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TERMS

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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

☞ Twenty-five cents a line for space occupied each in section.

BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its session at Staunton yesterday. Its labors have terminated precisely in the manner we expressed our belief that they would. By a vote of eighty-three in the affirmative, against two nays—forty-four delegates declining to vote at all—it has formally severed its connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church North. Several other resolutions were also adopted, which favor a reconciliation and reunion on the basis of an ultimatum demanding the expurgation of the new Chapter on Slavery; but there is not the remotest likelihood that the slightest possible concession on that point will be made by the General Conference, to whom the appeal is addressed, and which is composed of a majority of Northern delegates. The Declaration of Ecclesiastical Independence, emanating from the Baltimore Annual Conference, has its origin solely in the unwarrantable interpolation of a new article of belief into the Discipline, and does not, in any manner, relate to points of doctrine. In the latter respect, all the Conferences are at one with each other. The discussion at Staunton was prolonged through several days, and was marked not less by the great ability which distinguished the speeches of many of the disputants, than by the courtesy and forbearance that characterized the debate from its commencement to its close. There was, indeed, no difference of opinion among any of the members present in regard to the obnoxious nature of the clause in question, but only as to whether it was advisory or mandatory. Those who regarded it as simply advisory were disposed to refer it back to the General Conference for modification or withdrawal; whilst those who believed it mandatory—and the latter numbered nearly two-thirds of the delegates present—were for its immediate repudiation. The whole number of delegates present was one hundred and thirty-two, but of these, besides the forty-four who declined voting at all, there were three who reserved their votes. When, however, the vote had been taken, and separation was determined upon, many of the dissentients frankly gave in their adhesion. All knew that the question was one which admitted of no delay in its adjustment; but while some would have quietly ignored it altogether, as having no binding force on their consciences, the great bulk of the delegates were satisfied that any further connection with the church which had foisted the new Chapter into the Discipline, was utterly incompatible with their own sense of self respect, and seriously restrictive of their usefulness in their appointed field of ministerial labor. The intolerance of the Northern Conferences, on the subject of slavery, and their aggressive spirit, have been manifested so openly and so arrogantly, that harmonious co-operation in the future was wholly out of the question. The Baltimore Annual Conference has therefore acted wisely in cutting loose from those Conferences which were "rapidly becoming abolitionized," and in resolving to exercise henceforth an independent ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Sympathizing as they do with the South and devoted to Southern interests, the day is not far distant when all the border Conferences will unite their fortunes with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and, thus consolidated, pursue their career of usefulness, unimpeded by the lets and hindrances to which they would be subjected by continuing their relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church North.

If the Republicans at the North were entirely ignorant of the natural resources of Virginia and Maryland, and considered these States as of little value to the Union, we might understand why they regard our present political condition with such contemptuous indifference, and why they so blindly stick to the assertion that we cannot in any event be "driven out of the Union." But when we see their leading journals referring to the Iron and Coal mines of our mountains, still undeveloped, and to the large amount of water-power now useless and unproductive, and find them suggesting, as does the *Tribune*, that "Virginia should have her own Lowells and Patersons," showing how fully they appreciate the real importance and true sources of wealth of this region, we are perfectly at a loss to comprehend how they can for one moment imagine that these interests can well be benefited by cutting us off from our natural consumers, the South; or how they can prophecy any speedy development of our manufactures, if we are left to compete with the superior wealth and population and established trade of the North and East, in markets to which they are not only nearer, but with which their facilities for communication are greater. That the true interests of Virginia and Maryland lie in the development of their great natural manufacturing advantages is now generally acknowledged, and if the Republicans would only regard this fact with an unprejudiced eye, it would probably satisfy them that if they force us to make a choice between the North and the South, we would at once decide to cast our lot with that portion of the country which furnishes us with our largest markets. It might suggest to them that Virginia and Maryland would find it to their interest to supply the South with cottons, and woolens, and hats, and shoes, and castings, and agricultural implements, and the thousand products of American industry, many of them peculiar to our own country, for which the South is now chiefly dependent upon the North. It might teach them to reflect that Virginia and Maryland would find it to their interest to become the manufacturing States of a slave confederacy, rather than to remain agricultural States in a free one, and that they would prefer to become members of a confederacy which, when augmented by their accession, would contain all those elements, the development of which gave power and strength and grandeur to our former Union, rather than to continue their connection with a government which, by its weakness and imbecility, has permitted itself to be shorn of the richest portion of its territory, and has proved itself utterly incapable of protecting, or entirely indifferent to, their interests in the present political crisis.

If the *Tribune* and the party it represents would study a little more closely the interests of these two States, they would find how very largely they are identified with the South. They would learn how a separation would force us the sooner "to "build up our Lowells and Patersons," and to become, as we must be eventually, a large manufacturing State, developing our resources at the expense of the North. They would learn how large a quantity of goods, already manufactured in these States, is now sent to New York, the great international depot, paying freight to New York vessels, and commissions to New York merchants, and from thence are distributed South, some of the goods not unfrequently finding their way back to the very district in which they were manufactured; and they would learn that, when either the sentiment of the Southern people or the effect of the Southern Tariff prevents New York from being any longer a port of distribution for the South, the only sea-ports and harbors which could offer to the South similar advantages, would be found either in Virginia or Maryland, on the Chesapeake Bay, or its tributaries.

Will the Republicans reflect on these points?—Will they study thoroughly the grave subject before them, and endeavor to comprehend its magnitude and importance? Will they cease trifling while they yet have time? If not, let them have a care, or they may find that Virginia and Maryland, alarmed at the prostration of their trade, and thoroughly aroused to a true appreciation of their interests, by reflecting upon the causes of the want and destitution that prevail among the working classes, may deem it advisable not to wait to be "driven out of the Union."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MARSHAL OF POLICE WITH LEADING BUSINESS FIRMS.—In another portion of our columns we again publish further evidences of the great stagnation of business in our city. As these are but a few instances among many, it gives but a faint idea of the great distress at present prevailing among our working classes, who are now thrown out of employment. "Somebody is being hurt—something is going wrong." Will not the administration adopt some measure to restore confidence, so that trade may return to its old channels or find new ones?

MR. RAREY AND THE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED WORKINGMEN.—In our issue of February 25th we announced that Mr. Rarey had closed his performance on the Saturday previous by informing the audience that a final exhibition would be given on the following Monday, the entire proceeds of which would be devoted to the fund for the relief of the unemployed workingmen and mechanics of the city, and we spoke of this laudable charity on the part of Mr. Rarey in a most complimentary manner. It appears, however, that we were somewhat mistaken in our impressions. The committee who applied to Mr. Rarey, to know if he would consent to remain for the purpose of giving an exhibition for the benefit of the unemployed mechanics, and if so, upon what terms, were informed by him that he would consent to the arrangement on condition that he should receive $400 for his services on the occasion—this sum being considered less than what he had realized from previous exhibitions. Notwithstanding the exertions made by the friends of the cause, the house, though pretty well filled, was not a very large one. On learning the probable failure of the enterprise, the committee applied to Mr. Rarey to know if he would make any abatement from the terms agreed upon. He consented to make a deduction of $50, and accordingly received from the committee the sum of $350. The total net receipts of the house proved to be but $335—so that, so far from being gainers by the transaction, the committee lost, in fact, $15.

CORRECTION.—An annoying error occurred in our issue of yesterday, in the publication of the correspondence relative to the condition of the mechanical trade of our city. We republish the cards of Messrs. Noah Walker & Co., and Wiesenfeld & Co., in which the errors occurred:

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1861.

George P. Kane, Esq.:—Dear Sir:—In reply to your note of to-day, we have to say that we have not diminished the number of hands usually employed by us during the period alluded to.

But in order to meet satisfactorily the real object of your inquiry, we are compelled in candor to say that we have refrained from discharging a large number—probably more than one-half of our force, numbering about seventeen hundred—more from a disinclination to throw them out of employment, in the midst of the general distress, than for any demand for their labor created by our actual or prospective business. Yours, &c., very truly,

NOAH WALKER & CO.

BALTIMORE, March 22, 1861.

George P. Kane, Esq.—Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry as to the effect of the present unhappy political agitation upon our business, we regret to say it has for some time been, and is now, most disastrous indeed, reducing our business to one-fourth of what it was at this period last year.

We are manufacturers and dealers in clothing, and during 1860 we gave constant employment to about 1,000 to 1,200 persons, males and females, at an average pay of about $12,000 per month. * * * *

WIESENFELD & CO.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

GAETA AFTER ITS FALL—THE TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF WAR.

GAETA, Feb. 23.— * * * I went yesterday, for the last time, to take a long and minute survey of the battered place. I had hitherto found pleasure rather in viewing batteries, roads, trenches and parallels, than in contemplating the havoc and desolation which were the result of those ingenious contrivances. I went over the ground with all diligence, nevertheless. Gaeta is not Gibraltar, the hill is not so steep, the rock not so firm, the batteries not so cunningly screened from view—above all things, the isthmus is not so long, a point of attack not so far removed, yet there is enough in the insulated ground, in the cramped up town, in the sandy isthmus, in the general look of one place to remind one of the appearance of the other.

No part of the whole mass of town, fortress, and hill has entirely escaped the ravage of the artillery which thundered at it from the land side. Where the cannon-ball did not hit point blank, there the bomb-shell hit with dire effect. The besiegers reckon they fired, during the whole siege, about 56,000 shot; 13,000 in one day alone, the 22nd of January. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that you may almost tell the effect of each projectile; you almost come to the conclusion that not one of them hrs been hurled in vain. The siege of Gaeta is, I believe, the first instance in which rifled cannon has been applied on a large scale to the battering of walls and bastions.

The Piedmontese, as I told you, had reared 80 of these new war engines on their batteries, and no man who has not seen it can believe the havoc they have caused. I already described to you the condition of that part of the town I had already visited, that narrow slip stretching from the town gate to the Royal Palace. The houses in this part may be said to be either altogether blown away or struck up all of a heap; the batteries facing the sea, before these houses, and even, in some instances, the casemates under them, are a mass of crumbling ruins. The Royal Palace, and the higher and lower town before it, are still standing; but there is hardly a building, lofty or lowly, whether jutting out or shrinking back, that may be said to be unscathed. I saw several villainous holes through the roof the Catholic Church, and more than one of its windows smashed out of all shape. As I ascended the hill, the road, the ground, the fencing walls, the whole mass nearly up to the summit was, here and there, ploughed up, levelled down, torn asunder, destroyed, with a violence exceeding all I could imagine as the effect of mere human contrivance. The whole hill, up to the foot of Roland's Tower, was strewn with projectiles. The round tower itself was hit in more than one spot, and, although a small battery of four rifled cannon, reared by the Neapolitans on the hill-crest, had not suffered, yet there was no evidence that no inch of ground within the peninsula of Gaeta might be considered as safe from the enemy's fire.

I walked half way down the hill to the Queen's battery, and there I may say one out of four of them were dismounted, and the parapets were everywhere grievously damaged; but I proceeded to the lower bastions, which had evidently borne the brunt of the attack, and there is no exaggeration in saying that the original design of the works is scarcely any longer to be recognized, so miserably the gabions, sandbags, walls, parapets, cannon, affuts and the ground they stood on, have been blown, and, as it were, winnowed together. I have seen such havoc caused in an Italian vineyard or garden by some furious hailstorm, where a few stumps of trees are all that remain of what was half an hour before a rank mass of luxuriant vegetation, but could not, I repeat, believe that a fortress or part of it could be "crumbled up as an old piece of paper" as I saw Gaeta yesterday. There is something bewildering, appalling in the sight o fso extensive a wreck; the buildings, storehouses, barracks, sheds, chapels, fountains, small suburbs, convents and churches which are scattered here and there between and behind those lower bastions have been in many instances not only crushed and pounded to mere shapeless fragments, to atoms, but they have been actually swept away. Stone or brick, iron or mud, the softest or the hardest material, equally gave way; the projectile seemed to bring destruction with it in the very wind that encompassed it. Its effect was not battering merely, but blasting.

FROM TEXAS.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

The San Antonio *Ledger* publishes the following petition, dated Atacosa, March 12th, and signed by Col. Navarro and others, representing the exposed condition of the Western frontier, and asking for immediate assistance:

To the Citizens of San Antonio:

GENTLEMEN—There is no doubt that the Indians are upon our frontier in sufficient force to devastate it, if not checked immediately. Many persons have been killed on the streams west of us, and the remainder are returning upon us with their women and children in a defenceless condition. We are satisfied that they intend a descent upon us, and as we are entirely unprepared to meet them, the consequences may be fearful. They have defeated the only organized company in our county. It is useless for less than one hundred men to attack them. We are without horses, arms and ammunition. Give us them, if you cannot come to our assistance, we ask in the name of humanity, and without delay, for our women and children are at the mercy of the savages. We are willing to go to their camp, which is between the Frio and the Nueces rivers, but have not sufficient force to do so. Come to the rescue of your people of the frontier!

An Austin correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writing on the 12th, says:

A report reached here yesterday evening to the effect that Col. M. T. Johnson, late of the Ranger service on our northern frontier, had been mobbed at Belknap, by the brother-in-law (Murphy) of Cornet, who so cowardly murdered Major Neighbors, at that place, about two years ago. The report says that Murphy had a posse of outlaws with him, and that they had hung the Colonel. This we most sincerely hope is not true. If it be true, however, nothing short of a civil war in that country can be expected, as I understand animosity has been at a high pitch ever since the murder of Major Neighbors. Col. Johnson is one of the best men in Texas, or out of it, and deservedly popular with all good men.

UNITED STATE ACTION RECOMMENDED.—In the New York State Legislature last week, a message was received from Governor Morgan, transmitting a joint resolution of Congress, recommending an amendment of the Federal Constitution, designed to secure the slaveholding States against any interference by the General Government with the "peculiar Institutions" in those States. In forwarding these resolutions, Governor Morgan says:

The amendment proposed is one which will commend itself to the judgment, while it conforms to the sentiment of the people of this State, who on all occasions have avowed the doctrine of the right of the States respectively to control their domestic institutions in such a manner as they may judge most conducive to their prosperity and happiness. While New York is unalterably opposed to the institution of slavery within her own borders, and is unwilling to submit to any external interference with her internal policy, she is unqualifiedly in favor of extending any proper constitutional guarantee desired by her sister States against the exercise of any power to interfere with or abolish the domestic institutions therein. An amendment to the Constitution such as is now proposed, would be accepted by the border States as an earnest of the good faith of the Northern States to preserve for them, for all time, their constitutional rights. He would respectfully and earnestly recommend the adoption of the resolution herewith communicated.

(Signed.) E. D. MORGAN.

FIENDISH.—We learn from the Salem, Indiana, *Times*, that an inhuman wretch in an adjoining county to Washington, deliberately plotted the following, by which he put his wife to death: It seems that to accomplish his work it was necessary to employ his own son, a small boy, to assist him. He set his fence on fire, and instructed his little son to perpetrate the deed. After he had set the fence on fire, he sent the little boy to the house after his (the boy's) mother to come and put the fire out, while he (the father) secreted himself in the woods near by, telling the boy before this, that while his mother was engaged in extinguishing the fire to approach her from behind and set her clothes on fire, which he did, and before she was aware her clothes were in a blaze, burning them entirely off, and of course burning her to death. The *Times* does not state that the inhuman wretch was arrested.

WOULDN'T ACCEPT HIM.—The Lynchburg *Republican* states that a few days ago Postmaster General Montgomery Blair removed Mr. Pritchard, Mail Agent on the Manassas Gap Railroad, and appointed in his stead a Republican, named Baar, from Rockingham. As soon as this change became known to Mr. Edward C. Marshall, the President of the road, he promptly informed Mr. Blair that either his appointee or the United States mail must be removed from the road. The result was the reinstatement of Pritchard.

John Sherman, who has been elected Senator from Ohio, will make the Republican strength in the Senate 29—a clear majority. Kansas will send two more Senators, raising the number to 32.

EUROPE.

THE CANADA'S MAILS.

£177,000 IN SPECIE.

HALIFAX, March 23.—The steamship Canada furnishes the following additional news:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The steamship Bohemian, for Portland, did not leave Liverpool until the morning of the 8th, owing to stormy weather, and would probably leave Londonderry on the evening of the 9th.

In the House of Lords, on the 7th, Lord Wodehouse said it was true that Russia has sent a despatch to the French Government, approving of the French occupation of Syria, and intimating that Russia would, if necessary, support the sending of $400 for his services on the occasion—this sum being considered less than what he had realized from previous exhibitions. Notwithstanding the exertions made by the friends of the cause, the house, though pretty well filled, was not a very large one. On learning the probable failure of the enterprise, the committee applied to Mr. Rarey to know if he would make any abatement from the terms agreed upon. He consented to make a deduction of $50, and accordingly received from the committee the sum of $350. The total net receipts of the house proved to be but $335—so that, so far from being gainers by the transaction, the committee lost, in fact, $15.

Prince Napoleon was expected to leave for Italy about the middle of March.

It is reported that the Emperor has stopped the building of iron-plated ships, owing to the results obtained by the last new invention of cannon.

The Mires affair is said to be assuming a more serious aspect. He is not allowed to communicate with any one. The Receiver-General is said to have been removed from his post in connection with the affair.

Independent members of the Corps Legislatif had proposed various liberal amendments to the address, calling, among other things, for the repeal of the law of public safety, freedom of the press, &c. The debate would commence on the 11th.

The Budget had been submitted to the Legislature. The expenditures are estimated at nearly eighty millions of pounds sterling, and the receipts show a surplus of about half a million. The War Department shows an increased expenditure of over a million sterling.

ITALY.

The Sicilians intend to celebrate Garibaldi's saint day by a general holiday.

It is reported that the Irish Archbishop Cullen is to be created a cardinal.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Ministry repudiate the idea of transferring the Papacy to Jerusalem, and favor the continuance of the temporal power of the Pope.

RUSSIA.

The Provisional delegation of citizens continued their functions in maintaining public order in Warsaw.

It was reported that the Emperor's brother would shortly visit Warsaw.

The garrison at Warsaw was being slightly increased, but the impression was that order would be restored.

TURKEY.

The damage by the inundations at Galatz and Sbralia had been so great that it was feared that the commerce of these places would be seriously affected.

The Porte had sent an answer to the last Russian note, in which he denies all right of foreign interference in the international affairs of Turkey.

The Turkish fleet, with troops and six months' provisions, was ordered to cruise off the coast of Dalmatia.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Daily News'* city article of Monday evening, says: The funds closed at a fresh reduction of ½ per cent. The share markets were very dull. The British Railway stocks were rather weaker. There was again an active demand at the bank for money, and in the general market there was a better supply of it.

POSEN, March 9.—Complete tranquillity prevails at Warsaw. Five hundred citizens and military alternately patrol the streets every night. This morning, religious funeral ceremonies took place in the Church of Warsaw.

A judicial commission, composed of Poles and Russians, is going on, under the presidency of Gen. Lespoandi, for an inquiry into the riot.

Fresh arrivals of military from all parts of the country continue.

Many women are leaving the city and taking up their quarters in the citadel of Warsaw.

The city is still in deep mourning. The shop windows contain nothing but black prayer books. Photographic portraits of those who fell are sold in great quantities. The burial ground in which they were all interred has been decorated with large quantities of flowers and wreaths.

PARIS, March 9—3.30 P. M.—The Bourse has been rather firm, but little business was done. Rentes closed at 68f. 20c., or five centimes lower than yesterday.

LONDON, March 9—Evening.—The funds and British railway stocks are firm at yesterday's prices. Business is languid.

A Cabinet council was held this afternoon.

PARIS, March 9.—Marshal McMahon, in the debate in the Senate, did not conceal his opinion in favor of the Pope; but after strong representations, consented to leave Paris on the day of the final vote, in order that he might be returned among the Senators absent in the service of the Emperor.

The address was ultimately voted with only three dissenting voices. The Cardinals, with the exception of Cardinal Mathieu, abstained from voting.

AN ELECTRICAL LOCOMOTIVE.—A recent number of the *American Railway Review* noticed the singular circumstance that a locomotive on the Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien road always became so charged with electricity when fired up that it was with difficulty the engineer could operate it. Mr. Dyer Williams, of the New York Central Railroad shops in Syracuse, noticing the article in question, related to the Syracuse *Journal* a similar incident in his own experience. Several years since, when he was an engineer on the road between Utica and Schenectady, he had charge of a locomotive that was similarly affected. When fired up, and particularly when running, large quantities of electricity were generated, which played around the bars, steam pipes and other parts, in great freedom.—This was about the time when there had been an explosion of a locomotive boiler, killing an engineer and doing great damage. The other engineers, affected by the accident, were afraid to run the electrical machine. But Mr. Williams, who is a stranger to superstitious fears, took it in charge, on a night train. It afforded him great amusement to watch the electrical flames playing about the machinery, as well as by the sharp shocks when he took hold of the parts. The phenomenon excited much attention and speculation. After running the machine a few weeks, he thought he would search out the cause of the freak; and after a patient search he was successful. He found that a hole cut through the roof over the boiler, allowed the admission of a pipe, had been closed with a sheet of zinc. One corner of the zinc had accidentally been torn up and displaced, so that it came in contact with the steam-pipe and escaping steam, and at this point the electricity seemed to be generated. He nailed the zinc to its place, and after that the electrical phenomenon did not appear.

FALSEHOODS ABOUT THE SOUTHERN MAILS.—The following is a sample of some of the false letters published in the Republican newspapers:

"*Walnut Grove, Ala.*, March 11, 1861.—Sirs: I have reasons to believe that the United States Mail will soon be stopped from Alabama—perhaps is already stopped. I am owing you, and am ready to pay you, *but am not willing to mail money at my risk.* If you say mail it, at your risk, I will do so. I have reasons to believe *that the mail is searched by Postmasters for letters and documents concerning secession.* I am truly sorry the times are as bad as they are—but I had no hand in bringing about disunion, for I am opposed to secession. I would write to you to send me a Nashville paper—one that is opposed to disunion—but I do not believe it would get here to me. *Every effort is made here to keep the people in ignorance*, but if you will send me such a paper, I will pay for it, whether I get it or not.

"I am yours truly, ——."

Many such letters are manufactured by Republican newspapers to operate upon business men. Some of them are really written, but by Abolition emissaries resident in the slave States. The statements contained in them are false. We know them to be false; for every day we get letters containing money from all parts of the South. The transmission of money through Southern post offices is as safe now as ever it was. It is needless to say that the above letter shows its abolition origin on its face.—*Phil. Pennsylvanian.*

HORACE GREELEY—WHY HE IS NOT A SAFE COUNSELLOR IN TIMES LIKE THE PRESENT.—Mr. McElrath, so long the partner of Greeley in the New York *Tribune*, but now at the head of another journal—*The Century*—thus sums up the latter's characteristics as a party leader and adviser, and his qualifications for statesmanship:

The truth is, Mr. Greeley's fixed, steady contemplation of a single point only, instead of embracing the whole range of any subject, disqualifies him altogether for the duties of a great statesman, and renders him an unsafe counsellor. With him Republicanism is only one thing at a time—now it may be temperance, now tariff, now anti-slavery—each in its turn paramount; but any grand system of politics or political economy, with checks, balances and compensations, he has not yet grasped. Hence it is that he has never been influential either at Washington or at Albany, except when he has been acting with his party in the minority. His natural inclinations seem always to run in opposition to the ruling powers, and his own force is usually exhausted at the very moment when those with whom he is acting witness the triumph of their principles.

COTTON SPINNERS' CONVENTION.—This body met at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 19th inst. Four States and eight manufacturing establishments were represented, and the body was composed of a number of men who are prominently known all over the South as experienced manufacturers and economists, and some as statesmen.

The Convention elected Hon. Wm. Gregg, of Granteville, S. C., as President; Daniel Pratt, of Alabama, and Isaac Scott, of Georgia, were chosen Vice Presidents, and W. J. Russell, of Georgia, as Secretary.

Three committees were appointed—one to form a Constitution for the Association, one to send a cargo of Southern manufactured goods to Germany, and one to go to Montgomery to solicit from Congress permission to import cotton machinery into the Confederate States for two years free of duty.

The Association then adjourned to meet again on the second day of May next.

THE PEACH CROP.—It is now thought that the peach crop will prove almost an entire failure in our State. The trees looked well through the winter, and hopes were entertained of a very heavy yield. The growers in the neighborhood of Oxford and elsewhere begin to estimate the number of baskets, wagons, hands, &c., that would be necessary in their picking, and bright heaps of gold loomed up in their minds as the result. The cold weather of the past week, however, has done much to dispel the anticipation, as buds appear black and lifeless and ready to fall off. The young trees on a heavy soil may not be very seriously injured, but those which were more advanced cannot possibly yield an eighth of a crop. We regret this, as many of our farmers have set out trees, and a fair yield would cause good times among them.—*Delaware Republican.*

MARRIED.

On the 21st instant, by Rev. Richard P. Bell, HENRY CARROLL to Miss SARAH ANN OCKMAY, all of this city.

On the 21st instant, by Rev. Dr. McCron, HENRY GREENER to MARY AMANDA MASTERS.

DIED.

On the 23d instant, HENRY MORRY, in the 44th year of his age.

On the 24th instant, CATHERINE SLATTERY, in the 45th year of her age.

HEALTH OFFICE, Baltimore, March 25, 1861.

Report of Deaths in the City of Baltimore, for the week ending Monday morning.

Asthma 1; casualty 1; child-bed 1; cholera infantum 1; colic 2; consumption 16; croup 3; dropsy 4; dropsy in the head 4; exposure 1; catarrhal fever 2; scarlet fever 2; typhoid fever 1; hernia 1; inflammation of bowels 2; inflammation of brain 6; inflammation of lungs 4; inflammation of liver 1; inflammation of stomach 1; old age 5; spinal affection 1; teething 3; unknown adult 1; unknown infant 16; whooping cough 5—total 81.

Under 1 year, 15; between 1 and 2, 9; between 2 and 5, 9; between 5 and 10, 5; between 10 and 15, 1; between 15 and 20, 1; between 20 and 30, 7; between 30 and 40, 12; between 40 and 50, 6; between 50 and 60, 4; between 60 and 70, 8; between 70 and 80, 3; between 80 and 90, 2; between 90 and 100, 1; above 100, 0. Still-births 8.

Males 45, females 36. Of which number 20 were colored persons—18 free; 2 slaves. By order,

CHAS. W. BRADFORD, Commissioner of Health

NUTRITIVE CREAM FOR THE HAIR.—This preparation will render the hair soft and glossy and prevent its falling off. Composed as it is of the purest materials, it can be used with perfect safety and answers all the purposes of Pomade and Oils, without producing that greasiness so common to many hair preparations. Prepared only by N. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO., Pharmaceutists, mh26 eo4tr 88 North Charles street.

CRICKET AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS. MERRILL, THOMAS & CO., mh21-tf 239 Baltimore street.

FISHING TACKLE. MERRILL, THOMAS & CO., mh25-tf 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

MERRILL'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE. MERRILL, THOMAS & CO., mh21-tf 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

THE NEW TREATMENT FOR CONSUMPTION. DRS. HUNTER & WILLIAMS, PHYSICIANS FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, 19 Monument Square, Baltimore, Md. The practice of Drs. HUNTER & WILLIAMS is confined exclusively to the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs by DIRECT MEDICATION, and the success that has attended their labors is sufficiently well known. It has demonstrated not only that Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Granular Sore Throat may be permanently cured, but that Consumption *in all its stages is a curable disease*, and that the direct application of remedies, by means of inhalation, to the seat of the malady, instead of giving them by the stomach, (always overtasked and delicate in these diseases,) must hereafter be regarded by the profession as the only rational and scientific mode of treatment.

Parties unable to visit the city may be treated by correspondence—medicine, instrument, &c., being sent them by express. In order to obtain a proper statement of such cases, a form of questions has been prepared, which will be forwarded by letter on application. ja17-eo3m

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!! ECONOMY, DURABILITY AND SECURITY WARREN'S FIRE AND WATER PROOF *FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING* Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing purposes PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF. PERFECTLY WATER PROOF. UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY, UNRIVALLED FOR DURABILITY, ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE For further information address or call on JAS. H. JOHNSON, No. 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore sts., jy26-tf Baltimore

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!! A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE. This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill, No. 3 NORTH STREET. JAMES H. JOHNSON, s10-tf

RELIABLE. ADAMS' POPULAR AND RELIABLE NET CASH DRESS SHIRT MANUFACTORY, No. 146 WEST BALTIMORE STREET, up stairs, opposite Carroll Hall. Finest Shirt $1.75. Shirts made of your own materials for 75 cents. mh19 tf

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S TICHT-STITCH *SEWING MACHINES* FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS. No 131 BALTIMORE STREET, Between Calvert and South streets. s26-tf

CASH SYSTEM. A DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON ORDERS FOR COAL IF PAID FOR AT THE TIME THE ORDER IS LEFT J. HENRY GIESE & CO., OFFICE NO. 9 SOUTH STREET ☞ THE SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD FOR SALE AS USUAL. d8-tf

W. F. OWENS. 1861. SPRING GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN. NEW STYLES AND LATEST IMPORTATIONS, Together with a fresh assortment HALF HOSE, WHITE FRENCH LINEN HDKFS., GLOVES, AND UNDERWEAR OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ☞ SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER BY MEASUREMENT; AND FIT GUARANTEED NEW STYLES FRENCH BOSOMS just opened. fe16-tf W. F. OWENS.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. To know that they can save money by purchasing Wood already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill, No. 3 NORTH STREET. JAMES H. JOHNSON. s10-tf

INTERESTING TO PURCHASERS OF FINE WATCHES. William Dixon's, London, and Jules Jurgensen's, Copenhagen WATCHES; Eugene Bregnet's NICKEL WATCH CLARK'S BALTIMORE WATCHES, the best Time-Keepers, for sale by GABRIEL D. CLARK, corner of Calvert and Water streets, Importer of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Gold Chains, Silver and Plated-Ware, Lecoultre's Swiss Razors and Strops, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages. New goods now in store. Purchasers will please examine—Store CORNER CALVERT AND WATER STS Baltimore au16-1

DANSKIN & CO., 64 FAYETTE ST., NEAR CALVERT, MAKE SHIRTS TO ORDER, AND KEEP A FULL ASSORTMENT READY MADE. GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD SHIRT, WILL FIND IT AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT. ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY. DANSKIN & CO., mh11-tf 64 FAYETTE STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS! PERFECT FIT WARRANTED OR NO SALE. Unequalled by any. NEW STYLES OF FRENCH BOSOMS! EMBROIDERED BOSOM SHIRTS. FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS. MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS COLLARS, TIES, STOCKS GLOVES AND HALF-HOSE. HANDKERCHIEFS SHIRTS. W. P. TOWLES & BRO., PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 145 Baltimore street, Under Carroll Hall. SOLE AGENTS FOR JNO. CLARK, Jr., & CO.'S MACHINE COTTON. Also, PATENT FLOOR SKATES. n15-tf

NOTICE. THE BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY Have appointed Mr. RICHARD W. TYSON, the Sole Agent for the sale of its Coal in this market, to take effect from February 1st, 1861. THOS. WILSON, President. BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL. *SOLE AGENCY*, No. 58 SECOND STREET, Yard, CORNER OF YORK AND WILLIAM STREETS. The undersigned having been appointed the sole agent for the sale of the above celebrated Coal in this market, takes this method of informing consumers of Coal, and the public generally, that he is prepared to fill, at the shortest notice, orders for any size and quantity of the BALTIMORE COMPANY'S or GEORGE'S CREEK *BITUMINOUS COAL*, For Domestic use, Shipment, Steaming or Manufacturing purposes, at very low rates. R. W. TYSON, Sole Agent. ☞ Mr. CHARLES GILMOR, the former agent of the Company, will continue at the office and attend to the sale of Coal as heretofore. fe5-tf

EMPORIUM OF ART. JAMES FRYER invites attention to the very extensive assortment of Looking-Glasses now in store, suitable for every position and of all sizes. Mantel Mirrors, Pier and Wall do. oval and square Cornices, Tables, Brackets, Consols, &c., at unequalled prices. The latest English and standard French Engravings always in stock. Particular and undivided attention is given to the department of PICTURE FRAMES. Also, frames for Miniatures Photographs, Portraits, &c. FRYER'S Galleries, No. 31 South Calvert street

ISRAEL & CO. IVORYTYPES. WATER-COLORED AND MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS! u14-tf 125 BALTIMORE STREET.

PARKER BROTHERS' LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This celebrated Sauce is fast supreeding all others. From the richness and delicacy of its flavor, it has attained a popularity almost as great in this country as in Europe. For sale by all first-class grocers and by their agents, GREEN & YOE, Importers, o31-tf 88 West Baltimor street.

NEW GOODS. GABRIEL D. CLARK, For Holiday presents, has for sale every description of fine WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE at his store, corner of Calvert and Water streets. d20 tf

D. R. STILTZ. GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY, 56 N. CHARLES STREET, ja11-tf OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

ADAMS, SHIRT MANUFACTURER, No. 146 W. BALTIMORE ST., (Up stairs.) The finest Shirt $1.75! Shirts made, if materials furnished, for 75 cts.

DR. A. A. BLANDY, SUCCESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS, o30-tf 51 NORTH CHARLES STREET

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES AT REDUCED PRICES, with *Glass Cloth-Presser*, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. mh14-1y Office No. 205 Baltimore street.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES! MERRILL, THOMAS & CO., d19-tf 239 Baltimore street

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!! SAVE 25 PER CENT, by buying your Wood at office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill, No. 3 NORTH STREET. JAMES H JOHNSON

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!! SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE. At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill, No. 3 NORTH STREET. s10-tf JAS. H. JOHNSON

YEDDO TEA—A delightful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and for sale by GREEN & YOE, o31-tf 88 W. Baltimore street.

EXHIBITION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNEMPLOYED MECHANICS. THE MONUMENT STREET M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL will repeat their late Exhibition, by request, for the benefit of the UNEMPLOYED MECHANICS of our city, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 28th, at 7½ o'clock, in the Monument Street M. E. Church, when they will be assisted by fine musical talent. The benevolent of every name and sect are requested to patronize this good cause.

"In faith