BALTIMORE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1858.

On Tuesday, in the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the Senate bill "for the better security of life and property in the city of Washington," was laid on the table. Among the one hundred and eleven members who voted Yea on Mr. Washburne's motion, we find the names of Messrs. Davis and Harris of this city. The votes of these two gentlemen, like their letters which we published on Monday, have been so frequently "Mis-sent East," that we are not surprised to find them on this occasion, as usual, in the goodly fellowship of the Black Republicans. The few Southern men and friends of the Administration, not exceeding a half-dozen in all, who divided with Mr. Washburne in favor of laying on the table, cannot redeem the vote by which the motion was carried from the charge of being a party vote. The defeat of the bill was a triumph of the Opposition,—of that Opposition which has defeated the Army bill, and the Lecompton bill, and which, after having given countenance to rebellion and treason in Utah and Kansas, appropriately crowns its work by giving impunity to murder and assassination in Washington. Our own attention has been too much turned to the condition of affairs in our own city, to allow us to bestow much thought upon the "Reign of Riot at Washington" or elsewhere. The *American*, however, being conveniently blind to all that passes in Baltimore, and prudently silent upon the subject of the short comings of our own authorities, has eyes to see whatever happens forty miles away. We are therefore compelled to quote from a leader in that journal, of the 20th inst., the following passages descriptive of the wretched condition of the Capital of the Republic. "Our neighbors of the national capital," says the *American*, "are really to be pitied, and they have our sincere sympathy. We cannot look without regret upon a community doomed as theirs would appear to be to one continuous reign of riot and disorder, the only change perceptible being, with each day, an aggravation of the evils under which they suffer, until the very foundations of civilized society seem to be overturned and the laws and organized authorities have become powerless to protect life and property." The "Dead Rabbits of New York" and the "Empire Club, formerly so rampant here," are named by the *American* as "among the bands of ruffians and assassins who, drawn thither apparently by some extraordinary influence, appear to have taken possession of the capital." "It is not necessary," adds that journal, "to specify the atrocities committed by them in that devoted city. The papers have been filled with them, and yet half has not been told. These disorders have not been limited to rioting between rival clubs and fire companies, or assaults upon personal or political enemies, but have taken the form of wanton and atrocious murders, sometimes perhaps for the purpose of robbery, but evidently for the most part to gratify the ferocious and sanguinary instincts of lawless ruffians who find a fierce delight in blood, and who feel that their political associations place them beyond the reach of the avenging arm of justice. In short, if the city of Washington were a rendezvous of banditti and inhabited only by outlaws by profession, human life there would not be one whit less secure then it has been lately. This assertion may seem extravagant, but is only too true. Apart from the national disgrace it brings upon us, common humanity demands that an end should be put to this state of things. It can no longer be endured."

After such a recital of horrors, we are not surprised at being told by the *American*, that "the subject has been forced imperatively upon the attention of Congress." A "national disgrace" is certainly a fit subject for the consideration of the National Legislature, particularly when it arises from the prevalence of crime and lawlessness in a territory of the Republic, which is placed by the Constitution under "the exclusive jurisdiction" of that body. "The necessity," says the *American*, "of providing for the personal safety of its own members has at last compelled Congress to take action in the matter, the local authorities being confessedly paralyzed and powerless."

A bill was accordingly introduced into the Senate of the United States, by Governor Brown of Mississippi, for the purpose of removing this "national disgrace," and applying the remedy which "common humanity demands." The remedy proposed by the bill was exceedingly simple. It merely provided for the appointment of one hundred policemen by the President. The bill passed the Senate, and was tabled in the House by a vote of 111 yeas to 79 nays, Messrs. Davis and Harris voting in the affirmative.

To quote once more the language of the *American*, "our neighbors of the national capital are really to be pitied." We do not wonder that the *American* "cannot look without regret upon a community doomed as theirs would appear to be to one continuous reign of riot and disorder." If "doomed" it be, it has been so by the vote which laid on the table the bill which was to provide "for the better security of life and property in the city of Washington." Yet from some expressions contained in the very editorial from which we have quoted, it would seem that the defeat of the bill cannot be displeasing to the *American*. The editorial was written and published before the vote was taken in the House. It insists, however, that "it is of vital importance" that the power of appointing the policemen "should be placed in any hands but those of the President," and as that mode of appointment was contemplated by the bill, it cannot but rejoice at its defeat. "A remedy is imperatively demanded" it says, "yet," it adds, in perfectly intelligible, though rather questionable English, "it would be alike *regretable* and disgraceful if the exigencies of her situation should be seized upon as an opportunity for garrisoning the national capital with organized political ruffians, and utterly prostrating the independence of her citizens at the foot of the executive. We want no pretorian band, whatever may be the pretence for its formation." One hundred policemen, in the imagination of the *American*, constitute "a pretorian band," large enough to "garrison the national capital" and "prostrate the independence of her citizens at the foot of the executive." Mayor Swann has four hundred policemen, yet we are not conscious that our "independence" is "prostrate" at His Honor's feet. The *American* is over timid. The desire that "the new police force should be free from the taint or suspicion of partizanship," is expressed by the *American*. Would that object be accomplished by taking the appointing power out of the hands of the President, in whose election the citizens of the District of Columbia have no voice, and lodging it elsewhere, in a functionary chosen by themselves—the Mayor of Washington, for example? That the establishment of such a police force, under the control of the President, may "obviate the calling out again of the marines," we think, should rather have been an argument in favor of the bill, than an objection to it. An evil which "can no longer be endured" certainly demands a remedy, and we regret that in the breasts of Messrs. Davis and Harris, the plea of "common humanity," and the sense of "national disgrace" should not have outweighed the prejudices of party, and the spirit of opposition.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

To-night, at the Holliday street, Miss Avonia Jones takes a second and farewell benefit in the character of *Adrienne, the Actress*, in the play of that name. The part is one admirably suited to Miss Jones' personal appearance and style of acting, and the whole play one of thrilling interest.—In the minds of many of our readers it is doubtless associated with recollections of Rachel, with whom the part was a favorite one, and for whom the play was written. It is a noble tragedy, and though personally unacquainted with the merits of the translation which Miss Jones uses, we understand that it retains all that is not necessarily lost in the process of translation, of the force and beauty of the French original. The character of her performance, therefore, together with the merits of the *beneficiare*, ought to ensure a crowded house, such as we trust will greet this young lady on the last night but one of her engagement in Baltimore. There is a charm of youth and freshness about this young girl which constitutes a very great present attraction in her acting, while there is a simple natural manner, and evident desire to please, shown in all her performances, which argues well for her future prospects and success.

She has evidently studied in a good school, has adopted a chaste and correct style, and with a continuance of the same pains and industry in her dramatic education, will undoubtedly take a high rank. Her cast of character during the present week has been judicious, with the exception of her choice of *Juliet* for Wednesday night's performance. In view of Miss Cushman's approaching engagement, when the play will be brought out with that great "*female*" actress as *Romeo*, we think the selection was unwise. *Bianca* in "The Italian Wife" on Monday night, and *Parthenia* in "Ingomar" on Tuesday night, were both well rendered. We were particularly pleased with *Parthenia*. The part was well studied and well played, and we noted, as in every other performance of Miss Jones, perfect good taste and sufficient historical correctness in her costumes, a commendation which can not always be passed upon "stars," either of the "first" or "second" magnitude. By-the-by, we shall have a word to say anon, about this matter of stage appointments, a feature much neglected in dramatic representations in Baltimore. We have a repugnance to seeing "an antique Roman or a Dane," dressed like an English peasant of the sixteenth century, or German barbarians sporting leopards' skins and slouched hats in the forests of Gaul. Ordinarily, we profess to have "a soul above buttons," but not when the effect of a dramatic performance is spoilt by scenic absurdities and gross anachronisms in dress. On Saturday night, Miss Jones bids adieu for the present to her Baltimore friends, but we are sure that we express the sentiments of them all, when we say that we hope it will not be long before we "look upon her face again."

They who, with "music in their souls," wended their way to Front Street, last night, ladies in full *toilette* and in *demi-toilette*, and men with white kid gloves, and men with no gloves at all, must have been sadly disappointed at finding that the opera of *La Traviata* was "unavoidably postponed." The postponement, we are told, was in consequence of the "indisposition" of Madame Gazzaniga. Far be it from us to doubt the truth of Manager Stuart's announcement, but as "indisposition" is an equivocal term, and susceptible of more meanings than one, and as Madame Rumor reports a *scena* at the rehearsal which was not set down in the bills, we are puzzled to know which interpretation would most correctly define the "indisposition" of the *Signora*. We should regard as something perfectly marvellous the sudden attack of "indisposition" to which *prima donne* are subject, if their rapid recovery and convalescence were not still more surprising, for, on Saturday, we are told, Madame Gazzaniga will certainly be in voice, and the orchestra in *harmony*. The other reason assigned for the postponement, viz: the want of time for a proper rehearsal, is a tacit compliment to the musical taste and critical *acumen* of a Baltimore audience, which we hope our readers will appreciate. We are not often favored with an opera, but are supposed to have "an ear for music" for all that, and Max Maretzek trembles at the thought of incurring our censure. We feel flattered.

We are indebted to Hon. A. Kennedy for a copy of the speech of Hon. Charles Ready on the Kansas Constitution.

[WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Eds. Exchange:—In my hurry yesterday, I omitted mentioning the reception at the White House, which took place on the evening previous. As it was "the last of the season," there was a large company present, notwithstanding the inclement weather. I will not, at this late hour, trouble you with any details, other than to state that Mr. Buchanan appeared to enjoy excellent health, and was more than usually affable and good natured. Miss Lane was also in her pleasantest mood, and the guests were all so warmly welcomed and hospitably entertained that I can hardly believe there was a single one who did not regret that no other similar occasion for them to present their compliments to the benevolent Chief Magistrate and his accomplished neice will be afforded this season.

The presentations of the company to the President were made by our newly appointed and polite Marshal Selden, and his no less polite deputy, Mr. Philips, who, you will remember, was a deputy of Marshal Hoover, and is retained by the present incumbent. To Miss Lane the company was presented by the gallant Commissioner Blake, who is peculiarly happy in his method of performing such duties. To say who was there, unless all could be named, would be to distinguish invidiously, though I regret to acknowledge that "*candidates for special notice*" were among them.

In our Criminal Court, the trial of John Essex for the murder of Owen Quigley, is still in progress. The probabilities are, that a verdict of manslaughter will be rendered, as the killing appears to have resulted from misadventure, rather than malicious intent. The assault, however, was without much provocation, and hence the sentence will most likely be extreme. The case will hardly be concluded to-day. In this connection, I may add that our jail and penitentiary are both about full, and measures will have to be taken at an early period for the accommodation of prisoners, outside of these institutions, unless a reform in the morals of society soon ensues, which is truly a forlorn hope, according to the prognostications now manifested.

The clerical force in the contract bureau of the Post office Department, have been busily engaged in opening and examining bids for contracts for carrying the mails. I am told that they are pretty nearly through with their labors, and the awards, it is thought, will be announced on Saturday next. Many of the bidders are here anxiously awaiting the decision.

By the last mails the General Land Office is in receipt of maps of the route of the Southern Minnesota railroad from St. Paul and St. Anthony, to the western line of township 107 north, range 31 west, the present limit of the public surveys; and from La Crescent up the valley of Root river to the South line of township 107 north, range 13 west. These have been filed in the General Land Office, in view of the grant of land to Minnesota for railroad construction, by the Act of Congress approved March 3d, 1857. They have not yet, however, been finally acted upon.

The latest intelligence from the Kansas Conference Committee, is to the effect that they cannot agree. I have this directly from a prominent member of the Committee, as late as 11¾ o'clock this morning. There are rumors current, however, that the Committee have agreed and will report to-day. If such should be the case, you will receive information per telegraph, but I am confident it is untrue. Members of the Committee say that no proposition has yet been submitted that will be likely to give satisfaction to both sides. I am also told that Mr. Buchanan has recommended that a compromise be made, if it can be effected without the infraction of some cardinal principle. He deems the settlement of the Kansas question highly desirable, even though it may involve a slight recession on the part of his friends. He does, not, however, approve of yielding any of the main features of the doctrine advocated by those sustaining his views. The anti-Lecomptonites seem determined that Congress shall not act decisively, respecting this question, during the present session.

In the Senate to-day, the only matter debated, which will not be brought to you in sufficiently explicit form by telegraph, was the discussion on the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Mason, relative to the settlement of the difficulty consequent upon the United States steamer Water Witch being fired upon by the Paraguayan authorities. This resolution, as I stated yesterday, empowers the President to use force to compel the assailing government to give satisfaction for that outrage. Mr. Collamer wanted all that part of the resolution stricken out which authorizes the use of force. He regarded it as unconstitutional and unnecessary. Recent changes in the Administration of the Paraguayan government, he said, render it feasible to gain all proper indemnity through pacific measures.

Mr. Mason did not mean that the President should use force unless it was found absolutely necessary; and he believed that no resort to force would be required, if an embassy should be sent to Paraguay, backed by an armed vessel. The spirit of determination thus exhibited would prevent the Paraguayans from adopting any subterfuge or hesitancy to which otherwise they might probably resort.

The resolution was laid over for the present, on account of the hour having arrived for taking up the Deficiency bill.

The House has been engaged to-day in discussing a bill which grants to the States a portion of public land for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The bill contemplates an apportionment of 5,920,000 acres of land among the several States according to their respective population. It was strenuously opposed by Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, who contended that it is unconstitutional and would operate unjustly towards the new and thinly populated States. It would, for instance, give to New York 700,000 acres, while Iowa would only be entitled to 80,000. The bill was introduced by Mr. Morrell, of Vermont, and found its friends among the Northern members generally. It was passed by a vote of 104 yeas, 101 nays.

With respect I remain

Truly yours, SILAS.

The Two Extremes.—The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following paragraph, upon the arrival of Col. Benton's remains in that city:

"By its side was the little coffin containing the body of the Statesman's grandchild, McDowell Jones. Each body was enclosed in an air-tight zinc case, which was laid within a mahogany coffin. A lid was raised so as to allow friends to look through a glass on the faces of the dead. The face of the Great Missourian wore that expression of majestic placidity which was habitual to him in life. The lips were slightly open, the eyes closed, and every lineament in the face in a state of repose that indicated how gentle and peaceful had been the end of the veteran's stormy life. There was no discoloration or wrinkle to be seen, and the presence of death was visible only in the closed eyelids, and the cold, white, marble-like appearance of the features. The grandchild lay as sweetly as though only sleeping, with its little head, covered with golden hair, nestling amid white hyacinths and early Spring flowers, whose purity was typical of its own young spirit."

The officials of Cincinnati have lately been probing the accounts of the Water Works Department of that city, and ascertained some awkward deficiences. Under the inspiration of these developments the sureties of Jacob Voorhes, one of the defaulters charged with a short coming of $4,583 in his figures, had warrants issued for the arrest of eight persons, supposed to have shared the plunder—They were found in a gambling house, where, on the warrants being served, the deficient amount was made up by subscription, paid into the hands of the officer, and the defalcation dried up. The proceeding, though somewhat irregular, seemed to be perfectly satisfactory.

Hon. Jefferson Davis is slowly recovering from his severe illness. The sight of one eye, it is feared, is gone. There is some hope of its recovery through the agency of an operation upon the pupil, in reference to which, it is said, that he contemplates a visit to Paris, to consult an eminent optician there.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

SENATE.

The only business of interest transacted during the morning hour was the presentation by Mr. Seward of the answer made by Peter Cooper, Wilson G. Hunt, of the American Telegraph Company, of New York, to the memorial of Amos Kendall and others, petitioning Congress to compel the Atlantic Telegraph Company to give their business at the frontier to all the lines entering the United States on terms of perfect equality. The answer shows that the effect of such legislation would be to injure the interests of the public by dividing the responsibility or rendering it uncertain by subjecting messages to delay or repetition on the frontier by submitting them for transmission by greatly inferior lines, and at no diminution of cost, as in an equal division there could be no competition thus seriously embarrassing our intercourse with Europe. Aside from public interests, it would be wantonly trespassing upon the individual rights of companies to make contracts with whom they please, which right is claimed by telegraph companies throughout the Union, has been recognized by the several State Legislatures and is maintained by the memorialists themselves, in their exclusive connections with each other and other companies, which in more than one instance, mentioned, have been absolutely injurious to the public interests. It is shown that the sole object of the memorialists is to reap an equal share of the fruits of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, in the immense hazard and expenditure of which they have borne no part, and which, though often invited to participate in, they have unrelentingly opposed in every step of its progress. The remonstrants oppose the enactment as special legislation, equally applicable to lines passing from one State to another on the railroad, steamboat or transportation companies.

Mr. Mason's resolution respecting the difficulty with Paraguay was taken up and discussed till the expiration of the morning hour, when the deficiency bill was taken up.

Mr. Seward introduced bill which was read twice to secure the prompt construction of a line of telegraph across the continent between San Francisco and St. Louis, and referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

The Deficiency Bill was then taken up and discussed for some three hours without acting on various amendments which are still pending.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill presented by Mr. Morrell, donating lands to the several States for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The House refused to table the bill—yeas 84; nays 104.

Mr. Cobb made a speech against the bill; and after further proceedings the bill was passed—yeas 104, nays 101.

The bill grants six millions three hundred and forty thousand acres of land to be apportioned to each State, equal to 20,000 acres for each senator and representative in Congress to which the States are now respectively entitled. The proceeds of the sales of the land to be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, the money so invested to be constituted a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by such State to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific or classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislature of the States may prescribe, in order to promote the literal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

The House went into a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the War with Great Britain of 1812, and those engaged in the Indian War during that period.

No definite action had been taken at the time of the adjournment of the House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—J. Glancey Jones, in the House to-day, as he did yesterday, made an ineffectual effort to get up the general appropriation bills, but the friends of Mr. Morrell's land bill, and that for pensioning the soldiers of the war of 1812, objected to his motion. He intends however, on Monday, to introduce a resolution for having night sessions, deeming this necessary in view of the fact that Congress has decided to adjourn on the 9th of June.

Mr. English gave notice to the House to-day that he expects to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, to make a report from the Committee of Conference on the subject of the disagreeing votes relative to the Kansas bill.

Richard Wallach is a candidate for Mayor of Washington, independent and irrespective of party, against the Democratic nominee.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21.—The Buchanan and Douglas Democratic State Conventions met here separately. The former had 28 counties represented, and passed resolutions strongly endorsing the Administration. The Douglas Convention had representatives from 97 counties. Resolutions endorsing the course of the Illinois delegation in Congress were passed without a dissenting voice, after which a State ticket was nominated.

The Buchanan Convention postponed making nominations to the 8th of June.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—No. 20. Daniel S. Hickok, *et al.*, owners of the steamboat New York, *vs.* James Steuart, *et al.*, claimants of the brig Croton. The decree of the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Alabama was affirmed with costs.

No. 34. Cyrus H. McCormick *vs.* Waite Talcott, *et al.*, survivors of John H. Manny. An appeal from the Circuit Court of the Northern District of Illinois. Judge Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said District Court with costs.

DR. RHODES, THE BRITISH SURGEON.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Dr. Rhodes, the British surgeon, who so nobly volunteered to attend the sick on board the steamer Susquehanna, was courteously received by the Naval Committee this morning, and invited to the floor of the Senate.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Sales at auction of 1,500 bags Rio Coffee, at 9¾@10¾ cts.

The Tea sale this morning was unspirited. The stock of Blacks was largely withdrawn, prices being unsatisfactory.

Sales of 200 hhds. New Orleans Sugar at auction, at $5¼@$6¼; and 40 hhds. Texas Sugar at $4.87.

THE KANSAS CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Senate Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill, have still under consideration the bill proposed by Mr. English, of the House Committee. A report either favorable to said bill, or that the Committee can not agree, is expected to-morrow.

THE REAPER CASE OF M'CORMICK AGAINST MANNY.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The U. S. Supreme Court this morning, decided the suit between the rival inventors of reaping machines, M'Cormick and Manny in favor of the latter on every point. The counsel in the case were Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, and Dickerson, for Mr. M'Cormick, and Messrs. Harding and Stanton, for Mr. Manny.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21, 1858.—A Spanish brig has arrived at this port bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 11th inst., four days later than previous accounts. There was very little change in the condition of affairs in Mexico, and no great movements had taken place. The utmost confusion prevailed.

JUDGE WILMOT AND THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 21.—The bill to abolish Judge Wilmot's judicial district, passed by the Senate yesterday, caused an exciting discussion in the House this afternoon. The call for previous question was not sustained, the vote thereon standing 31 against 62.

THE EXPECTED STEAMER.

HALIFAX, April 22, noon.—The storm is over, and the weather is clearing up. There are no signs of the Canada yet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HALIFAX, April 22—10 P. M.—Up to this hour there are no signs of the Canada.

ILLNESS OF HON. JOHN C. MATHER.

ALBANY, April 21.—The Hon. John C. Mather is still detained in the city by a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

ELECTION IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—The "extensionists" are to-day electing a board of directors. The proposed election has caused much excitement during the last two weeks.

THE AMERICA OUTWARD BOUND.

BOSTON, April 21.—The royal mail steamship America sailed from this port at one o'clock to-day, with ninety passengers for Liverpool and fourteen for Halifax. She took out $23,000 in specie.

MARINE DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE.

CLEVELAND, April 21.—The schooner Ford, from Toledo for Oswego, with a cargo of pork, went ashore here last night, but was not seriously damaged. Her crew and cargo were saved.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Cotton has advanced. Sales of 10,000 bales at an advance ¼@¾ in consequence of advices from New Orleans. Flour—The market is heavy. Sales of 18,000 bbls. at a decline of 5 cts. State $4.20@$4.25; Ohio $4.55@$4.70; Southern $4.50@$4.75. Wheat is heavy. Sales of 4,500 bushels white Southern 127½ cts. Corn is firm at 73@75 cts. for white, and 76@77 cts. for yellow. Pork generally closed buoyant. Mess 19 cts. higher. Sales at $18.10@$18.20. Lard closed buoyant at 11¼@11¾. Whiskey closed firm at 21@21½ cts. Sugar is firm. Muscovado 5¾@6½.—Coffee is steady at 10@10¾ cts. Molasses is quiet but firm. Muscovado in bbls. selling at 31 cts.—Turpentine is dull. Rosin is firm at $1.52 afloat.—Rice is quiet. Freights are steady.

The Philadelphia *North American* says of Girard College: "Its pupils at present number 355, all of whom are orphans. In the reception of pupils, according to the will of the founder, preference is given first to orphans born in the city of Philadelphia; secondly, to those born in any part of the State of Pennsylvania; thirdly, to those born in the city of New York; and lastly, to those born in the city of New Orleans. The number of applicants waiting at the present time to be received into the Institution, is two hundred and twelve."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Assessment Bill.—The consideration of this bill, by the First Branch of the City Council, was concluded yesterday afternoon, and the bill passed. It provides for the creation of twenty assessment districts, or one of each ward, with three assessors in each, one of whom shall act as clerk. Also, a board of five persons, to be styled a Board of Control and Review, who shall supervise the work of the assessors, and decide appeals from their decision. The compensation of these parties is made as follows: To the assessors in the first, seventh, eighth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth wards, $250 each, with an extra compensation to the clerk. In the remaining wards, the assessors are allowed $200 each, with the same extra compensation to the clerk. The members of the Board of Control are each to be allowed the sum of $300 and be allowed a clerk at a compensation of $600. This will make the entire cost of the assessment $16,450, exclusive of the cost of books, blanks, and other incidental expenses, which will make an aggregate of about $17,000.

Sales of Property.—Mr. Saml. H. Gover, auctioneer, sold yesterday on the premises, the lot of ground and improvements fronting 24 feet on Forrest, near Low, with a depth of —— to the Convent wall. The improvements consist of a two-story frame dwelling, subject to an annual ground rent of $25 per year. Purchased by Dr. M. Cole for $420.

Messrs. F. W. Bennett & Co. sold yesterday at the Exchange, five building lots, commencing from the southeast corner of Charles and Federal streets, fronting each on Charles street 20 feet, with a depth of 120 feet to an alley. Two purchased by Mr. Michael Clark at $30 each, the balance by Dr. Handy at the same rate.

Also three lots on Federal street, fronting 18 feet 1 inch, with a depth of 90 feet to an alley. Purchased by Mr. Michael Clark at $17 each.

Also one lot on St. Paul street, fronting 30 feet, with a depth to Lovegrove alley of 184 feet 3 inches. Purchased by Mr. T. L. Hughes for $37.

Sudden Death, and Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Stevens was called upon yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of a man named James H. Cole, who died suddenly on Wednesday morning at his residence, No. 53 Low street. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was on Tuesday, much under the influence of liquor, and his wife, being somewhat alarmed at his behavior, called in the services of a policeman, who conveyed him to the station house, where he was kept during Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning he was released, returned home, and immediately went to bed.—Some time after, his wife went to his room, and found him dead. His face and head were considerably bruised, caused by his falling while in a state of intoxication. Dr. F. Mass examined the body, and gave it as his opinion that disease of the heart, superinduced by intemperance, was the cause of his death. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

Selection of Officers.—The board of managers of the Loudon Park Cemetery for the current year held their first meeting on the 20th inst., when Gen. Henry A. Thompson was unanimously re-elected President of the company, and Mr. Stephen Pryor, Secretary and Treasurer. The reports of the officers for the past year show the affairs of the company to be in a highly prosperous condition, which is attributable to the grounds being so judiciously selected, in point of access, while they are, at the same time, sufficiently far removed from the city to guarantee them against the encroachments of that march of improvement which has of late years so frequently invaded sanctuaries of the dead, within the city limits.

Arrest of a Fugitive.—Officer Graham, of the Eastern District, arrested yesterday a man named James Haskins, who is charged with being a fugitive from justice. The accused was arrested last fall on the charge of bigamy, and subsequently admitted to bail by the court, Mr. Wm. Garrett entering into security for his appearance. When his trial was called, he could not be found, having taken up his abode in Philadelphia. Mr. Garrett ascertaining that he was again in Baltimore, had him arrested. Justice Griffin committed him to jail in default of security for trial before the Criminal Court.

Launch.—There was launched yesterday from the ship-yard of Messrs. Abrahams & Ashcroft a beautiful steamboat, built for the Messrs. Weems, which is intended to run between this city and the Patuxent river. The steamer is named the "George Weems," in honor of the old captain. After the launch, the vessel was towed to the establishment of Mr. Charles Reeder, where her engine has been made. The new steamer will be under the command of Captain Theodore Weems. The launch was witnessed by a large assemblage.

Sale of Ground Rents.—Mr. William Hamilton, auctioneer, sold yesterday at the Exchange, three ground rents of $100 each, arising out of a lot on the east side of Madison avenue, fronting 50 feet from the corner of Hoffman street, with a depth of 150 feet, improved by three four-story brick dwelling with back buildings. Purchased by Mr. Henry Wirt for $4,500.

Also a ground rent of $68.25, arising out of a lot fronting 18 feet 9 inches on Eutaw street near Hoffman, with a depth of 150 feet to Morris alley, improved by a brick building. Purchased by Mr. L. A. Schoolfield for $985.

Delegates.—The city authorities of Washington city have appointed Dr. Thomas Miller, of the Board of Aldermen; Dr. Wm. Wallace, of the Common Council, and Dr. Charles F. Force, of the Health Department, to represent said city in the Quarantine and Sanitary Convention which meets here on the 29th inst.

The Georgetown City Councils have chosen Drs. J. Riley and W. Mackall, to represent that city in the Convention.

Further Reduction.—At a meeting of the Committee of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, held an evening or two since, it was decided to make a further reduction in the number of employees of the road department on the first of next month. The number discharged, under the resolution, at Mount Clare, will be fifty-seven, and a proportionate number at the different work-shops, along the line. The subject of abolishing the office of assistant road master was considered but not acted upon.

Organization of a New Library.—We understand that an effort is now being made by the members of the Improved Order of Red Men, of this city, to establish a library in connection with the hall recently erected by that association on Paca street, between Lexington and Fayette streets.—The Order numbers several thousand members in the State, and an evidence of its prosperity is to be found in the fact that new Tribes are constantly being formed.

Excursion.—Mr. Wm. R. Jackson, the inventor of the Self-Acting Car Brake, has extended an invitation to the officers and Board of Managers of the Maryland Institute, to take a trip to Ellicott's Mills this afternoon, to witness the operation of the brake which is now attached to the train running to and from that place. The company will leave the Camden Station this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Forgery Case.—A hearing was to be had yesterday before Justice Mearis, in the case of Jas. Baker, who was arrested on Saturday, charged with forging the signature of Mrs. P. H. Bevans to two promissory notes, one of fifty and the other of one hundred dollars. Mrs. Bevans not appearing at the time appointed, the Justice referred the case to the action of the Grand Jury.

Maltreating a Seaman.—Charles W. Kerlin, captain, and James Walker, first mate, of the barque Rainbow, were arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal, on the charge of inflicting cruel and unusual punishment upon George W. Williams, a seaman, and were held to bail for a further examination by U. S. Commissioner Hanan.

Fire.—Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning, fire was discovered in the hay and feed depot of Mr. Jos. P. Baynes, on the corner of Eden and Monument streets. The flames were extinguished by the Fire Department before much damage was done. The fire was of incendiary origin.

Contract Awarded.—The building committee of the Peabody Institute have awarded to Mr. Sam'l Brown, the contract for making the excavations necessary for the foundations of this building. The contractor intends to break ground in a few days.

Violation of Ordinance.—John Tracey was arrested on Wednesday night by officer Sullivan, of the Eastern District, on the charge of violating one of the Health ordinances of the city. Justice Welch fined him $5 and costs.

Arrested.—John Pryor concerned in the assault upon Christian Schweinburg, at Stag Hall, on Saturday last, was yesterday arrested, and released by Justice Showacre, on bail, in the sum of $2,000.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

REGULAR SESSION.

THURSDAY, April 22, 1858.

First Branch.—The branch met. Present Jno. T. Ford, Esq., president, and all the members:

Mr. Harvey, from the Committee on Highways, reported a resolution providing for the altering of the gutters at the intersection of Eastern avenue and Bond street, in such manner as to insure a proper drainage; also, to have stepping stones placed at the intersection of Caroline and Bond streets. Read a second time and passed.

Mr. Clark, of the Committee on the McDonogh bequest, reported back to the branch the ordinance providing for the future control of that fund, and the establishment of an educational institute, in accordance with the will of the testator, with amendments adopted by the Committee. The ordinance differs only from that of which we have already given a synopsis, in some few, unimportant particulars, together with that of abolishing the uniform for the pupils, which the ordinance in its original state provided for.

Mr. Glanville called up the ordinance providing for the re-valuation of the taxable property in the city, the consideration of which was concluded, and the ordinance passed.

Mr. Cunningham, from the Committee on Fire Companies, reported a resolution to have the room used by the Baltimore United Fire Department fitted up for their use, and appropriating the sum of $175 for the purpose. It was read a second time and adopted.

Mr. Hampson offered a resolution to have a gas lamp placed on the corner of Lexington and Davis streets. Referred to the City Commissioner.

Mr. Glanville, from the Committee on Highways, submitted a report providing for the placing of stepping and flag-stones at various points.

Mr. Wood hoped the report might lay over, as he represented a large ward, and had not as yet been put down for any stepping stones, and he wished to look around and see whether his ward needed any.

Mr. Dukehart expressed the hope that the wishes of the gentleman would be complied with, as he had made one step from his ward to the City Council, and he trusted they would give him all the aid of stepping stones possible in his rising career.

The report was laid over, and 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. Simms presented the petition of Thomas France, asking permission to improve a frame building on the corner of Howard and Camden streets. Referred to the Committee on Fire Companies.

Mr. Kirk, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted a resolution adverse to the application of the Managers of the Church Home and Infirmary for an appropriation in behalf of that Institution. Adopted.

Mr. Sullivan called up the resolution, appropriating the sum of $300 for improving Patterson's Park, which was adopted.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the revised ordinances.

Adjourned until this afternoon.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Circuit Court of the United States.—There was no business of public interest transacted in this court yesterday. The following report of the proceedings of Wednesday was accidentally omitted from our columns yesterday morning:

John S. Wright *vs.* The Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New York. An action to recover on a policy of insurance the value of a cargo of coffee lost in the schooner Mary W., on a voyage from Rio de Janeiro to New Orleans, the payment of which was resisted on the ground of an informality in the issuing of the policy and the alleged unseaworthiness of the vessel. Verdict for the plaintiff for $17,365.13.

In the case of John S. Wright *vs.* The Orient Mutual Insurance Company—an action similar to the foregoing and involving the same state of facts—the same jury was impannelled and assessed damages for the plaintiff at $17,365.13.

The counsel engaged in this controversy were Hon. Henry May, Robert J. Brent and Vivian Brent, Esqrs., for the plaintiff; Hon. John Nelson, Messrs. Brown and Brune, and Hon. F. B. Cutting and Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Esq., of New York, for the defendants.

Notice was given that an appeal would be taken in each case.

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. Verdict for the defendant. Walsh and M'Laughlin, for plaintiff; Scott and Daniels, for defendant.

Moses Donaldson *vs.* Robert Howard and others. An action to recover for coal alleged to have been sold and delivered. On trial. T. S. Alexander and Stockett, for plaintiff; Teackle and A. M. Brown, for defendant.

Circuit Court for Baltimore City.—Before Hon. William Geo. Krebs, Judge. The following business was transacted yesterday:

William Thompson and John Pickell *vs.* William H. Smith and others. Motion to dissolve an injunction heretofore issued, and to restrain the defendants from selling certain stock of the Pickell Mining Company. Argued by Steele and W. Yellott for complainants, and T. S. Alexander for defendants.

George Weigell *vs.* Elizabeth Weigell. Petition filed for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. Wolff for complainant.

Liberty Building Association *vs.* Charles Creamer and Jacob Buxbaum, trustees, and others. Injunction issued to restrain defendants from selling, disposing of, or in any manner intermeddling with the goods and property mentioned in certain assignments made to them in trust by Peter Rimback and Adam Stickle.

Court of Common Pleas.—Before Hon. William L. Marshall, Judge. The following business was transacted yesterday:

Isaac Tyson, Jr., *vs.* William Peters. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff for $431.23.

William H. Griffith *vs.* Richard France. An action to recover for work done. Verdict for the defendant.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1857.

ANNAPOLIS, April 22, 1858.

No. 24. (Special Docket.) Henry Treibert *vs.* John Burgess and others. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city. Eccleston, J., delivered the opinion of the Court. Order reversed in part and affirmed in part, and cause remanded for further proceedings. Each party to pay their costs in this Court.

No. 25. (Special Docket.) John Burgess and others *vs.* Henry Treibert. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city. Eccleston, J., delivered the opinion of the Court. Order affirmed, with costs to the appellee.

No. 110. John Eakle *vs.* George W. Smith. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Washington county, was further argued and concluded by Alvey for the appellee and Weisel for the appellant.

No. 25. Chas. L. Pettigrew *vs.* Zenos Barnum and Andrew McLaughlin. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. Judge Tuck delivered the opinion of the Court. Judgment reversed and Procedendo awarded.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.