BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1858.

We alluded yesterday to the fact that on the 26th of May next "the sense of the people" of Maryland will be taken "upon the expediency of calling a convention to frame a new Constitution" for the State. We spoke of the importance of the question thus submitted to the popular vote, but failed, it would seem, to do full justice to its magnitude. We were not aware of the extent of the duty which would devolve upon the Convention. We had read, but had not fully comprehended the meaning of the "Application," recently addressed "to the Hon. Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland," by the "Mass Convention of the Citizens of the Counties of the Eastern Shore, held at Easton, Talbot County, April 14th and 15th, 1858." A re-perusal of that document advises us of the fact, before unknown, that in addition to framing "a New Constitution and Form of Government" for the State, the Convention will be called upon to draft "a new bond of confederation" between the Eastern and the Western Shores. The gentlemen who met in "Mass Convention" at Easton, refer to the proposed call for a Constitutional Convention, and explicitly demand that an opportunity shall be afforded them "to ascertain whether their rights can be protected in Maryland, before they are called on to unite with the Western Shore *in preparing a new bond of confederation.*" That is the identical language of the "Application." The idea of the relations which exist between two fractional parts of the same State, entertained by these gentlemen, though altogether erroneous, is not new. The same crude conception of the principles of constitutional law once had possession of the brain of a certain Mayor of Baltimore, who talked of "his constitutional sphere," as head of a municipal corporation, and seemed to think that the corporate franchises conferred upon the city by its charter, were the sovereign attributes of an independent people. The notion is as mischievous as it is absurd, and while we acquit the authors of the "Application" of any disposition to do more than vindicate what they believe to be the just claims of their section, we regret that they should have fallen into the use of language so loose and unguarded. The heresy is one, which, if suffered to take root in the popular mind, may yet lead to dangerous consequences, and in the hands of demagogues and traitors be made the convenient cloak of sedition and rebellion. The principle of confederation which applies to the Constitution of the United States has no place whatever in the constitutions of the several States. The State of Maryland is one and indivisible. Her constitution is not a federal compact but an organic law, and her sovereignty vests in the whole people of the State, and in the people of the whole State, taken as a unit. There is "no bond of confederation" between the different shores, or the different counties of the State, and no rights pertaining to either section or division, other than are reserved in the "Bill of Rights," or conferred by the Constitution and the laws made under it. The City of Baltimore owes its franchises not to any inherent rights which may exist in the imagination of its "Chief Magistrate," but to the bounty of the State, and to legislative enactment. Its charter is the measure of its corporate powers, which the Legislature gave, and which the Legislature may take away.

It may seem strange that we should be thus particular in the refutation of so palpable a heresy as that to which we have referred. When we recollect, however, that this is the second time within six months that the heresy has been put forward as gospel truth in State papers of the most solemn and formal description, and has been broached on both sides of the Chesapeake, and by men in official station, our protest against it may appear less unnecessary. The doctrine is one which is radical and revolutionary, and its adoption would prove subversive of all social order, and stable government. If it holds good as between the different shores of the State,—why not between the different counties? If applicable to the counties—why not to "election districts" and wards? Why not, in one word, apply the principles of "the social compact" to society at large, and view the State as but an aggregation of sovereign individuals? The doctrine of "the higher law" will furnish an appropriate rule of interpretation in doubtful cases, and the "constitutional right of secession" will afford a suitable remedy in case of infraction. We are aware that theories quite as wild have found place in the dreams of philosophers, but we hope the day will never come when they will be accepted as sound constitutional law among the statesmen of Maryland.

The "*American and Commercial Advertiser*" yesterday morning, speaking of Miss Charlotte Cushman, styles her "the acknowledged queen of the drama, and of unapproachable excellence and power as a *female* actress." "Her powers," he tells us, "are unique, of a character totally different from the mass of *female* actresses, and her ability to express the intenser passions and to give to the characters she represents a vivid actuality, such as few *actors* of the *other sex* have exhibited." The justice of the encomium passed upon Miss Cushman we do not propose to discuss. Our difficulties are altogether grammatical in their character, and are suggested by the unusual stress laid by the editor upon the sex of that distinguished lady. Actors and actresses we had heard of, but this new classification of actresses, as male and female, puzzles us. Miss Cushman, it seems, is not only an "actress," but "a female actress."—Has her sex like that of Chevalier D'Eon ever been in doubt, that her gender should be thus doubly defined—or are all actresses "so mannish grown" that there needs an adjective to indicate that actresses are women? We hope the editor will clear up the painful uncertainty in which his language leaves the subject, and also explain what is that "other sex" to which "actors" sometimes belong. Perhaps, the editor meant to convey a criticism upon the style of Miss Cushman's acting, but in trying to express himself lost his way, and said the opposite of what he intended to say. Had he spoken of Miss Cushman as "a *male* actress," we should have taken it as a figurative expression referring to the masculine force and power with which she delineates "the intenser passions."

"A bouquet here of choicest flow'rs,
The string alone that binds them ours."

We mentioned a few days ago, that on the occasion of the public reception of the Hon. Edward Everett in the city of Charleston, one Richard Yeadon delivered an address of welcome, in which he apostrophized that amiable gentleman and accomplished elocutionist as

MR. EVERETT—Orator, Patriot, Sage! Cicero of America, Laudator of Washington, Apostle of Charity, High Priest of the Union, and friend of Mankind!

We have since received a copy of Mr. Yeadon's address *entire*, and from the "choice flowers of rhetoric" with which it abounds, we distil the following "*bouquet de Carolina-du-Sud*," which, with "the compliments of the season," we beg leave to present to our readers. After firing the above broadside of delicate compliments, at the defenceless head of his venerable guest, Mr. Yeadon proceeds to expound to the latter what he takes to be his "special mission" to the people of South Carolina:

You come among us, at our earnest and repeated bidding to portray the character, declaim the virtues, emblazon the glory, and impress the example of the Father of our Country; and also to open our willing hearts, wide as day, to 'melting charity; to charm the ear, refine the taste and elevate the soul, by "words fitly spoken," set as "apples of gold in pictures of silver"—by the rhetorical lesson and the moral precept, drawing inspiration from the noblest themes that ever employed the mind or tongue of the orator, or kindled the poet's sacred fire.

You come, too, to brighten and cement anew the worn and fretted chain of our political Union and to aid in perpetuating that Union in its whole constitutional integrity and sanctity, and in the spirit and wisdom of its immortal founder; and while thus doing homage and fealty at the shrine of patriotism, you minister, also, at the altar of benevolence, and teach us, like our great Exemplar, "to visit the widow and fatherless in their affliction," and like yourself, his disciple, to practice, the poor out of his poverty and the rich out of his abundance, that heaven-born and "twice-blessed" virtue, which blesses as well him that gives as him that receives, and enables the faithful followers of our common Lord and Master, "to lay up for themselves treasures in Heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal."

Having safely got through this portion of his address, Mr. Yeadon returns to the charge "in manner and form following." "Patriot! Statesman!! Philanthropist!!!" he cries.

In your person Charleston tenders a cordial welcome to Boston; the Palmetto Fort offers a friendly salute to Bunker Hill; the bold nullifiers of the Stamp Act give the right hand of fellowship to the gallant spirits of the Boston Tea Party. Child of the old Pilgrim State, which laid, broad and deep, the foundation of American liberty and popular self-government, on Plymouth Rock—son of the old Bay State, which rocked the cradle of the Revolution—offspring of the rock-girt and ice-bound land of the Adamses, the Otises, the Quincys, and the Warrens—the sunny land of the Pinckneys, the Rutledges and the Laurenses—of Marion, Moultrie, Sumpter, and Pickens—bids you welcome, thrice welcome, to her commercial emporium, now preparing we fondly believe, for her speedy coronation as Queen of the South. Here, in the city of the evergreen Palmetto, rival of the Laurel as an emblem of victory, in sight and in ear-shot of the cannon of Fort Moultrie, public honors awaited you, had you been willing to receive them; but such ceremonials having been forborne, in deference only to your own wishes, the voice and the hand of personal friendship now greets you, [here Mr. Y. and Mr. E. exchanged the friendly grasp,] and private hospitality affectionately folds you to its bosom.

What Mr. Yeadon says about "private hospitality affectionately folding" Mr. Everett "to its bosom," is understood to be a delicate allusion to the fact that Mr. Everett "passed the night" at Mr. Yeadon's house. That the reader may perfectly understand the nature of the performance, where it is said that "[here Mr. Y. and Mr. E. exchanged the friendly grasp]" we append the stage-directions which are as follows: *Mr. Y. crosses from L. to C. and Mr. E. crosses from R. to C. and both join hands.*

To Mr. Yeadon's speech, the *Charleston Courier* states that "Mr. Everett, in an earnest manner, and with most musical and winning tones, replied."

Another letter from our London Correspondent has reached us by the Arago, but as it is devoted to a description of English sports and pastimes, we defer it until to-morrow to give place to the fresher and more important news of the day.

[COMMUNICATION.]

THE WASHINGTON JUNCTION

Messrs. Editors:

It is a touching spectacle these inclement mornings, at the Relay House, to see, at the Conductor's call of "Change cars, going West!"—a gentleman, his wife and three children, nestling under a dripping umbrella on the platform. There is not a *square yard* of shelter provided by the Company at this point, where a larger number of passengers take and leave the cars than at any other station between the ends of the road. In the present depressed condition of their finances it is feared that the Company cannot afford the appropriation of fifty dollars for a pine shed—so, will you have the kindness to make known the want, in the hope that some philanthropical gentleman may be found who will *pass around a hat* at the station, among the travelers who daily experience the inconvenience referred to. A *very small* contribution from each would yield the required sum in a few days.

A REGULAR.

[WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.]

WASHINGTON, April 20th, 1858.

EDS. EXCHANGE:—In Congress to-day nothing of great interest has so far been disposed of. The Chairman of the Senate laid before that body a memorial from citizens of Utah Territory, accompanied by a State Constitution. The memorial prays for admission of that territory as a State into the Union. The documents were granted a cool reception, and laid on the table with an order to print. This Constitution is the old one heretofore published—it is decidedly *Mormonish*, and I cannot think it will be countenanced even in these days of Fourierism, Free-Loveism, &c. The terms of the memorial are also slightly singular and egotistical. I would send you copies, but that the documents were conveyed to the printer before I had time to copy them.

Mr. Houston called up a resolution, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations, to inquire into the expediency of extending a protectorate of this Government over Mexico. Mr. H. urged this measure in an able speech. He alluded to the distracted condition of Mexico, and the dangers of its falling into possession of some of the European powers, while existing as an independent nation. He cited the names of many eminent statesmen, who, he asserted, have in times past held the same opinions on this subject as those now advanced. After Mr. H. concluded, the resolution was laid on the table to be printed.

The Deficiency bill was next taken up, and Mr. Hunter proceeded to defend the Administration from charges incident to the Utah expedition. He contended that it is perfectly competent for the President in the intermission of Congress to proceed by force of arms to reduce any portion of the country to submission to the laws of the Confederacy. This is all, he maintained, that the President has done, and the injustice of Congress in now refusing to make appropriations to pay expenses thus incurred, was made the subject of some well deserved animadversions on the factionists.

In the House nothing of importance has transpired thus far. As I close, the Anti-Administration members are making strenuous efforts to defeat the bill providing for an increase of police force in this city. I am sorry to see the measure opposed, but time will not permit me at present to dilate on this topic.

Outside of Congress there is but little worth relating. The courts and police have the usual amount of business before them, but although public taste sanctions it, I am not one of those who believe in spreading the greatest array of crime, shame, misery, and human degradation before the public. This, I think, should only be done so far as is necessary to meet the ends of justice and serve as a warning to those who have not yet fallen from the paths of rectitude.

One thing I may mention. Since the breaking up of the "*bogus lottery concerns*" in Norwich, Connecticut, there have been returned to the dead letter office in this city a very large number of letters, directed to those firms. The sums contained in these letters amount, in the aggregate, to some $25,000 or $30,000. It is truly amazing to know how susceptible of imposition the American people are. There have been likewise returned to the dead letter office a great quantity of letters addressed to a fictitious firm in New York, which advertised a medicine designed to prevent conception. The firm was broken up by the police, and the letters have been sent here.

SILAS.

DOMESTIC.

BURNING OF THE GRISWOLD HOUSE.—The Griswold House in Groton, opposite this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire broke out in the north attic, about 3 o'clock, and in a short time the house was mostly consumed, together with most of its contents. Mr. Samuel Jacobs, the landlord, (formerly of the Round Hill House, Northampton, Mass.,) had very recently leased the Griswold, and it was refurnished throughout in a most splendid manner. Mr. Rockwell, the former landlord, had his furniture stored in the house, and most of it was consumed. The house was built about five years ago by Mr. Amasa Rockwell, at a cost of $10,300, on which there was an insurance of $6,000. The furniture was valued at $6,000, and insured for $3,000.

BROKE JAIL.—The prisoners in jail in Columbia, S. C., on the 14th inst., by some means broke the locks of the cells and escaped. Ferguson, confined for negro stealing in North Carolina, was caught, having somewhat injured himself in his descent. Slaven, convicted of highway robbery, Thomas McAndrew, of burglary, Spaulding and Hiller, of grand larceny, Smith, charged with forgery, and a negro, have so far eluded the vigilance of the police.

HEAVY CLEARANCE AT NEW ORLEANS.—Quite a fleet of ships cleared at the New Orleans Custom House on the 9th inst., carrying large cargoes. Of cotton there were twenty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-four bales among the produce, together with four hundred hogsheads tobacco, and eighteen thousand five hundred and thirty sacks of grain—all for foreign markets.

END OF A FAST YOUNG MAN.—The Richmond (Texas) *Reporter* reports a case of forgery in that town, by J. C. Robinson, for several years a resident of that place, and well esteemed. He had been indulging in dissipation and living beyond his means. To make ends meet, he resorted to forgery, was detected, fled, and attempted to escape by swimming the Brazos. It was thought that he succeeded in crossing, but his dead body drifted ashore at Velasco.

A POLITICAL CHANGE.—Hon. H. W. Miller, of North Carolina, who was on the Fillmore electoral ticket at the last Presidential election, and one of the ablest men in that State, has written a letter announcing his determination hereafter to support the administration of Mr. Buchanan.

LARGE SALE OF LAKE VESSELS.—The vessels belonging to the Lake Navigation Company were sold at auction in Buffalo on the 13th inst., and brought an aggregate amount of $429,400. There were five steamers, three barks, six brigs and fifty schooners. Some of the latter class vessels ranged as high as 478 tons. One of the barks was 765 tons burthen.

A BANKER ARRESTED.—William E. Herbert, an Englishman who stole $10,840 from Mr. Jones, his employer, at Toronto, in Obtober last, has just been arrested at Dubuque, and taken back to Canada.—Herbert has been doing business as a "banker" in Chicago.

The Rochester *Union* learns that the Frontier Mills, at Black Rock, hitherto owned by Alfred Ely, of that city, have been sold to Joseph Hall and Geo. J. Whitney, for the round sum of sixty thousand dollars. These mills, as the price implies, are among the most desirable in the whole country.

A lad named Michael Naughton, only 12 years of age, while playing marbles in Albany, on Friday, fatally stabbed another lad named Joseph Callahan, of the same age. The victim died a few moments afterwards. The little murderer was arrested.

SALE OF THE BOSTON MASONIC TEMPLE.—The Deficiency bill which passed the House contains an item of $125,000 for the purchase of the Masonic Temple in the city of Boston, for the use of the United States Court.

The officers of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company have given orders to pass for one fare, going and returning, all persons who may visit Columbia to attend the Lectures to be given by the Hon. Edward Everett.

The bill providing for the sale, at $3,500,000, of the Pennsylvania State Canals to the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Co., has passed the Senate on the 17th inst., as it came from the House.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

SENATE.

Mr. Houston spoke in favor of his bill for extending a protectorate over Mexico. After pointing out the difference between the northern and southern bounding States of the Union, he went on to define his plan and show the benefits that would accrue both to the Union and Mexico. The protectorate must be self-supporting, the protected paying the expense, which she could do by assigning her revenue for ten years. Our Gulf squadron is sufficient to protect her commerce; and five thousand reliable troops, judiciously posted, would preserve internal order.

Mr. Houston explained the circumstances under which Mexico funded her debt of $55,000,000, which is mostly owing to British creditors. All that Great Britain can reasonably expect, in the event of the proposed protectorate, is that we shall see that the portion of the customers set apart towards the payment of the debt and dividends is faithfully appropriated to said purpose.

Mr. Houston proceeded at some length, and in the course of his remarks, paid a feeling tribute to his former companions in the Senate now all passed away.

Mr. Houston spoke more largely of the State rights of Texas, than of the protectorate, respecting which he said it might be either like the Ionian Islands, or in a new form, but without exercising more authority than was necessary.

The resolution says:

Whereas, Every attempt of Mexico to regulate her internal affairs results in failure, and there is danger of it falling into anarchy; and whereas, the United States, on account of their continual policy can never permit Mexico to be subjugated by Spain, or permit her to pass into the hands of any foreign power; therefore

Resolved, That a select committee of seven be appointed to enquire whether it is necessary to establish a protectorate over said republic.

The resolution was laid over till to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up and after a protracted discussion Mr. Hale's amendment was lost by a vote of 21 yeas to 30 nays. Without further action the bill was laid aside.

Mr. Clark moved a re-consideration of the vote on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Morrell spoke in favor of his bill, granting lands to the various States, for the establishment of colleges and for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Mr. Buflington offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for copies of the correspondence with Chili, relative to the detention, at Talcahuana, of the American vessels "Good Return" and "Franklin," in the year 1832.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Washington Police Bill.

A motion was made to lay it upon the table; but the question was decided in the negative. Yeas 93—nays 97.

The question was first taken on Mr. Dodd's substitute for the Senate bill. (Similar to the latter with the exception of proposing the appointment of the police officers by a board of commissioners, to consist of two of each of the political parties, to be elected by the people.)

This substitute was disagreed to. Yeas 90—nays 101.

On motion of Mr. Washburn of Illinois, the bill was laid upon the table. Yeas 110, Nays 79.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union and took up the West Point Military Academy bill.

Mr. Shaw of North Carolina, made a speech in reply to the former remarks of his colleague, Mr. Gilmer, who had opposed the Kansas bill.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The United States steamer Fulton which proceeded from Key West to Tampico ten days ago, was under special orders to protect American property in that quarter, in accordance with a request from the State made to the Navy Department, based on the representations of our consul at Tampico.

All the midshipmen who passed their examination several days ago at Annapolis, have been ordered into active service.

It is generally believed that the President will accept the two regiments of volunteers offered from Kentucky and Ohio. The regiment from Ohio consists of five companies from Cincinnati, one from Columbus, one from Toledo, one from Springfield, one from Mount Gilead and one from Coshocton, nearly all the officers and many of the men served in the Mexican war, and the entire regiment can be ready for the field at short notice.

THE KANSAS CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The committees of conference of the House and Senate on the Kansas bill, met again this morning, when Mr. English submitted a proposition similar to that indicated in yesterday's dispatch.

The Senate committee asked time to consider it, and an adjournment to 2 o'clock took place.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, April 20, P. M.—Mr. English's bill is still under consideration by the Senate's Committee of Conference, with a fair prospect of ultimate agreement. Many consider this as already certain. Messrs. Seward and Howard dissent.

The several political parties were this afternoon and are to-night much interested in privately discussing the measure of success, of which no definite opinion can yet be formed. It is probable the Committees of Conference will report to-morrow.

Many letters addressed to the managers of the bogus lotteries, recently broken up in the North, enclosing thousands of dollars, have been forwarded to Washington, to be restored to their deluded authors.

SAFETY OF THE BRIG BLOOMER.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 19.—The brig Bloomer, from Boston, of the safety of which some fears have been entertained from her having been so long overdue, arrived at Placentia Bay, on Friday, the 16th inst. The delay in her arrival was caused by a detention of five weeks in the ice. The passengers and crew are all well.

SERIOUS CASE OF POISONING.

ALBANY, April 19.—Patrick Cary, his wife and four children, residing in Dalins street, this city, are now laboring under the effects of poison taken into the stomach, through poisonous herbs put into the soup by mistake by the mother. The physicians think the children may recover, but say that the situation of the parents is very critical.

PILOT BOAT SUNK.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Pilot boat Jacob A. Westervelt in attempting to cross the bow of the Saxonia, outside the Hook this morning, ran foul and sunk. All hands were saved but one.

The surveying steamer Corwin has arrived.

AN EXPRESS FROM THE UTAH ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—It is reported that an express passed through this city on Sunday night, with Government dispatches from Gen. Johnson, but no news transpired here.

DEATH OF JUDGE STEVENS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.—Judge Stevens, the oldest resident of this city, a brother of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, died suddenly last evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXENIA.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Steamer Saxenia from Hamburg via Southampton, with dates to the 6th, has arrived.

THE EXPECTED STEAMER.

HALIFAX, April 20, Evening.—We have no tidings as yet of the expected Steamer Canada now about due here from Europe.

TEA SALE.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A sale of tea to-day was made at prices one cent lower. Market heavy.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cotton has advanced ⅛ ct.—sales of 3,000 bales. Flour has advanced.—Sales of 17,000 bbls. State 15 cts. higher, and Ohio and Southern 5 cts. Common to good State $4.15@$4.30; Ohio $4.55@$4.75, and Southern $4.55@$4.75. Wheat is firm—sales of 14,000 bushels at 122½@132 cts. for Southern white. Corn is firm—sales of 23,000 bushels at 74 cts. for whitt. Yellow is 2 cts. higher—sales at 76@78 cts. Beef is buoyant, at $12@$13.50. Pork closed buovant, at an advance of 10 cts. Sales of Mess at $18@$18.-10; Prime $14.62@$14.65. Lard closed buoyant, at 11@11¼ cts. Sugar is heavy—Muscovado 5½@7 cts. Coffee is heavy, at 10 cts. Turpentine is dull. Rosin is steady, at $1.50 afloat. Rice is dull.—Freights are drooping.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE ALTERATIONS.—The indications now are, that after great delay from various causes, the work of altering the Exchange Buildings to adapt them to our Post Office and Custom House necessities, will shortly progress in earnest. For some days past a strong force of workmen have been engaged in altering the first story of the Second street wing, (which is ultimately to be entirely removed) to afford temporary accommodation to the Post Office Department during the time occupied in altering that portion of the main building designed for its future use. To-day, the work of removing the extensive structure fronting on Exchange Place, and known as the Hotel wing, will commence—the space occupied by which, as also the corresponding space on Second street, now occupied by buildings extending from the main building to the street, it is designed to enclose by an ornamental iron railing, and the enclosure will be sodded and decorated with shade trees. These enclosures will each contain an area of 130 by 70 feet, and be so arranged as greatly to adorn these government improvements.

The entire wood-work of the buildings is to be removed, and the structure rendered fire-proof by massive arches resting upon iron girders. The roofing will be composed of galvanized iron, supported by trussed iron frame work, upon which a large force has, for some time past, been engaged, and the greater portion of which material is now ready to be put together. The rotunda of the buildings will remain unchanged, except that it will be newly decorated. The new Custom House department will extend across the entire front on Gay street—more space than is at present allotted being needed for that branch of the government service.

These alterations and improvements will be made under the direction of the Exchange Company, though the special superintendance of them has been confided to Mr. Thos. B. Allard, who, for some years past, has had charge of the work on the Exchange Buildings, and who also superintended the work upon the light-houses upon the Chesapeake, during the term of Col. Geo. P. Kane, as collector of the port. The entire buildings, when improved according to specifications agreed upon by the Exchange Company and the government representatives, will be transferred to the latter at a cost of $267,000.

ARRIVAL OF PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN—COLLATION.—Yesterday's train from Philadelphia brought on a committee of the members of the Washington Engine Co. No. 14, of Philadelphia, who come here to receive from the builders, Messrs. John Rogers & Son, of this city, their new Engine. The strangers were met at the depot by a delegation of the Independent Company, Mr. F. Menzies, marshal, whence they were escorted to the establishment of the Messrs. Rodgers, where some time was spent in examining the "*Washington*." Afterwards the committee was conducted to the hall of the Independent Fire Co., where a bountiful collation was set before them. Mr. Wm. H. Quincy welcomed the guests on the part of the Independent Fire Company, and was responded to, on the part of the Washington, by Mr. John Craig, its President. The company then sat down to the tables and spent an hour or two quite pleasantly. Among the strangers was Mr. Jacob Tripler of the United States Engine company of Philadelphia. Mr. Tripler is the oldest fireman in that city, he is now nearly 70 years of age, and still quite active. Major Thorpe of the Perseverance Hose Company of Philadelphia was also present and added to the enjoyment of the occasion by singing several appropriate songs. The Philadelphians were also invited to partake of their hospitality by the Columbian Fire Company. The strangers leave town this morning in the 11 o'clock train for Philadelphia with their splendid piece of apparatus, a brief description of which is here made.

The box of the engine is of mahogany, eight feet long, painted black and striped with gold. The wheels are four feet five inches high, of polished hickory striped in gold and claret; the tongue is also of white polished hickory. The levers are of polished iron, and the lever poles are of white hickory polished. The springs and axle work are of polished metal. The cylinders are eight inches diameter, and nine inches stroke, having a gallery and two side streams. The side panels of the gallery have a niche in gold and silver work, in which stands a figure representing Washington. The front and back gallery panels contain beautiful paintings, one representing "Fear," the other styled "Nymph of the Waterfall." The front and back panels of the box have silver plated and chased plates, with appropriate gold colored figures. The engine has been finished in the very best style, and is a splendid specimen of Baltimore handiwork.

The company leave this morning at 11 o'clock, accompanied by a delegation of the Independent Fire Company of this city.

SALES OF PROPERTY.—Messrs. Gibson & Co. sold yesterday at Canton the piece of property, bounded by Fourth avenue, First and Clinton streets, having a front of two hundred and fifty-eight feet, and a depth of two hundred and foor feet, improved by a large brick distillery, the capacity of which is 900 bushels per day with all the requisite fixtures and machinery, with comfortable brick dwelling and warehouse. Also a lot contiguous to the above of the same size, with pens capable of holding 2,000 hogs. Purchased by Messrs. Thomas D. Hogg and Benjamin Maitland for $35,000.

Messrs. F. W. Bennett & Co. sold yesterday at the Exchange, the lot of ground fronting forty five feet on Aisquith street, with a depth of one hundred and twenty feet on Eager street, improved by two three story brick buildings, one of which has a two story back building, the other a one story back building, subject to an annual ground rent of $33.75. Purchased by Mr. John Bayler for $1,560.

Mr. Samuel H. Gover sold on Monday at the Exchange, a tract of land on the Frederick Turnpike, about seven miles from the city, containing some 20 acres, improved by a new stone dwelling, barn and stable. Purchased by Mr. Frederick T. Benzinger for $3,575.

The same auctioneer sold in the afternoon on the premises the lot of ground on the south-east corner of Pratt and Canal streets, having a front of 29 feet 10 inches on Pratt and 13 feet 6 inches on Canal street, improved by a three story brick dwelling, subject to an annual ground rent of $44.75. Purchased by Mr. Wm. P. Freeman for $1,050.

Also, a lot of ground on the north side of East Lombard street between Canal and Lloyd streets, having a front of 15 feet 10 inches and a depth of 58 feet, improved by a three story brick dwelling, with back building, subject to a ground rent of $33 per annum. Purchased by Mr. A. Heese for $900.

FIRES.—Yesterday morning about two o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded, occasioned by the burning of the roof of an old stone spring-house, near the Belvidere bridge. It belonged to the city. The loss was trifling.

The alarm yesterday evening about 6 o'clock was occasioned by the burning of some clothing in the attic story of the back building of the store and dwelling of Mr. S. Steele, on the corner of Lombard and Concord streets. The fire was soon extinguished and but little damage sustained.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Governor Hicks has appointed the following persons Inspectors of Manure for the city of Baltimore: Northern District, John Guyton, 6th ward; Southern District, John W. Carroll, 17th ward; Eastern District, Henry J. Carroll, 4th ward; Western District, Wm. Hayne, 18th ward.

BURGLARIOUS.—The house of Mr. James Harvey, No. 285 West Lombard street, was entered on Monday night by a rear window. The burglars had collected a large amount of silver and plated ware, but one of the number happening to strike the wire connected with a bell, set it violently to ringing, which frightened them off. On the same night the dwelling of Mr. A. H. Reip, adjoining the above, was entered but nothing taken.

FOR COURT.—Reddy James and Bill Lawton were yesterday afternoon arrested by officers Johnson, Caulk, and Insce, on the charge of assaulting and beating Henry Hulseman and Henry Mittendorff, and committed to jail by Justice Boyd to answer before Court.

AUCTIONEERS COMMISSIONED.—George E. Sangston, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court, has received the commissions for the following auctioneers: F. W. Bennett & Co., S. H. Gover, J. Latimer Hoffman, W. W. Taylor, and John Coulson. The balance of the commissions are looked for daily.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP JOSEPH WHITNEY.—The steamship Joseph Whitney, Capt. S. Howes, arrived here at two o'clock yesterday morning in fifty-eight hours from Boston. The Whitney brought a full cargo, and a considerable number of cabin passengers.

ARRESTS.—John S. Smith was arrested by officer Freeburger, of the Eastern District, on the charge of throwing stones in the street. Fined $1 and costs, by Justice Griffin.

Henry Kleing was arrested yesterday by officer Bosman, on the charge of driving through the Fell's Point market, during market hours. He was fined $1 and costs by Justice Griffin.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

REGULAR SESSION.

TUESDAY, April 20, 1858.

FIRST BRANCH.—The branch met. Present Jno. T. Ford, Esq., president, in the chair, and all the members except Messrs. Dryden and Bandel.

Mr. Addison presented a remonstrance from Jno. S. Skinner, and others, against the establishment of a soap and candle factory in the vicinity of the chemical works, on Federal Hill. Referred to the Committee on Health.

The President submitted a communication from the City Commissioner, replying to an inquiry, that it would cost $3 to repair the footway over the tunnel at Chatsworth street, which work he had done; also, that it would cost about $40 to repair the roof of the city hall.

Mr. Beale presented a petition from the Lafayette Fire Company, asking aid in the purchase of hose. Referred to the Committee on Fire Companies.

Mr. Maddox offered a resolution directing the City Commissioner to have the bed of the south end of Spring street, at its intersection with Lombard, raised twenty feet. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Talbott called up the ordinance providing for the general valuation and assessment of property in the city of Baltimore. This ordinance provides for the dividing of the city into ten assessment districts of two wards each, and the appointment, by the Mayor, of three assessors for each district, one of whom shall act as clerk therefor, and receive an extra compensation of $100. Also, that the Mayor shall appoint five persons, who shall be styled a board of control and review, whose duty it shall be to superintend and revise the work of the assessors; and that the board shall be allowed a clerk at a salary not exceeding $600.

Without concluding the consideration of the ordinance, the Branch adjourned.

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

Mr. Bierbower called up the resolution granting permission to Barnum & Co., to construct a sewer from the City hotel to empty into Jones' Falls, which was amended so as to compel the proprietors of the hotel to abate the nuisance if one shall be created by the use of the sewer, after which the resolution was adopted.

The revised ordinances were taken up and considered during the remainder of the session.

Adjourned until this afternoon.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

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

John S. Wright *vs.* The San Mutual Insurance Company of New York. An action to recover the sum of $16,200 on a policy of insurance. On trial. Hon. Henry May, Robert J. Brent and Vivian Brent, Esqrs., for the plaintiff; Hon. John Nelson, Messrs. Brown & Brune, Hon. F. B. Cutting and Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Esq., of New York, for the defendant.

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

Daniel Coonan *vs.* Caroline Fitzpatrick, administratrix of John B. Fitzpatrick. An action on an open account. On trial. Walsh and M'Laughlin, for plaintiff; Scott and Daniels, for defendant.

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

H. G. Rice, trustee of McEldowney & Co. *vs.* Henry R. Rollins. An action on an open account.—Verdict for the defendant. Carson and Cowen for plaintiff; John Stewart for defendant.

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

Henry F. Cooley *vs.* Tilghman H. Hubbard and Thomas Casey. Bill for injunction and receiver—heretofore reported. Order passed, directing the receiver to deliver up to the defendants, Hubbard and Casey, all the property, papers and things taken, or reduced into possession by, or now in the custody and under the control of said receiver—and said defendants no longer restrained by the operation of the order heretofore passed, from withdrawing or receiving from the Post Office letters to their address. Lanahan for complainant; C. F. Mayer and B. F. Horwitz for respondents.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, April 19, 1858.

No. 68. The United States, plaintiff in error, *vs.* James Collier. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. The judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause was affirmed.

No. 74. Patrick C. Shannon, appellant, *vs.* Rafael G. Cavazos, *et ux et al.* Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the district of Texas. On motion of Messrs. Hale and Robinson, of counsel for the appellees, this appeal was dismissed, with costs.

No. 79.—John Gourd *et al.*, composing the firm of Gourd, Freres & Company, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Mortimer Livingston. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of New York. The matter in controversy in this cause having been agreed and settled between the parties, it was ordered by the Court that this writ of error be dismissed, each party to pay his own costs in this Court.

No. 80. George R. Sampson *et al.*, merchants doing business under the style and firm of Sampson & Tappan, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Chas. H. Peaslee, Collector of Customs. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Griswold for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Mr. Attorney General Black for the defendant in error, and by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

APRIL 19.—Judge Scarburgh delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of William B. Fitzgerald *vs.* The United States, adverse to the claim.

Judge Scarburgh also delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of John L. Worden *vs.* The United States, adverse to the claim.

Judge Scarburgh also delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of William Davenport, refusing an order to take testimony.

James McCormick *vs.* The United States, No. 167 trial docket. S. S. Williams, Esq., opened the argument for the petitioner in this case. Mr. McPherson replied for the United States. Mr. Williams closed the argument, and the case was submitted.

Adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock, M.

CASES DECIDED BY THE COURT.

W. B. Fitzgerald.—Claim for performing naval duty of a higher grade than the petitioner's commission under the act of August, 1842. Held, that a small brig, purchased for a temporary purpose and dispatched on foreign service, is not "a ship acting singly on foreign service" within the meaning of the act.

John L. Worden.—Claim of the same character, under the act of March 4, 1855. Held that the Secretary of the Navy having assigned to the storeship Relief a complement of officers and men, an officer who performed duties appropriate to a higher grade, which grade was already filled by such assignment, is not entitled to pay under the act.

William Davenport.—Claim under act of March 3, 1849, for collecting military contributions in Mexico. Held that the settlement of the account made by the President was in accordance with the act and conclusive.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Advices from the Colorado expedition have been received at the War Department bearing date of February 19. The party had reached, with the steamboat "Explorer," the parallel 35° 20′ north latitude, having passed the Mojave valley. Rapids were becoming frequent, but those already encountered would offer little obstruction to a light-draught steamboat with powerful engines. The point where the "Jes" had been compelled to turn back had been successfully passed by lightening the "Explorer" and running out a line.

The following named officers have been ordered to the sloop-of-war Macedonian, preparing for sea at Boston for the Mediterranean:

Captain, U. P. Levy; lieutenants, A. D. Harrell, T. R. Morgan, W. E. Hopkins, F. A. Roe and O. C. Badger; surgeon, James C. Palmer; passed assistant surgeon, Thomas B. Steele; assistant surgeon, Charles Lowndes, jr.; purser, J. Van B. Bleecker.

Captain John Rudd has been ordered to the command of the navy-yard at Washington on the 13th of May