THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL. VII---NO. 942. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for month of March.

W. H. D. C WRIGHT,
J. A. SHRIVER, | HUGH SISSON,
EDW'D G. McDOWELL, | JNO. WALKER.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, March 18, 1861.

The private advices per steamer Arabia from Liverpool to-day are somewhat encouraging, yet there is a decided apathy in business circles, and matters, so far as home markets are concerned, show much languor and inactivity. At the Corn and Flour Exchange, where we usually see the first impressions of either good or bad news, there was a want of life and cheerfulness exhibited, and although there was really nothing in the tenor of the foreign accounts to cause it, the markets for both Flour and Grain were barely maintained. In Provisions we have no change of importance to notice, they are still dull and inactive, with the demand confined to the wants of the retail or home trade. The Money market continues unchanged; the same seeming want of confidence governs the actions of capitalists, and nothing but the best secured bills have any attention paid to them on the streets. The banks are still placing good paper to the extent of their receipts, which has the tendency to relieve the wants of the trade. We quote first class paper on the street at 8@9 per cent, and for collateral securities 10@12 per cent. Sterling bills for the steamer on Wednesday showed a decided improvement and a much better demand prevailed. We quote commercial bills at 105@106, and bankers' do. at 106@106½, leaving off with a good inquiry.

At the Stock Board there was very little doing, and matters have generally presented a gloomy appearance; the sales of the day are included in $1,600 Northern Central Railroad bonds of 1885 at 92¾, of shares of the stock in the Bank of Baltimore at $96; 50 shares of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock at $54; 100 shares of Baltimore and North Carolina Copper Mining Company at 25 cts. per share, and 200 shares of Springfield do. at $2. There was nothing done in Northern Central Railroad shares, but the bid was unchanged. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shares left off pretty firm at the same figure as quoted above.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

MONDAY, March 18, 1861.

$1600 N. C. RR. bds.,	85—92¾	100 shs. Balt. and N. C. Min. Co.	—25
5 shs. Bk of Balt.	—96	200 shs. Springfield	—2
50 shs. B. & O. RR.	—64	Mining Co.	

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers. No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board.
Virginia 6's	78¾	00
Missouri 6's	66¾	66
Tennessee bonds	00	00
North Carolina bonds	81¾	00
Canton Company	14½	00
Erie Railroad	22½	00
New York Central Railroad	78¾	78¾
Reading Railroad	43¾	43¾
Panama Railroad	00	00
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	24½	00
Michigan Southern Railroad	16¾	00
Harlem Railroad	00	15¾
Illinois and Chicago, guaranteed	00	71¾
Michigan Southern, guaranteed	20¾	00
Rock Island Railroad	58	00
		steady. weak

The movement of the banks in the four cities named, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circul'n.
N. York, Mch. 9.	42,322,292	44,711,443	9,028,958	3,822,293
Boston, Mch. 11.	62,640,632	18,132,027	4,833,648	6,345,613
Phila., Mch. 11.	21,635,874	11,501,225	5,293,311	2,884,492
Balt., Mch. 9.	14,312,022	7,663,121	1,762,121	3,147,112
Total	$124,912,612	143,015,716	61,719,894	25,800,510
L. st week	124,294,717	145,719,642	61,806,946	25,565,128
last year	127,069,852	135,933,319	45,102,201	31,320,156

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

MONDAY, March 18.

COFFEE.—We have no special activity to notice in this article, sales reported to-day comprising 150 bags Rio at 12 cts., and 100 do. 11¾ cts. per lb.; quotations remain unchanged. There is nothing doing in other descriptions. We quote fair to prime green Laguyra at 11@11½ cts., and do. white 15@16 cts. per lb. For Java the demand is also moderate at 17@17½ cts. per lb. for fair to prime Government.

FLOUR.—The Flour market continues dull and unsettled, although there was rather more inquiry for it to day than was the case for some days past. The only transactions we heard of in City brands were 200 bbls. Howard Street and Ellicott at $5.25, 500 bbls. City Mills Super at $5, and 250 bbls. choice do. at $5.12½. Howard Street and Ohio Super closed with sellers at $5 12½ per bbl., but buyers were still disposed to give more money for it, and for other description. Extras are dull and heavy, and the only sale we heard to-day was 100 bbls. Ohio at $5.50. We continue our quotations for Extras as follows, viz.: $5 62½@5.75 for Ohio; $5.62½@5.75 for Howard Street; $6@6.25 for regular shipping brands of City Mills, and $7@7.50 per bbl. for fancy do.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is still selling to the trade at the following rates, viz.: $8.75 for Welch's, $8 for the best brands of Baltimore ground, and $6.25@6.75 for Ohio and Howard Street.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—We continue to quote Rye Flour at $3 87½@4, and Corn Meal at $3 for Baltimore, and $3 12½ per bbl. for Brandywine, but we hear of no sales of either of these articles.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Grain at the Corn Exchange to-day were light, and footed up only 25,500 bushels. For Wheat there was quite a good demand to-day, and for prime and choice grades prices were quite buoyant, but medium qualities were dull of sale. The offerings were 6,600 bushels, mostly all of which changed hands at 125@128 cts. for fair to prime red, 130@135 cts. for medium to fair whites, 150@165 cts. for good to prime do., and 2,000 bushels very choice do. brought 170 cts., being an advance of 4 cts. per bushel. Corn was in good request, and prices ruled steady. There were some 16,000 bushels at market, the greater part of which sold at 55@55 cts. for mixed, 56@59 cts. for fair to good yellow, 59@60 cts. for fair white, and 60@62 cts. for good to prime do. Oats were very dull, and there was little or no inquiry for them. The offerings were 3,600 bushels, and sales were made of Maryland at 28@32 cts., and we quote Pennsylvania at 32@33 cts. There was 1,200 bushels at market, and in the absence of sales we quote it nominal at 68@70 cts. for Maryland, and 70@72 cts. for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—We have only to notice a sale of 40 hhds. Cuba clayed, on private terms; quotations remain unchanged, viz: Muscovado old 20 to 23 cts., clayed 18 to 20 cts.; Porto Rico old 24 to 26 cts.; English Island old 20 to 24 cts.; New Orleans new 34 to 36 cts.

PROVISIONS.—The market continues quiet at about previous prices. Pork—We notice a sale of 150 bbls. Western Mess at $17, we quote do. Prime at $14@14.50, and Rump $12 50@13 per bbl. Bulk Meat—No sales, but we quote Shoulders at 6¼@6¾ cts., Sides 8¾@8¾ cts., and Hams 8@9 cts. per lb. Bacon—Sales of some 75 hhds. Shoulders and Sides, in jobbing lots, at 7¾@8 cts., and 9¾@10 cts. per lb., and we do Shoulders at 9 cts. and @12½ cts. per lb. Lard—We notice a sale of 56 tierces prime Western at 9¾ cts., we quote do. in kegs at 10@10¾ cts., and refined at 12¼@12½ cts. per lb.

RICE.—There has been some movement of consequence in Rice to-day, but the market may be considered steady at 3¾@4 cts. for fair to good, and 4¼ cts. for prime do., but there is none of the latter offering in market.

SUGARS.—The market continues quiet, and the only sale reported to-day is 470 boxes white Havana on private terms; quotations remain unchanged, viz: $4.75@5 for refining grades Cuba and Havana; $5.12½@5.50 for fair to for grocery grades Cuba; $5.25@5.75 for fair to prime Porto Rico; $5.50 for common to fair New Orleans and $6.25@7 for good to prime do.

SEEDS.—There was but little inquiry for Grass Seeds to-day, and the market for them was rather dull and heavy. The only sale we heard of on Change was 85 bushels prime Clover at $5.62½ per bushel, but we know this as the outside rate to-day. Timothy may be quoted as steady at $2.75@3 for fair to prime, and Flaxseed is selling as to quality at $1.25@1.35 per bushel.

SALT.—Salt is still dull. Liverpool is selling in lots from store at 85@90 cts for Ground Alum, and 150 cts. per sack for Marshall's and Jeffrey & Darcy's fine.—There is no Ashton's fine here. We quote Turks Island Salt at 15@16 cts. afloat, and 18@20 cts. per bushel from store.

WHISKEY.—The Whiskey market is rather dull and heavy, and there was but little inquiry for it to-day. The only transaction we heard of was 200 bbls. Ohio at 17¾ cts. There was nothing done in Country or City, but we quote the former nominal at 17 cts., and the latter at 17¾@17½ cts. per gallon.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton is firm—sales of 5,000 bales. Flour is firm—sales of 11,000 bbls; State $5.10@5.15; Ohio $5.50@5.60; Southern $5.35@5.70. Wheat is firm—sales of 64,000 bushels; Milwaukie Club $1.20@1.22; red Western $1.31; white $1.40@1.50. Corn is firm—sales of 42,000 bushels: mixed 66@68 cts.; new 55@61½ cts.; white Southern 68 cts. Pork is heavy—Mess $17@17.25; prime 16.75. Lard is heavy at 9@10 cts. Whiskey 17½@17¾ cts. Sugar is firm—Muscovado 4½@6½ cts. Spirits turpentine steady at 36½@38½ cts. Rosin is dull.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat is active—$1.35@1.45 for white, and $1.25@1.28 for red. Corn is in fair demand—old 58½ cts.; new 55@57 cts. Provisions are dull. Mess Pork $17 50 net cash. Laguayra 14¾@14½ cts Whiskey is dull at 17½@18 cts.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Flour is steady at $4.50@4.60. Whiskey is firm at 13¾ cts. Bacon is firm at 7 cts. for shoulders, and 9¾@10¼ cts for Sides. Bulk Meat—Sides are in good demand at 8½ cts. Lard is unchanged.

IMPORTS INTO BALTIMORE.

COASTWISE.

CHARLESTON—*Schr. Maryland*—14 bales cotton, A. C. Schaefer; 170 tierces rice, James Conner & Sons; 12 bales bags, P. Malcom & Co; 1 keg do., R. Fuller.

SAVANNAH—*Schr. Kingfisher*—128 bales cotton, A. C. Schaefer; 50 tierces rice, John Williams & Son.

SAVANNAH—*Schr. Louisiana.*—74 bales cotton, A. C. Schaefer; 49 tierces rice, James Corner & Sons.

WILMINGTON, N.C.—*Schr. B. Strong.*—173 hhds. sugar, 121 bbls. molasses, 5 do. meal, S. G. Ward.

BOSTON—*Steamship Ben Deford.*—124 cases boots and shoes, Kimberly & Taylor; 117 do., Carey, Bangs & Woodward; 113 do., White & Swan; 78 do. dry goods, Duvall, Keighler & Co.; 316 bbls. apples, Evans, Staum & Co.; 150 do., Thomas Bond; 295 bales dry goods, 87 cases do., 317 do boots and shoes, sundry persons

EXECUTION OF A TRAITOR AT FORT SUMTER.—The Charleston correspondent of the New York *Tribune* tells this singular story: "While speaking of Major Anderson's loyalty to his country, and to his own person, I cannot do better than give you an illustration of it, and of his promptitude in dealing with traitors. There is an Irish ruffian who loafs upon the wharves, who has, as an ironical tribute to his extreme ugliness, been dubbed 'Handsome Charlie.' This vagabond is to Charleston what Billy Mulligan was to New York—as notorious a scamp as ever went unhung. The brother-in-law of Charlie was a soldier attached to the garrison of Fort Sumter, and was often sent by Major Anderson, with others, for provisions. These two villains, brothers in crime as well as in 'law,' had, it seems, been plotting treason in connection with their betters against the government of the United States. One of their plans was to smuggle in files for the purpose of spiking the guns on Fort Sumter. How they expected to accomplish this rascally is another question; but certain it is that files were introduced into the fortress, concealed in the loaves of bread. The files and the traitor were both discovered. A messenger was despatched to Charleston for a priest. The cause assigned for requiring his presence was the premature confinement, and consequent danger, of a soldier's wife. The real need for him was to shrive a dastardly wretch for the next world, who was utterly unfit to live in this. The brother-in-law of 'Handsome Charlie' was shot; a fitting doom for a traitor."

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—In anticipation that Fort Sumter is to be evacuated, the Republican papers are clamoring for an extra session of Congress, without stopping to consider the circumstances under which it would be assembled.—The seceding States—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas—numbering fourteen Senators and thirty-seven Representatives, and only one of the latter will probably be present at a called session. The following States are not yet represented in the lower House of the Congress of 1861, and do not hold their elections till the times designated:

	Members.
California—1st Thursday of September	2
Kentucky—1st Monday of August	10
Maryland—1st Wednesday of November	6
North Carolina—2d Tuesday of August	8
Rhode Island—1st Wednesday of April	2
Tennessee—1st Thursday of August	10
Virginia—4th Thursday of May	18
	51

At a session called in June, Rhode Island and Virginia might be represented; but to afford Tennessee and North Carolina a chance to participate, the session must be delayed to September, and even then Maryland would be without a representation.—*Wash. States.*

Charles E. Evans and Ephraim P. Evans, recently arrested, charged with embezzling Pennsylvania Railroad tickets, were honorably discharged at Boston on Friday, the Grand Jury failing to find a bill.

THE NEWS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Douglas' resolutions were taken up and discussed. Mr. Breckinridge addressed the Senate in support of the resolutions.

The Charleston Custom House officers have been informed that ships from the seceded States will be received at the Northern ports on the same footing as those carrying the Federal flag.

In the Virginia Convention yesterday a communication was presented from the Maryland Commissioners and referred to an appropriate committee.

The Banks of Philadelphia have resolved to resume specie payments.

It is reported in Washington that Secretary Cameron has sent a despatch to Governor Hicks, announcing that an order has been sent to Fort Sumter ordering its evacuation.

We publish in full this morning the tariff of the Confederate States as reported to the Southern Congress.

We learn from Charleston that the Constitution and Tariff bill of the Confederate States is considered satisfactory.

Messrs. Yancey, Mann and Rost, the Commissioners appointed by the Confederate States Congress, to report the Republic in Europe, will proceed to Havana and there take the English steamer for Southampton, on the 27th.

The President made the most important of the diplomatic appointments, yesterday. Charles F. Adams is sent as Minister to England, Geo. P. Marsh to Sardinia, J. Watson Webb to Turkey, and Wm. L. Dayton to France.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Eddy was welcomed by a large audience at Holliday Street Theatre last night in spite of the inclemency of the weather. His rendering of *Jack Cade* was equal to any representation of the character that we have ever seen. Miss Alice Gray as *Marianne* fully sustained her position as the first actress on our boards. To-night we have the *Rag Picker of Paris*, Mr. Eddy appearing as *Jean* and Miss Gray as *Marie*.

[Reported for the Daily Exchange.]

PROCEEDINGS OF BALTIMORE CONFERENCE, AT STAUNTON, VA.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, March 16, 1861.

Conference met at 9 o'clock. Rev. Jacob Bromwell led in prayer.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

The Committee of Examination for the class of the second year reported. The following are its members:—Lorenzo E. Johnson, G. C. Kramer, S. F. Butt, L. Lenz, M. May, C. C. Calvert, G. W. Canter, J. H. Swope, W. Hedges, T. Brierly, J. A. H. Moore, Johnsey Leaf.

The Bishop proceeded to question this class as to their religious experience and willingness to devote themselves to the self-sacrificing work of the Methodist missionary.

The Committee on Examination reported as to the scholastic requirements of the above-named persons, who were elected to Deacon's orders.

The Bishop announced the 4th Year reported. There are candidates for Elders' orders, to which they were, after examination, elected: R. M. Dickson, E. E. Heirick, S. H. Cummings, Jos. P. Chittem, J. W. F. Graham.

Rev. N. Head, of the Virginia Conference, was introduced to the Conference.

Revs. J. F. Howard, J. R. Carpenter, John Woolf, Warner Cook, (colored,) local preachers, were recommended for Deacons' orders. They were, on motion, so elected.

An affectionate and eloquent letter from Father Barry (born in 1768, 92,) the oldest preacher in the Conference, was read and referred to the Committee on Necessitous Cases.

The order of the day was taken up at 11 o'clock.

Rev. J. L. Gilbert remarked that his duty alone compelled him to address the Conference. He was connected with no party in this matter. There was found in the Conference. He believed the essence of plans proposed could be harmonized so that Conference unity may be pre-erved. He believed we were all willing to sacrifice pet schemes for the preservation of Conference peace. The new chapter, like the color of the chameleon, has been the subject of much discussion. As to the practical character of the new chapter, there was no difference of opinion. The two words "chattel" and "admonish" had been the subjects of controversy among ourselves. In grave authoritative definitions of these words. *Chattel*, in the sense of the discipline, of lexicographers, of common usage, was "movable property." Brethren, the question we must meet is, does the action of the Buffalo Conference warrant us in repudiating its authority and decisions? He proposed to establish the assertion that the General Conference had forfeited the subordination of the Border Conference.

They had done this by transcending their authority. They have violated the fourth restrictive rule by introducing a new article of faith. It lays on our hearts the solemn vow to carry out its fearful admonitions in our ministerial administration. He quoted from the discipline, showing that our ministerial vows to obey the authority of the Church, necessitated practical admonitions to our people on the subject of slavery. The pastoral address assures us that the adoption of the new chapter is the doctrine of the Church on slavery. He presented the argument of the Bible on the wholesubject. He affirmed that the Bible commanded us to separate from men who teach doctrines at variance with its teachings.

Mr. G. presented his plan, asking a repeal of the new chapter, but advocating virtual separation at the proper time.

Rev. W. O. Lumsden addressed the Conference against, and Rev. F. Tebbs, in favor of immediate separation. Mr. Tebbs's speech was an earnest and sensible effort. S. V. C.

[Reported for the Daily Exchange.]

LAYMEN'S CONVENTION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN SESSION AT STAUNTON.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, March 16, 1861.

At 7½ o'clock the Convention assembled, having failed to meet at 3 o'clock on account of the great number attending the concert of the blind.

Rev. Mr. Landstreet opened the exercises with prayer. The ministers were read up, and the Convention proceeded to business.

Col. Mohler offered a series of intelligence respecting the fact that Northern churches are seceding. It proved, however, a repudiation of the new chapter by a circuit in Maryland.

It was moved that the debate be terminated at 11 A. M., and the vote taken. The motion was laid on the table.

R. Stockett Matthews addressed the Convention. He explained the circumstances of his presence, he being a citizen of Baltimore, and representing East Fairfax circuit. He loved the church, and would plead for it; but the occasion of this love for the great mother of our souls he would cry spare the church. He believed something must be done, but he was not for immediate secession.

He had always believed the new chapter to be an advance step on the subject of slavery. He believed it was the sense of the General Conference of that which they had neither the courage nor the power to accomplish by law. The M. E. Church has not been a hypocritical church, but directly anti-slavery since its formation; there is no disguising the fact. The M. E. Church has fostered fanaticism. Tear out everything from the discipline on slavery, and let no old chapter go in, because the laws of the States settle that matter forever. All he asked was time. We must separate from the church North, but let us wait until a request for church can be accepted or refused; thus Maryland and Virginia can go yet hand in hand—otherwise we must part.

The speech of Mr. Matthews was by far the most able speech yet delivered. Mr. M. spoke earnestly and eloquently, urging delay for a solitary year, that Maryland might keep faith of the Conference to separate, if relief from Northern wrongs.

Judge Bond remarked that he was here to redeem a pledge given to a venerable delegate from Buffalo, that he would do his best to save the church on the Border. He referred to the Laymen's Convention of Baltimore in very complimentary terms. Virginia could not there give the voice of Jacob, and here give the hand of Esau. Baltimore was for secession. As an evidence of the fact, Charles Street Church asks, by resolution, the return of Rev. J. S. Martin, an avowed ecclesiastical secessionist. Rev. H. Slicer was the father of the Light street meeting, and had a bridge been placed over the little stream dividing the two Conferences on that evening, nearly 300 members of the East Baltimore Conference would have there paid toll.

Baltimore was for *secession*—it would not go to the Church North, whose action it has denounced. He was not for delay; the life of the Church is at stake. Sixteen years we have waited, and every new burdens have been laid upon our delegates. The General Conference will do nothing for us. Nothing but secession can keep our Church in Virginia. Delay one year, and the Virginia membership will be found quiet in *other* Churches. If we separate and the General Conference abrogates the chapter, then he was for a return to the M. E. Church. He did not fear the property—we are entitled to it, and the Courts will sustain us. He believed that all Baltimore would stand by our action.

Virginia will not receive men with an anti-slavery discipline in their pockets. He believed secession of the slavery agitation would check both fanaticism and disunionism. He believed the ministry should be instructors in matters of religion—not of the political *status*. Let us make our ministers such by taking from their path its multiplied obstructions. He wanted peace for his troubled heart, and he believed this measure would secure it. We gain nothing by our present connexion. Let us then sever it.

John C. Harkness, of Washington, remarked that his energies had hitherto been directed to Conference secession. His efforts of this kind, however, must now be stopped; in view of the fact that without compromise we must be ruined. He was for delay. He read a paper for the information of the Conference, which he had prepared for presentation at the proper time.

It pledged the Conference to secede at its next session, if previous thereto a constitutional guarantee is not given for the abrogation of the chapter.

Mr. Daniel, of Baltimore, professed properly to represent Charles Street, which had failed to reelect Judge Bond.

Judge Bond rose to a question of order. He was elected to the Laymen's Convention of Baltimore by the members of Charles Street Church. Mr. Daniel was elected to this by a quarterly conference, influenced by presiding Elders. He presented the instructions under which brother Daniel represented the station.

Mr. Daniel resumed. He was willing to go for any plan by which secession will not be final until the next Conference. If secession is now consummated, the fire is transferred to Baltimore, and the ploughshare is run through it. The old, honored men of Baltimore are now on their knees pleading with God for the unity of the church. Brethren, don't go yet! In the name of God I plead with you not to go. Mr. D. entered into an elaboration of the law points involved in the property question. He also reviewed its effects upon the country, quoting Webster, Webster and Clay.

S. Y. Taylor, of Springfield, Va., thought Virginia knew her disease better than the Baltimore lawyers. He reviewed for nearly an hour the position of the respective districts, establishing the fact that the general desire was for secession. Virginia could stand the pressure no longer. He condemned the presiding Elders for exercising their influence on the meetings for the election of delegates. He loved Maryland, but he must save Virginia from death. He had toiled and suffered long in his efforts to sustain Baltimore Methodists against the persecution of Southern Methodism. Virginia now asks the question of the Baltimore Conference, will you go with us, or shall we go to the Church South? Separation or annihilation is the only alternative left Virginia. It was not so with Baltimore. We might sustain loss, but it will not be demoralized and become extinct.

He plead with them by the memories of the past; by the sixteen years of suffering Virginia had just passed; by their natural love; by the glory and prestige of Baltimore Methodism, not to give Virginia up forever. We must go. We plead with you to go with us. If you will not, you must make your bed in strife and lie there. You hold the knife. Will you plunge it in your vitals, or will you imitate the noble, self-sacrificing example Virginia has set you, in the fire of persecution, and be with her, sinking or swimming, living or dying, surviving or perishing?

The Convention adjourned at 10 o'clock to meet at 9 A. M. on Saturday. S. V. L.

STAUNTON, VA., March 16, 1861.

LAST DAY.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock. John C. Harkness offered an amendment to the majority report. All the reports, amendments, &c. were referred to a committee of fourteen, said committee to report at 11 o'clock, after which the Convention adjourned until that hour.

SECOND SESSION.

The committee being unable to report the convention adjourned to 3, P. M.

THIRD SESSION.

The Convention met at 3, P. M. Religious services were conducted by Rev. J. W. McCauley. The committee presented a report signed by all but two members. Speeches were made by Col. Ridgeley, of Baltimore, John C. Harkness, of Washington, E. C. Brown, of Loudon, Benjamin Fawcett, of Howard, Robert Ricketts, of Washington, and J. Summerfield Berry.

At 7 o'clock the previous question was demanded. The ayes and nays were demanded on the amendment to the majority report presented by J. C. Harkness. This report advocated everything asked by the separatists, (excepting the consummation of the act of separation), but desired one year to prepare for united action. The amendment was rejected, 34 voting in its favor, and 82 in opposition thereto. The main question was now put, and the memorial requesting the Conference to separate immediately from the Northern Church was adopted, 91 voting for and 32 against the measure.

MEMORIAL ADOPTED BY THE LAYMEN'S CONVENTION, AT STAUNTON, MARCH 16, 1861.

To the Baltimore Annual Conference, at Staunton assembled:

FATHERS AND BRETHREN—The Convention of Laymen representing the membership of the M. E. Church within the bounds of the Baltimore Conference, convened in Staunton, under a call of the Presiding Elders and an equal number of laymen, on the 13th of March, 1861, for the purpose of devising some harmonious plan of action to be pursued by the members and laity of said Conference, in relation to the offensive charge of the Discipline of the M. E. Church upon the subject of slavery, have reached the following conclusions and present the same to your most favorable consideration.

Whereas, The late General Conference which assembled at Buffalo, substituted, without proper authority, an entirely new chapter upon the subject of slave-holding, making, in the opinion of many of our people, a new rule of doctrine, namely; That slavery is a sin, contrary to the first restrictive rule, and thereby virtually making non-slaveholding a test of membership, and thus closing all doors of entrance to the people against the preachers of your Conference if they endorse or submit to it;

The Baltimore Conference has, by unanimous vote, again and again assured our people in the hope of strife engendered by this agitation, that it disclaimed having the least sympathy with Abolitionists; on the contrary, that they would rather be relieved from connexion with any ecclesiastical body that made non-slaveholding a condition of membership in the Church, and that it was opposed to any inquisition upon the motives underlying the relation of master and slave. The people now demand a fulfilment of those pledges;

No sufficient reason can be given for the maintainance of a connexion which we are of opinion is not desired by a large majority of our Northern brethren except upon terms which would prove our ruin;

We would like to accord to the views of many of our brethren in wait the call of an extra session of the General Conference in 1862, did we see any hope of said session being held, or any relief from the action of an extra session of the General Conference.

If, however, it would unite all of our preachers and people in combined action, by waiting until December the 4th, 1861, to give the other Conferences an opportunity to declare their action of the Baltimore Conference unconstitutional, and to concur with us in the action proposed, we would wait until said date.

We do not pretend to conceal that whatever course you may take to allay the strife and excitement which we are involved in some difficulty. After due deliberation, therefore, we have determined to ask our preachers of the Baltimore Conference, that for the sake of quiet in our borders; for the sake of the influence of the Gospel, that it may find ready entrance among us; for the ending of controversy, and to promote the best interest of Methodism and religion, they should be content for a time after time, to our people, and sunder a connection now nearly nominal, one which is full of strife and pestilence death to all spirituality of peace or the advancement of Christianity in our midst, in the manner prescribed in the following resolutions:

Resolved 1st. That the Baltimore Annual Conference ought at its approaching session, to declare that the General Conference of the M. E. Church, held at Buffalo in May last, by its unconstitutional action has sundered the ecclesiastical relation which has hitherto held us together as one Church, and that the Baltimore Conference does not and cannot longer recognize its connection with their jurisdiction.

Resolved 2d. That the Baltimore Annual Conference do assert that the said General Conference has by its said action violated the first restrictive rule, which declared that the General Conference shall not revoke, alter or change any article of our Church government, nor change any standards or rules of doctrine contrary to our present existing and established standard of doctrine, and thereby have separated the several Annual Conferences represented therein and chartered by the Church, viz: the Baltimore and other non-concurring Conferences, and that the Baltimore and other non-concurring Conferences constitute the Methodist Episcopal Church proper, and may execute all the rights, duties, and powers appertaining properly to their position as such.

Resolved, 3d. That, nevertheless, if, in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing preamble, three fourths of the several Annual Conferences to be held prior to December 4, h. 1861, will give us a constitutional guarantee, that the Baltimore and other border Conferences, shall unite in a demand that the most thorough and satisfactory redress shall be secured, then the Baltimore Conference is to vote in General Conference—first, the abrogation of the new chapter; second, by ignoring the whole subject of slavery in our discipline; third, that a fair proportion of the periodicals of the Church be placed under the control and direction of said Conferences; *then*, and not till then, will we reunite with them in the bonds of Christian fellowship.

Resolved, 4th. That a committee be appointed by this Convention to present the proceedings of the same to the present session of the Baltimore Annual Conference, through such delegate of the Conference as they may elect, and that they be instructed so to do at the earliest practicable moment; and that the Conference be requested to communicate the action had to the several Annual Conferences, and to fix the time and proper time, such action as the position we occupy requires.

A committee was appointed to present the above to the Conference, and after the passage of various resolutions of thanks by the Convention, adjourned *sine die*. STELLA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND ANNUAL CONFERENCE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

FOURTH DAY.

NEWARK, N. J., March 16.

This morning the attendance was quite slim, a great many members of the Conference having gone to New York. Merely routine business was transacted, a variety of reports being discussed and passed upon.

Resolutions, That this Conference cannot recognize as a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church any man who does not bring credentials from some other Methodox denomination, or who has not received suitable testimonials of ministerial character from this Church and in the judgment of the Conference is competent; that ministers be careful to secure valid titles for all church property purchased or erected by the Church, and that all churches be erected where practicable; that an effort be made to secure 1,000 additional subscribers to the *Methodist Protestant*, so that the Book Directory may make a dividend of profits for benefit of superannuated ministers; that ministers conduct the singing according to the usages of the Church, unless the members of their charges desire the hymns sung without lining; all of which were adopted.

J. Earle Maloy was elected to Deacon's orders.

A committee of three was appointed to recommend a plan for obtaining and furnishing a parsonage for the use of the President.

The usual religious services preceded the business of this (Saturday) morning's session.

Rev. E. Y. Reese, D.D., was appointed to deliver a lecture on Rhetoric and Elocution at the next session of Conference.

George Vickers, Esq., was appointed to prepare legal forms of bequests, &c., for the use of the Church in the various parts of the Maryland District.

Revs. Messrs. Henkle, Varden, McLean, Wilson, Boyd, Morgan, Bryan, Baker, Greenway, were superannuated.

A resolution was adopted requiring the superannuated claimants to furnish the Conference Steward the names and ages of such of their children as are entitled to aid from the funds of the society.

Revs. L. W. Bates, David Wilson and George Vickers, Esq., were appointed to correspond with the Northern and Western Methodist Episcopal Conferences, with a view of ascertaining their relation to the General Conference of the Church, so that we may determine the ratio of representation to that body.

Revs. H. P. Jordan, Joseph A. McFaden and E. Masters, Esq., were appointed a committee to report a plan for securing a parsonage for the President; and Revs. W. Roby and James Elderdice, and A. Neal, Esq., a committee to apportion President's salary.

At the close of Conference to-day, Rev. W. S. Greenaway took leave of the body, expressing the conviction that he would be in his grave when the next Annual Conference shall have assembled. It was deeply affecting to look upon this young minister, of more than ordinary promise, so enfeebled by consumption as to leave no hope of his ever again engaging in the ministry.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS AND OWNERS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.—*United States District Court, New York.*—MARCH 15.—Sutherland against Brigg and Lady Maunsell.—This was a case involving an important question of law as to the right of the lien, under the late decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, for supplies furnished to a foreign vessel in our port, when it appeared that the master, consignee or agent of the vessel had ample funds to pay for supplies. The case was tried before Judge Betts in January last. Mr. McMahon, who appeared for the owners of the vessel, took the point that, it appearing that the agent of the vessel had sufficient funds on hand to meet bills, which the libellant, by the exercise of sufficient caution, might have found out, consequently no lien existed against the vessel for the supplies. Mr. Sawyer, who appeared for the libellant, combatted these petitions. This morning Judge Betts delivered an elaborate opinion, dismissing the libel, with costs.—*N. Y. Herald.*

HORRIBLE DEATH.—The Springfield *Republican* of Thursday says that a poor wanderer, who wished to make his way East as soon and cheap as possible, had a difficult and disagreeable passage to Springfield, over the Western Railroad, on Monday evening. While the eastern stock train was standing upon the track in Greenbush, Monday afternoon, the economical traveller got inside of a freight car. The car was crowded, and the time consumed by a freight train between Albany and Springfield being nearly eight hours, the man became weary, and fell asleep with his swinish companions, and the latter being hungry, killed the poor fellow. One of his ears was badly bitten, his face disfigured, and both his boots fairly gnawed from his feet, while the remaining portions of his body and garments were indescribably defiled. He was not discovered until the train arrived in Springfield.

While watching the ice coming down the river at Hartford, Ct., on Tuesday, Mrs. Gaines saw an apron in the stream. Seizing a pole, she attempted to land it, when she discovered that a little four year old boy was attached to it. He was rescued insensible, but finally resuscitated.

UNITED STATES SENATE---SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mr. COWAN presented the credentials of David Wilmot, elected a Senator from Pennsylvania to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Cameron.——Mr. WILMOT was sworn in and took his seat.——The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Governor of Indiana, enclosing the joint resolution of the General Assembly of that State, requesting Congress to call a convention for the amendment of the Constitution. It was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.——Mr. Douglas' resolutions were taken up.—Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said this body should not adjourn without expressing some opinion upon the condition of the country and giving some advice to the President. Since Congress had met, the Union had been dismembered. At an early period of the late session a strong effort was made to re-establish tranquillity upon a secure basis; but this had failed, Congress having unhappily omitted to present any plan of adjustment. This body should not therefore adjourn without doing something to meet the immediate question now presented of peace or war. Everything depended upon the policy of the Administration. The inaugural had been variously interpreted, and it was necessary that they should have some more definite and consequential topic yet submitted to the deliberations of the Cabinet. A unanimity of opinion exists, it is true, among the members that the duties should be collected of the seceded States; but the ways and means of collection are expected to prove serious stumbling-blocks.

The naval force at this time at command is known to be inadequate to the levy of customs from quarter decks and at the mouth of the guns. It is also thought more than probable that a like process would result, not only in difficulties with European powers, but also in civil war, by inciting the revolutionists to take the offensive against the federal government.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The country should not be surprised at hearing of a call of an extra session of Congress within the next two weeks. The President and his immediate advisers are daily becoming more convinced of the all but imperative necessity of such a measure.

Many Republican leaders here are expressing great impatience at the delay of executive action with regard to Southern forts. They all say the North is prepared for the abandonment of Fort Sumter, and that the earlier it will be accomplished the better for the administration, as its only plausible, inexorable necessity steadily loses force by procrastination. They apprehend disastrous results in the impending State and municipal elections, in consequence of the demoralization of the party, produced by the exhibition of administration weakness.

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOMS

According to intelligence received here yesterday, the revenue from customs at New Orleans is stated at $35,000 daily. Efforts will be made to crowd imports there, under the low tariff, and the President has no mode of prevention without calling Congress together.

TARIFF OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AN ACT TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO PROVIDE REVENUE FROM COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That from and after the first day of May next, a duty shall be imposed on all goods, products, wares and merchandise imported from abroad into the Confederate States of America, as follows:

On all articles enumerated in Schedule A, an ad valorem duty of twenty five per centum. On all enumerated in Schedule B, an ad valorem duty of fifteen per centum. On all articles enumerated in Schedule C, an ad valorem duty of fifteen per centum. On all articles enumerated in Schedule D, an ad valorem duty of ten per centum. On all articles enumerated in Schedule E, an ad valorem duty of five per centum, and that all articles enumerated in Schedule F, a specific duty as therein named.—And that all articles enumerated in Schedule G, shall be exempt from duty, to wit:

SCHEDULE A.

(TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.)

Alabaster and spar ornaments, anchovies, sardines, and all other fish preserved in oil.

Brandy and other spirits distilled from grain or other materials; filtered and bagged rum; and all other tables or boards on which games are played.

Composition tops for tables, or other articles of furniture; confectionery, comfits, sweetme