FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORWEGIAN AT PORTLAND.

Arrival of Vessels Through the Blockade.

WOODEN-SHIP BUILDING SUSPENDED.

THE ALLIED INVASION OF MEXICO.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN ITALY PREDICTED.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON IRON-PLATED VESSELS.

PORTLAND, April 14.—The steamship Norwegian, Capt. McMasters, from Liverpool 1 P. M. of the 3d, and Londonderry 4th, arrived here to-night at 9½.

GREAT BRITAIN

The brigs Adelaide and Mary Wright both arrived at Liverpool on the 2d, having successfully run the blockade at Charleston, which port they left on the 3d of March. There had between them about 1,400 bales of cotton, 200 boxes of tobacco, and a considerable quantity of rosin. They left Charleston in company with the bark Etewan and four schooners, all laden with cotton and rosin. They report the sunken stone fleet fast breaking up, Charleston harbor being full of the floating timber. They also represent that Charleston and Savannah were well fortified, and in command of Gen. Lee.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 2d were unimportant.

The question of iron batteries continues to attract great attention.

Mr. Bentinck had given notice in the House of Commons that he would move an amendment to proceberne's resolution declaring it inexpedient to Government agree ered to apply the money voted for iron-sheathing vessels. ations to the construction of

The Times says it is understood that orders were in the course of transmission to all the dock-yards to suspend any further operations upon wooden ships.

The leading journals continue to urge editorially the necessity for iron fleets.

The steamer Mars, bound from Waterford to Bristol, was wrecked near Milford during a gale and fog. About fifty lives w re lost.

The British exports for the first two months of the year are slightly in excess of the same period last year.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* believes the French and Spanish Governments intend signing a new treaty for the regulation of joint action in Mexico.

The Bourse is firm and higher at 70f. 5c.

ITALY.

It is asserted that there were nearly 5,000 brigands in the Roman States awaiting a favorable moment to cross the frontier.

The Turin correspondent of the London *Times* has good reason to predict important events in Italy. Garibaldi appears to have scared Napoleon out of his deep-laid scheme, and it would not be surprising if those who summoned the modern Cincinnatus from his farm have made a rather lucky hit, and may eventually applaud themselves for results of what seemed at first a very rash and dangerous measure.

The London *Times* editorially adds:

"It would be a strange fatality if a demonstration against the Austrian occupation of Venetia should have the indirect effect of terminating the French occupation of Rome, and if Garibaldi of all men should be the unwilling instrument of bringing about a compromise with Napoleon."

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

It is asserted that Spain, sharing the opinion of France, disapproves of the convention concluded at Vera cdad with the Mexican plenipotentiaries.

It is authoritatively denied that the Cabinet of Madrid has been requested by the French Government to recall Gen. Prim. The French Government merely confined itself to expressing its disapprobation of Mexican intervention. M. Saligny had in consequence been intrusted, on behalf of France, with the full political powers with which Admiral La Graviere was intrusted.

GREECE.

By way of Constantinople it is stated that the news of the surrender of Nauplia is unfavorable. The citadel would be able to hold out four months longer. The 150 men in it would treat only with the King, and demand the dismissal of the Ministry, the dissolution of the Chambers, the arming of the National Guard, and the appointment of a successor to the throne.

RUSSIA.

The National Bank of St. Petersburg had announced the issue of a fourth portion of four per cent. metallique, amounting to 12,000,000 roubles.

TURKEY.

The insurgents in the Herzegovina have destroyed four towns in Albania by fire and sword. All the Turkish inhabitants were massacred, and the lives of the Christians spared.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

CALCUTTA, March 16.—Lord Elgin has assumed the government of India. Lord Canning leaves for England on the 19th.

Sheetings dull and declining. Twist active and advancing. Freights advancing. Exchange 2s. ½d.

BOMBAY, March 26.—Cotton advancing. Imports quiet. Freights inactive.

CANTON, March 1.—Sheetings firm. Twist active and advancing. Tea dull and unchanged. Exchange 4s. 2½d.

SHANGHAE, Feb. 21.—Sheetings drooping. Tea dull. Exchange 5s. 11½d.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 22.—Trade is improving. The gold shipments since last mail were 120,000 ounces. Exchange unaltered.

BRAZIL.

The Brazil mails have reached Lisbon.

RIO JANEIRO, March 11.—Coffee advancing: good firts, 5,000@5,500; shipments since last steamer, 75,000 bags; stock, 150,000; receipts small. Exchange, 27½; at Bahia 27½@28. Brown Sugar, 2,000@2,100; White, 2,250@2,700. At Pernambuco, White Sugar 2,000@2,300; Brown, 1,950@2,000.

The City of Baltimore's News.

The following is a summary of the news taken by the City of Baltimore, which left Liverpool 2d and Queenstown 3d.

There is a vague and doubtful report that a steamer, built at Liverpool, armed with 20 Blakely 100-pounder guns, has gone to Gibraltar for an encounter with the Tuscarora.

In the House of Commons, Sir F. Smith called attention to the engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac, and urged the consideration of future prospects of defensive warfare. He argued in favor of small vessels like the Monitor in preference to stationary forts, and advocated the cessation of work on fortifications, and the construction of iron gunboats or batteries instead.

A general debate ensued, most of the speakers opposing outlay on fortifications.

Sir G. C. Lewis and Lord C. Paget, on behalf of the Government, warned the House against hasty action, and the enormous expense this revolution in naval warfare would entail. They questioned whether the Merrimac and Monitor had thrown any new light on the subject, and thought forts could be made to maintain their superiority. They believed artillery could be made to crush these iron vessels.

It would not do to proceed hastily, without further experience, but the Government would watch the question carefully. The subject dropped without action, but Mr. Bernal Osborne gave formal notice of a motion that it is expedient to suspend the construct on of forts at Spithead, until the value of iron-coated gunboats for the defence of ports shall be fully considered.

A motion in the House of Commons favorable to the reduction of fire duties, was carried by a majority of eleven against the Government.

Dr. Russell's latest letters from Washington, harp upon the inefficiency of the American armies, for the lack of confidence in their leaders.

The *Times* eulogizes Henry J. Raymond for his recent speech in the New York Legislature, and compliments him as the first public speaker who has done justice to England.

The new Cunarder Scotia made a very satisfactory trial trip, averaging fifteen knots per hour.

The official revenue tables are published, and regarded as satisfactory.

The French Mediterranean squadron was about to return to Toulon. Six vessels go to Cherbourg to escort the Emperor to England for the great Exhibition.

It is denied that Gen. Douay, with his reinforcements for Mexico, had been ordered to return.

The printers of Paris were on a strike, owing to the introduction of female labor.

The Bourse was flat at 69f. 85c.

The Italian Ministry has been reconstructed. Cordovi, Mancini, and Poggi have resigned, succeeded by Matteicci, Minister of Public Instruction, Durando, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Conserti, Minister of Justice. Ratazzi retains the Interior.

Garibaldi has arrived at Parma.

The Portuguese Ministry has been reconstructed.

Napoleon has ordered a reduction of 32,000 men in the active army.

Inquiries have been made in England by agents of the American Government as to the price of iron plates for ships.

The *Times* (city article) says English funds opened yesterday at a further recovery of an eighth, prices being sustained by expectation of increased ease in the money market on the commencement of the payment of dividends on Wednesday next.

The ship Thirty-one States, from Newport, for Genoa, is ashore, near Vigo, master and eight men saved, who report leaving ten men on board.

The M. Mitsiaeffa, from New York, for Antwerp, put into Falmouth on the 1st, with master overboard, and leaky.

The John Shurd, from Portland, for Matanzas, was abandoned at sea; crew saved.

LATEST—VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, April 4.—Mr. Gladstone has made his financial statement in the Commons, which is generally satisfactory. No taxes are to be remitted, and the only change of moment is that in September the hop duty is to be repealed and transferred to an excise duty on beer.

It is supposed that England withdraws from the expedition to Mexico, but there is no rupture between the allies. England abstains merely from interfering, the chief part of the expedition being now undertaken by France. Napoleon has written an autograph letter to Admiral La Graviere, disapproving his conduct.

VIENNA, April 3.—The Empress of Austria leaves Venice for Gorlitz to-day.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.—The Minister of Marine stated to-day in the Council of State that he should ask large credits for the construction of iron-plated ships. He promised that no further wooden men-of-war shall be built. The declaration was received with great satisfaction.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—Cotton—The sales of the past three days sum up 12,000 bales, of which 8,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed with an upward tendency, but quiet at unchanged prices.

Breadstuffs.—The Breadstuffs market is dull and declining. Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co. report Flour still declining and prices 6d. lower; American 25s @28s. 6d. Wheat irregular and 1@2d. lower; Red Western 10s. 4d @11s. 3d.; Red Southern 11s. 6d.; White Western 11s. 3d @12s.; White Southern 12s. 6d@12s. 4d. Corn tending downward; Mixed 27s. 9d @28s.

Provisions.—The same circulars report: Beef quiet, but steady. Pork firm. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard easier—quoted at 42s.@44s. Tallow quiet, but steady.

Produce—Ashes quiet—Pots 32s. 9d., Pearls 32s. 3d. Sugar inactive. Coffee steady. Rosin firm—common 13s. 6d @18s. Spirits Turpentine dull.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is dull but steady.

LONDON MARKETS, April 2.—Breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Sugar tending downward. Coffee firm. Tea quiet, but steady. Rice dull and unchanged. Tallow firm at 46s 3d. Linseed Oil firm at 37s. @37s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central shares 41@43 discount; Erie shares 33¾@34¼.

Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Cotton—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 32,000 bales, including 5,500 to speculators, and 7,500 to exporters. The market advanced ⅛d., principally on the middling qualities, closing quiet. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 5,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the advance. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	13¼d.	12¾d.
Mobile	13d.	12½d.
Uplands	12¾d.	12¼d.

The stock in port is estimated at 456,000 bales, of which 142,000 are American.

Breadstuffs are easier. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firmer.

Provisions quiet, but steady.

LONDON, April 4—Consols for money 93⅞. American securities dull, but steady and unchanged.

The bullion in the Bank has increased £36,000.

SECOND EDITION PRIOR TO SECOND EDITION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Mr. WILKINSON presented a petition for measures calling on bond and free to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia,) introduced a bill prescribing the qualifications of voters in the cities of Washington and Georgetown. He said it had been unanimously agreed upon by the committee.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, reported favorably from the finance committee on the bill to establish a branch mint at Denver, in Colorado Territory.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, called up the resolutions submitted by him some days since, calling on the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate under whose order Brigadier-General Stone was arrested, what (if any) charges have been preferred against him; who made the charges; why the course customary in such cases had not been pursued; whether and how often General Stone has applied for a speedy trial; what privileges enure to General Stone under the articles of war; on what pretence he is kept in custody, if not for a violation of an article of war, &c.

Mr. McD. said it was now fifty days since Brigadier-General Stone was taken from his home at midnight unexpectedly, and removed to one of the darkest dungeons and fortresses in the country, without communication with his family or friends. Since that time he had not nor his friends been able to learn directly on what charges he was arrested, or by whose authority—whether by the Secretary of War, the General in Chief or other official. If these things could take place in what is called a free republic, we were in no better condition than England in the dark ages.

Mr. McD. related the circumstances immediately preceding General Stone's arrest—the fact that he called on the President the Saturday previous, and was admitted at an hour when scarce any one else would be; that he also visited and spent some time with the Secretary of War, and dined with the General in Chief the same afternoon. Referring to the character and antecedents of Gen. Stone, he said he was not one of those who had never set a squadron in the field. His services on the Pacific coast were known and appreciated, therefore we have some interest in this outside of *letters de cachet*. Gen. Stone is of a race of men who have been heroes and soldiers. His grandfather on the one side fought in the war against the French and Indians, and his grandfather on the other side fought through the whole of the revolution, and was regarded by Washington as one of his bravest and best soldiers. There was no material of traitor in him.

The services of Gen. Stone in Mexico, where he distinguished himself in three battles, and was promoted for gallant conduct at Chapultepec, and in Washington since the breaking out of the rebellion, were rehearsed. He was the first selected by Gen. Scott to command a brigade for the defenses of the capital, and was made a colonel in the regular army by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and commanded a brigade under Gen. McDowell when first entering Virginia, where Gen. Stone was entrusted with the responsibility of ten miles of the defensive line, extending from Alexandria to Ball's Cross Roads.

He stated that on the day of the arrest the present Secretary of War, when spoken to by Gen. S. on the subject of the talk about him in connection with the Ball's Bluff affair, was assured there was nothing against him, and directed him to go to the head of his command.

Turning to circumstances transpiring since the arrest, Mr. McD. sent to the clerk's table to be read a letter from Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., of this city, addressed to the Secretary of War, and enclosing an open letter from himself as a friend to General Stone, in which Mr. B. expressed entire confidence in the General and a desire to serve him, with the answer of the Secretary (through Assistant Secretary Watson) declining to forward the letter to Gen. Stone.

[The letter of Mr. Bradley reminds General Stone that the time would have expired before that letter reached him, in which, under the articles of war, the charges on which he was arrested should be presented, and advising him to call for them. He read also a letter from Henry M. Parker, a distinguished lawyer of Boston, urging the rights of General Stone to trial under the military law at once. Mr. McD. cited this law and all customs in military arrests, and historical instances. The law required that military officers when arrested be sent to and confined at their quarters, and the charges made known to the accused in eight days. But all the efforts of General S. himself, and all his friends, steadily pursued, had failed to elicit the charges. He had himself called to see the Secretary, and that functionary had refused to admit him. These were strange times, when the Secretary of the President refused conference with a Senator on official business. This master of the War Department, who has never set a squadron in the field, also undertakes to master all the forces of Government. Had, he asked, our form of government been changed, that this was so?

Mr. McD. also read a letter addressed by his colleague, some time ago, to the Secretary of War, on this subject, to which no answer had been received. The senior General of the army, Gen. McClellan, had thrice called on the Secretary of War asking a court-martial in Brig. General Stone's case, but yet nothing was done. It was thus evident that it was not by Gen. McClellan's influence that Gen. Stone was thus treated. He did not believe either that that other distinguished person, who in fact is the commander in-chief of the army, and in whose honesty and patriotism he had entire confidence, was in any way instrumental in this procedure—The rumors were numerous on this subject. We have a Committee on the Conduct of the War, and from that source rumor has intimated that this and other things have emanated. Testimony is taken in secrecy, and ex-parte statements go forth in the press damaging to individual character.

If not to be tried as a soldier, but for treason, Gen. S. could be speedily brought before the civil courts—and in this connection Mr. McD. quoted a case during the administration of Madison, where an officer sentenced to death by a court-martial was afterwards ordered to duty by the President. But that was in the better days of the old republic, before faction had raised its hydra-head in any department of this Government. He cited the fact that by the delay of the trial of General Stone, one of the most important witnesses (Gen. Lander) had gone to give his evidence in another world.—Thus were the privileges of the law overthrown, and the Secretary of War had undertaken to make a new law of which he (Mr. McD.) or any other person might be the victim, but it was the law of a tyrant, more worthy of Constantinople and St Petersburg one hundred years ago. It was true that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread."—In conclusion he declared that the Senate ought to demand a trial for General Stone.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, who is chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, indignantly repelled the intimations of Mr. McDougall. The two hours of platitudes of the gentleman were of the style of those of a lawyer whose client was under a bad indictment. He fully agreed in all the Senator quoted about constitutional rights. No one respected law and liberty more than he did, but he repelled the insinuations against the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Mr. McDOUGALL disclaimed the intention of any reflections on the committee. He had heard that the committee had the case of General Stone under consideration, which led to his arrest. Was it so, he asked?

Mr. WADE said the Senator had stated that the committee had stabbed men in the dark. He wanted the specific fact and authority now and at once.

Mr. McDOUGALL denied that he had so said.

Mr. WADE was glad that the gentleman made the disclaimer. There was not a word of truth in it. The committee had endeavored to correct many wrongs in the army; had never published a word, but had given the results of their investigations to the Executive. As regards General Stone, he would say here, in his place, that there was evidence which showed probable cause for his arrest. He would not, however, make known that testimony—it should not now be drawn from him. Whether Gen. S. was arrested on that testimony he did not know.

The gentleman from California had asked him if Gen. Stone had been arrested at the instance of the committee. He answered, no. And he did not know by whose authority Gen. S was arrested. The testimony, however, which had come before the committee was transmitted to the President and Secretary of War, and is in their possession. In their labors the committee had been able to render much service to the Government in procuring information in regard to many matters, but it had only been confided to those officials who had the power to apply the remedy. No man had been stabbed by the committee, for no member of it had communicated anything in any other quarter—for they were all honorable men.

Mr. W. warmed up on the sympathy which he considered was displayed with treason by the protests constantly put up against the necessary measures for carrying on the war to crush the rebellion. The men who would talk of constitutional guarantees, of habeas corpus, the phrases that "no man shall be deprived of life or property without due process of law," &c., in this great crisis, was a traitor at heart. Since the day that that infernal traitor, John C. Breckinridge, day after day here talked of "constitutional guarantees," this thing has been continued.

Mr. W. condemned the leniency with which traitors had been treated. While the country was struggling for existence, and unborn generations were to be taxed, traitors were walking these streets unmolested, and the movements of our armies were known as quickly by the Rebels as by the most loyal people. In times of revolution like these stringent measures were demanded, yet conspirators and traitors had been dealt with under the dictates of the utmost goodness of heart.

There was not anything that had been said by the gentleman in regard to General Stone, on account of gallantry, services, &c., but as well applied in behalf of the British traitor, Jefferson Davis, who had distinguished himself in Mexico, and held high civil positions. Lucifer was once an angel in Heaven, but had fallen, and he had not been much respected since in that quarter. Mr. W. continued at length, urging a vigorous prosecution of traitors, and the sacrificing of slavery, if necessary for the salvation of the country. Let slavery die and the Union live.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after "resolved," and inserting the following:

That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate any information in regard to the arrest of Gen. Stone, not incompatible, in his judgment, with the public interest.

The subject was then laid over.

Mr. SUMNER, of Ohio, from the Committee on Conference on the bill making appropriations for the naval service for 1863, and for deficiencies for 1862, made a report relative to the disagreeing amendments. Laid over.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the House bill for chartering the Washington and Georgetown Street Railway Company, with amendments.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Michigan, called up the motion heretofore made to reconsider the resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the reasons why the exchange of Col. Corcoran had been protracted and delayed.

Mr. THOMPSON said he did not desire to place any impediment in the way of the release of Col. Corcoran, but he thought that there were others equally gallant and brave as Col. C., and mentioned the name of Col. Wilcox, of the 1st Michigan.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, said, a few days ago he met Col. Woodruff, who said that the prisoners were anxious to be released, but that Col. Corcoran said if it was the design to serve the ends of the Government by remaining there as a prisoner, he was contented to serve the Government in that way.

The vote was then reconsidered, and the resolution amended so as to include Col. Wilcox and other prisoners of war. Passed.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, called up the bill to regulate the franking privilege, and asked to have it put upon its passage.

Mr. COLFAX moved to lay the bill on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The bill was then laid on the table by a vote of 68 yeas and 40 nays.

Mr. CHANLER, of Indiana, called up the bill to amend "an act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States," approved February 24th, 1855.

The bill provides for two additional judges, to be appointed by the President, and to hold their offices during good behavior; and that, from the whole number of judges, the President shall appoint a Chief Justice.

The bill further provides that the said court shall have the jurisdiction of all claims for which the Government would be liable in law or equity if it were suitable in courts of justice, and also to have concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, of all suits or cases against the United States for the title to real estate, or for mouiments of title to the same.

The Court of Claims shall hold one annual session, commencing on the first Monday in October in each year, and to have its rooms in the Capitol set apart for its officers by the Speaker of the House.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, was in favor of justice by the Government towards its citizens. He was in favor of levying and selling the property of the Government of the United States in order to satisfy all just demands against the Government.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, favored the passage of the bill as reported from the committee.

Mr. DIXON, of New York, opposed the bill, because it placed the Government in a position to be sued.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, was in favor of the bill, because it proposed the reconstruction of the old Court of Claims.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to.

The bill pass d.

The House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SALES OF PROPERTY FOR ARREARAGES OF TAXES.—Yesterday Messrs Adreon & Co., auctioneers, sold at the Exchange sales-room the following property on account of tax s due the State and City: Lot on the Calverton road west of its junction with the Frederick road, having a front of 89 feet and depth at various points of 235 and 189 feet, with frame buildings, &c.; Miles White, Esq., purchaser for $160. Lot on Fort Avenue, west of Harper street, having a front of 67 feet 4 inches and depth of 415 feet—unimproved; purchased by W. Pinkney White, Esq., for $155. Lot on the same avenue, 18 feet front and 415 feet deep—vacant; purchased by same for $180. Lot on same avenue, 113 feet 6 inches front, 415 feet deep—vacant; purchased by same for $140. Lot on Ramsay street, west of Fremont—improved by brick shop and shed; purchased by E. G. Anthony for $105. Lot west side of Charles street, south of Chase, 25 feet front, 125 feet deep—improved with frame shed, subject to a ground rent of $60, purchased by W. J. Albert, Esq., for $130. Lot south side Lanvale street, east of Aisquith, 50 feet front, 90 feet deep—improved by a frame dwelling and shed; purchased by P. J. Hedian for $800. Lot northeast corner Washington and Fort streets, 73 feet by 82 feet—improved by a brick dwelling and two unfinished brick dwellings; purchased by E. Akers for $30. Lot on Allemanie street south of Stiles, 15 feet front, 100 feet deep—improved by a brick dwelling, No. 83; purchased by S. H. Cochran for $90. Lot on west side Bethel, north of Baltimore, 20 feet front, 29 feet deep—improved by three brick dwellings; purchased by E. Dorsey for $90. Lot east side of Charles, south of Camden, 21 feet front, 84 feet deep—improved by a four-story brick warehouse; purchased by S. H. Cochran for $160. Lot south side of Barnes street, east of Barnes, 52 feet front, 55 feet deep—improved with two brick dwellings; purchased by H. Milander for $130. Lot on North avenue west of Charles street, 100 feet front, 175 feet deep—vacant; purchased by S. H. Cochran for $140. Lot north side of Lombard, east of Amity, 13 feet front, 70 feet deep—improved with a three-story brick dwelling, No. 492, subject to a ground rent of $33; purchased by Sol. Allen for $80. Lot east side of Eden street, north of Monument, 14 feet front, 109 feet deep—improved by a 2½ story brick dwelling, No. 231; purchased by J. I. Atkinson for $70, subject to a ground rent of $21. Lot southwest side of Pennsylvania avenue, south of Laurens, 33¼ feet front, 237 feet deep—vacant; purchased by James Balmer for $200. Lot corner of Warren and Henry streets, 126 feet front, 197½ feet deep—vacant; purchased by S. H. Cochran for $125. Lot on Gay street, south of Saratoga, 22½ feet front, 83 feet 4 inches deep—improved by dwellings Nos. 70 and 72; purchased by H. Milander for $110. Lot on Falls Road, south of Rutter's Lane, 70 by 150 feet—having frame shanties on, subject to a ground rent of $60; purchased by G. R. Cinnamond for $80. Lot on Wicker street, north of Ramsay, 125 feet front, 157 feet deep—improved with ten brick dwellings; purchased by G. C. McCoull for $90. Lot on Raborg street, west of Arch, 31 feet front, 60 feet deep—vacant; purchased by A. D. Henry for $70. Lot corner of Lexington and Mount streets, 37 feet front, 120 feet deep—improved by a frame dwelling; purchased by E. G. Anthony for $130. Lot on Harford avenue, south of North avenue, 23 feet front, 120 feet deep—improved by a brick dwelling; purchased by Mrs. H. Powell for $75. Lot on Light street, south of Cross, 10 feet front, 200 feet deep—vacant; purchased by T. Levering for $150. Lot on the north side of Barre street, east of Green, 30 feet front, 68 feet deep—vacant; purchased by J. Balmer for $120. Lot on west side of Ridgely street, north of Stockholm, 155 feet by 157 feet—vacant; purchased for $200 by A. P. Henry. Lot on west side of Fremont street, north of Mosher, 140 feet by 209 feet—improved with a small frame dwelling; purchased by W. Minnick for $410. Lot corner of Bolton and Hoffman streets, 100 feet by 150 feet—improved with dwelling No 213; purchased by S. H. Cochran for $190. Lot on Sharp street, north of Barre, 33 feet front, 121 feet deep—improved with a brick dwelling; purchased by G. R. Vickers for $150. Lot at the corner of Holliday and Carlton streets, having a front of 33 feet and a depth of 63 feet—improved with dwellings Nos. 207 and 209; purchased by W. J. Stewart for $115. Lot on Cathedral street, south of Howard, fronting 25 feet, with a depth of 120 feet—improved with a brick shop; purchased by G. M. Gill for $110.

THEFT OF SILK.—Two weeks ago last Saturday morning, immediately after the clerk in the cloak establishment of Mr. E. W. Jay, No. 107 Baltimore street, had opened the store, two men entered and commenced to price the goods. They informed the clerk that they were intimately acquainted with Mr. Jay; had frequently purchased goods from him and were anxious to make purchases that morning. The clerk told them that he could not make sales until Mr. Jay arrived, which would be in the course of an hour. While this conversation was going on, one of the men walked towards the rear of the store and called the clerk to ask the price of some cloaks. He remained talking for a few moments, and his companion walked out, and he followed, remarking that he would call in the course of a couple of hours. A few minutes after, the clerk noticed that two pieces of silk, of the value of $275, were missing, but the thieves had escaped. The detective police were informed of the facts connected with the theft, but until yesterday the thief eluded the officers.—In the afternoon the clerk was passing along Baltimore street, when he recognized the party on the street. He immediately informed Mr. Jay, who secured policeman Simpson and had him arrested. He gave his name as George Hall. He is held in the Central police-station for examination.

PATRIOTISM IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The attention of the Board of School Commissioners was called to the fact that in some of the schools the teachers used their influence to prevent the scholars from selecting patriotic and national compositions for reading lessons. The matter was referred to a committee, and at the meeting of the Board on yesterday the committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the selection of patriotic and national pieces by the pupils of our schools for reading exercises are highly appropriate and should be encouraged by all our teachers, and any attempt on the part of teachers or scholars to suppress or discourage the reading of such selections will meet with the unqualified disapprobation of the Board.

SEIZURE OF THE BARK WALTHAM.—The bark Waltham, Capt. Brown, of 495 tons, built at Richmond in 1851, and one quarter owned by Messrs. Brigham & Kelley, of Savannah, Georgia, was seized by order of the Collector of Bath, off the mouth of the Kennebec, on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst., and is now lying at one of the Bath wharves in custody of revenue officer Clarke, awaiting the arrival of the United States District Attorney. The Waltham cleared from Cadiz, with a cargo of salt for Halifax, from which place she was ordered to Baltimore, but at the mouth of Delaware Bay was intercepted and ordered to the mouth of the Kennebec for orders.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NINETEENTH OF APRIL.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. James Young presented the following preamble and resolution in the First Branch of the City Council:

WHEREAS, The Nineteenth of April, 1861, was a day fraught with important events as affecting the moral, social and political interests of Baltimore; and, whereas all should feel grateful for an escape from anarchy and confusion to compa ative peace and quiet, and from the reign of terror which threatened to engulf and devastate the loveliness and sacredness of our homes, and all that was dear to us, to the safety which now surrounds our firesides; and, whereas we believe it to be the duty of every patriot and philanthropist to acknowledge in some way his gratitude for the benefits and blessings conferred by the Government under which he lives, and to which he owes supreme allegiance; therefore,

RESOLVED, By both Branches of the City Council of Baltimore, that the Mayor be respectfully requested to invite the citizens of Baltimore and ship masters in port to hoist the National flag from their hous tops and shipping, on Saturday, the nineteenth of April, 1862, as a manifestation of their gratitude for our deliverance from the dangers which threatened on that day to destroy our city and state on the occasion of the passage of troops through the city to protect the capital of the United States, at Washington.

Mr. SAUERWEIN offered the following substitute:

RESOLVED, By the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the National flag be displayed at half mast from all the public buildings on Saturday, the nineteenth of April, in sad commemoration of the events which occurred on that day one year ago.

The substitute was lost, and the original resolution adopted.

THE WOMAN IN "YELLOW."—Wilkie Collins, by his great novel, has made the "Woman in White" immortal, and the "Woman in Green" has also gained an enviable notoriety. It devolves on us to notice the "Woman in Yellow." About seven o'clock yesterday morning an elderly woman took a position on the corner of Baltimore and South streets, where she remained throughout the entire day, the observed of all observers." She wore a yellow-colored dress, without shawl or cape, and as the multitude of people passed she gazed earnestly into each face, as though she was looking for some one whose lineaments were almost erased from her memory. She did not speak to any one, but evidently seemed to wish recognition with her. Just before sunset she left for—none knows where.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A little son of Mr. Fisher, residing on the Frederick road, fell into Rock Springs yesterday, and was not rescued for some minutes, when life was nearly extinct. Dr. Linthicum was called in, and after two hours' operation succeeded in resuscitating life.

THE BALTIMORE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The anniversary meeting of the Baltimore Orphan Asylum will be held in the building, on Stricker street, this afternoon, when addresses will be delivered by several clergymen. The Institution is purely a philanthropic one, and deserves a liberal support.

PROPERTY SALE.—On Monday C. O. S. H. Gover, auctioneer, sold on the premises two lots of ground situated on Ridgeley street, near Henrietta street, having a front of 14 feet and a depth of 155 feet. Purchased by E. Akers and Herman Theyre, for $168 each.

FIRE.—Between nine and ten o'clock on Monday night an attempt was made to destroy by fire the stables attached to the hotel corner of Hillen and High streets, kept by Mr. Thomas Rutledge. Fortunately it was discovered before it had gained any headway, and was extinguished.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—At an election for officers of the Individual Enterprise Company, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—H. C. Hicks, Eugene George, J. W. D. Pentz, Charles K. Cannon, S. J. Pentz.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—To-night Miss Western will appear as Camille. This is clearly one of her great characters, and her rendition will compare favorably with that of any actress on the stage. This will, no doubt, be the last opportunity which will be afforded the public to witness Miss Western in this character, and it should be eagerly embraced.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—The Branch met at 5 o'clock.—Present WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

Mr. HOOPER presented a petition from the trustees of the Central Presbyterian church, asking to have a lamp placed in front of the church on Saratoga and Liberty streets. Referred.

Mr. MILES presented a report from the Committee on Highways, with a resolution changing the grade of Calhoun and Lexington streets at their intersection, so as to force the water down Calhoun street. Laid on the table.

Mr. YOUNG offered a resolution requesting the Board of Fire Commissioners to inform the Branch what the probable cost will be to erect stables and put No. 2 engine house in good condition.—Adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up the resolution appropriating $50 for the repair of the bridge over Edmondson avenue. Adopted.

Mr. HOOPER offered a resolution granting permission to Goldsborough & Co. to suspend a sign from their premises, No. 31 North Howard street. Referred.

Mr. YOUNG presented a preamble and resolutions directing the Mayor by proclamation to invite the citizens and shipmasters to hoist the national flag on Saturday, the 19th of April. Adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution to have flagstones placed across Madison street at Forrest street. Referred.

Mr. BARRON called up the resolution appropriating $10,000 to be expended in the relief and comfort of Federal soldiers who may be wounded in the coming battle at Yorktown.

Mr. NORRIS moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means. Lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

Messrs. Spencer, Norris, and Sauerwein, voted in the negative, on the ple a that the form of the resolution was not proper.

Mr. LOTZ presented a report from the Committee on the Fire Department, granting permission to the Crescent Oil Company to remove their fixtures from their present location, corner of Leadenhall and West streets, to a vacant lot corner of West street and Ohio avenue. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge MARTIN.

Christopher Deems vs. the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Bet tor ported. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages $1,000

Hazlett McKim, lessee, vs. Benjamin T. Chenowith, Robert Stevenson and Charles F. Raw.—Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages one cent.

Henry E. Morton vs. Barbaretta Elizabeth Barroll. Inquisition for plaintiff for $629.56.

The jury was discharged for the term.

No cases were tried yesterday in the other Courts.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

ANNAPOLIS, April 15, 1862.—No. 60.—Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of Baltimore vs. Nathan Rogers and Charles Butler. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. The argument in this case was continued and concluded by Chas. F. Mayer for the appellees and by St. George W. Teackle for the appellants.

No. 62. Continued.

No. 64. Continued.

From the N. Y. Herald, April 15.

THE RECENT NAVAL SCENES IN HAMPTON ROADS.

The public are very justly indignant at the conduct of our navy in Hampton Roads on Friday last. The Confederate fleet, headed by the Merrimac, came down to Craney Island, and one of the Confederate gunboats very coolly captured three Union vessels. The Monitor, the Stevens battery, the Octarora and the other Union vessels-of-war took no apparent notice of this proceeding. Not one of the vessels there even moved towards the Merrimac. From all appearance the Confederate fleet might have captured every vessel in the Roads without resistance, so long as the Merrimac kept her position off Craney Island.

Among the spectators of this national disgrace were representatives of the French and English navies. They must have formed a very high opinion of our navy from this sample. Excelling the Confederate fleet in the number and efficiency of our vessels, we yet waited for an attack, and submitted even to the capture of the unarmed vessels we were there to defend, rather than make the first assault. Was it want of force that caused this remarkable inaction? Look at our ships in Hampton Roads, and, from the Minnesota to the Monitor, we challenge the world to show us finer war vessels. Was it cowardice, then? Look at our brave sailors, and remember what they have done for the Union, and their cowardice seems impossible. No; it was red tape which anchored our gallant ships and kept them from attacking the enemy; it was red tape which tied the hands of our brave sailors, and restrained them from victory. The wretched imbecility of the management of the Navy Department has paralyzed the best sailors and the best navy of the world.

Nor does the criminality of the Navy Department end here. It is not only responsible for the continued and threatening appearance of the Merrimac, but also for the very existence of that vessel. Five months ago Norfolk could easily have been taken; and again and again General Wool has asked permission to capture Yorktown and Norfolk, since the intention of the Confederate to fortify and defend these places, even at the cost of evacuating Manassas, was anticipated by General Wool, and could have been prevented had the department allowed it.

But space fails us to enumerate half the silly blunders and foolish mistakes of the head of the Navy Department in connection with this Merrimac business. It turns out that the splendid preparations to sink her, of which the department has given us such solemn assurance, consist of an invitation for her to come out and place herself in such a position that a ball from Fortress Monroe will destroy her. Until the Confederates accept this invitation of course the Navy Department can do nothing, and the Merrimac and her consorts may capture as many schooners as they like, and keep our whole fleet and army at bay. If, in the meantime, the Confederates will only send a gunboat or two up the Potomac, and throw a large shell directly into the sleeping apartment of the venerable head of the Navy Department, we will forgive them all the other damage they may do us in a year.

THE TRUTH OF OUR REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG.—The *Herald* was the first journal in the Eastern States to receive any report of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. That report is corroborated by the best accounts we have since seen, and even by Beauregard him