $500 each, to answer the charge of assaulting Joe Edwards; Edwards and Pryor being held in the sum of $200 each, to appear as witnesses.

SUICIDE.—A man named James Burns, residing at No. 61 German street, committed suicide yesterday morning, at his stable on Cowpen alley, near Eutaw street, by hanging. He was discovered by officers Caruthers and Clark, who were attracted to the building by the barking of a dog, where they found the unfortunate man hanging from a cross piece used in gaining access to the loft. He was the owner of a hack and horses, and when he left his family on Saturday night had $150 in his pocket book. When found there was eighty-four cents on his person. He was aged about forty-five, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, but had been in this country over twenty years. He leaves a wife and two children. Coroner Chalmers held an inquest over the body, the jury rendering a verdict of death by hanging.

FOR BOSTON.—The steamship William Jenkins, Capt. Wm. A. Hallett, left her wharf, foot of Long Dock, punctually at 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon. The Jenkins took out a very full freight and the following cabin passengers:—Mr. David Asprill and lady, of Baltimore; Miss Kate O'Leary, Baltimore; Mrs. L. Hayden, Stoneham, Mass.; Mr. T. H. P. Gross, Cape Cod, Mass.; Mr. O. H. P. Myers, St. John's, N. F.; Mr. Robert Malcom, Kennebec, Maine; Mr. Henry Ferguson, Ellsworth, Maine. The ships of this line, having undergone extensive repairs, now offer superior accommodations to persons wishing to make a trip by sea to Boston.

THE MASS PRAYER MEETINGS.—The Union prayer meetings, held at the Hall of the Maryland Institute, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, have been very well attended. Yesterday, notwithstanding the threatening state of the weather, the Hall was crowded by persons of different denominations, and all seemed to take a deep interest in the religious exercises.

ARREST FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—A man named James Baker, was arrested on Saturday by officer Simpson, on the charge of uttering and passing two notes, one for $50 and one for $100, purporting to have been drawn and endorsed by Messrs. P. H. Bevans and Samuel Bevans. Justice Mearis committed him for a further hearing.

ABSCONDING SEAMEN.—Officers Henry and Love, of the Middle District Police, last night arrested Joseph Donahue and Joseph Green, charged with having absconded from the schooner Osolejo, Capt. Sudley. Committed by Justice Mearis for a further hearing.

ALARM.—The alarm of fire between one and two o'clock on Saturday morning was false. The alarm originated in the eastern section of the city, and is one of those cases which should be inquired into.

RETURNED.—The gentlemen composing the committee, appointed by the City Councils to visit Philadelphia and inspect the Police and Fire Telegraph of that city, returned home on Saturday.—They speak in high terms of the operation of the system, and are almost unanimous in the opinion that it should be established in Baltimore.

DEALING IN POLICIES.—Robert Downes, colored, was on Saturday arrested by officer Austin, on the charge of dealing in lottery policies. Justice Boyd committed him for a further hearing.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire which occurred last night at twelve o'clock was caused by the burning of the two upper stories of the Middle District Station House. The fire is supposed to have originated by the gas light being placed too near the ceiling.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Before Hon. Henry Stump, Judge. Frederick Pinkney, Esq., Deputy State's Attorney, prosecuting. The following business was transacted on Saturday:

State *vs.* Patrick Fitzpatrick, charged with assaulting and beating Lewis Betts. The traverser adjudged guilty and fined two dollars and costs—total $10.78.

State *vs.* Lewis Betts, charged with assaulting and beating Patrick Fitzpatrick. The defendant was adjudged not guilty.

State *vs.* Phillipe Marseau, charged with assaulting and beating a son of Mrs. Mary Wilson. The traverser in this case was a man about fifty years of age, and the party assaulted a child of eight years. The assault was committed by