THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 143. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Postal Communication with the Eastern shore of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Postal communication is entirely re-opened to Accomac and Northampton counties, Virginia. The Postoffice Department is ready to establish, as soon as Congress shall give authority, free delivery in cities with uniform rates of postage for local and general letters.

Funeral of General Lander.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The military display attendant on the funeral of Brigadier-General Lander this afternoon was large and impressive. A number of the most distinguished gentlemen connected with the army and navy, and in civil positions, were present. Flags were everywhere placed at half-mast.

Government Finances.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, authorizing the purchase of coin and for other purposes, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of any bonds or notes bearing interest authorized by law, for coin, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest, and may issue, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, certificates of indebtedness, such as are authorized by the act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to public creditors, approved March 1st, 1862, to such creditors as may desire to receive the same in discharge of checks drawn by the disbursing officers upon sums placed to their credit on the books of the Treasurer, upon requisition of the proper department, as well as in discharge of audited and settled accounts, as provided by said act. It is further provided that the demand notes authorized by act of February 17th, 1861, and by the act of February 12th, 1862, shall be receivable, and shall be lawful money and legal tender in like manner, and to the same purpose and to the same extent as the notes authorized by the act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof and for funding the floating debt, approved 28th last month.

Charles Henry Foster.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Charles Henry Foster has returned to Washington, and again presented his petition for a seat as the Member from the Second Congressional District of North Carolina. The case is before the Committee on Elections.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President's Message excited deep interest in the House to-day. It was evident that a document of such an important character was not generally anticipated. The reading was called for by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and on his motion referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, in which it will be discussed. Some of the members, apparently not fully understanding it as pronounced from the desk, perused the manuscript at their seats. The subject therein discussed, forms, to-night, a theme of earnest conversation. The message of a similar character sent to the Senate was not read.

Appointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Captains Bell, McKean, Dupont, Goldsborough and Farragut were to-day confirmed as Flag-Officers of the Navy. A large number of other nominations were confirmed, including army officers, but no Major or Brigadier Generals.

Among the Collectors of Customs confirmed was J. E. Stalker at Annapolis, and James Jones, Surveyor of Customs at Town Creek, Maryland.

Charge Refuted.

WASHINGTON, March 6—The letter read in the House to-day by Judge Kelly, addressed to him by Alexander Cummings, shows that instead of $140,000 remaining in his hands on Government account, as alleged in the report of the Van Wyck Committee, that sum was retained by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, by Messrs. Dix, Blatchford and Opdyke, to whom it was confided for the purpose originally designed. The letter is considered a complete vindication of the charge against that gentleman.

Promotions.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President, in addition to other officers promoted for gallant conduct, has nominated Brigadier General Thomas, to be Major General, as a recognition of his late eminent services in Kentucky.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Leetown and Lovettsville Occupied by United States Troops.

Special to New York Herald.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 5.—On Tuesday night a squadron of the First Michigan Cavalry advanced to Perryville, on the Winchester Turnpike, and surprised a body of Rebel cavalry, routing them and placing three *hors du combat*.

Our men brought back nice of the Rebels' horses, including Colonel Ashby's black stallion.

Leetown and Lovettsville are in possession of the Federal troops.

General Shields passed through Charlestown today for the West.

Latest from Winchester.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from Strasburg, Virginia, that the Rebels are about evacuating Winchester.

On Saturday and Sunday last the sick from Winchester reached Strasburg, with a large quantity of munitions and stores, and were sent towards Manassas.

On Monday six of the largest guns from Richmond reached Strasburg, and were being placed on the cars for Manassas.

There were also at Strasburg immense trains of empty cars, and although it was publicly given out that Winchester was to be reinforced, all the indications pointed to its immediate evacuation.

Our informant reports the Union sentiment in the Valley of Virginia as very strong, and so soon as Winchester is evacuated that it would show itself by the wildest rejoicings in welcoming the old flag.

The Enemy in Force at Winchester—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Fully Protected—Gradual Advance of the Federal Troops—Capture of a Rebel Picket Guard.

CHARLESTOWN, *March 6.*—Reliable intelligence states that the enemy are in full force at Winchester, and have completed formidable earthworks on this side, mounted with sixty guns, including field batteries. Nothing of special importance transpired yesterday.

The work on the railroad progresses rapidly, and every point is strongly protected from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry, and every facility is being afforded to the Company. A large force is employed on the bridge and iron trestle-work at the Ferry. The work has been found in better condition than was at first supposed by the engineer, and ten days is fixed as the time by which a through connection will be made.

All the commands of this division are in the best condition and anxious for an attack by the enemy.

Bunker Hill was occupied by our forces yesterday as the extreme outpost on the west. There is some movements of troops to-day.

A scouting party of cavalry reports that Ashby's rebel cavalry, last night attempted to cut them off when near Berryville, (about ten miles east of Winchester), but were foiled in the attempt.

Four regiments of Rebels, with a four-gun battery, attempted on the 3d instant to flank Colonel Geary, near Lovettsville, but were driven off without a battle.

Yesterday several deserters were brought in town by the cavalry. Among them was Lieut. Arthur Markell, of the Fifth Virginia volunteers.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

CHARLESTOWN, March 6, P. M.—A squad of Van Allen's cavalry to-day captured a rebel picket, five in number, near Bunker Hill. They belong to the 2d Virginia infantry. They were carried before the Division Provost Marshal, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, of the Massachusetts 2d, for examination.

[THE LATEST.]

Occupation of Smithfield—Order from Gen. Banks—Seizure of Rebel Army Stores.

CHARLESTOWN, March 6—P. M.—Smithfield, seven miles northwest of this place, was occupied to-day by a strong force of Federal troops.

Gen. Banks has issued a general order, forbidding all kinds of depredations or marauding upon the property of citizens. He says no officer or soldier shall disturb, in any manner, the ordinary business of the country. He has appointed Major S. H. D. Crane, of the Wisconsin 3d, as the officer in charge of all seizures of property for the use of the army. Country supplies, which on our arrival were cut off, are now coming in more freely.

Public sentiment in regard to our presence is gradually undergoing a favorable change, and faces which at first scowled upon the Union soldiers now smile in pleasant intercourse with officers and men

The army storehouses here are fast filling up with confiscated articles of produce and manufacture, and such as are required are being issued to the army.

The seizures to-day include 570 barrels of flour and 200 bushels of wheat, the latter in bags marked "Confederate States."

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Treasure from California—Later from Chili and Peru.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The steamer Northern Light arrived this morning from Aspinwall, bringing $1,000,000 in Treasure.

Washington's birthday was celebrated at Panama.

The steamer Wyoming arrived on the 18th.

Business in Chili was reviving and the harvest was abundant.

Peace had been established in Bolivia.

There are revolutionary attempts to agitate Peru. It is stated that the Romish Bishops and other clergy are endeavoring to create public opinion in favor of annexation to Spain.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Magnolia, with a Thousand Bales of Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The *Herald* publishes a Key West letter of the 28th ult., stating that the Rebel steamer Magnolia, laden with cotton, escaped from Pass L'Outre and was chased by the United States steamer Brooklyn and headed off by the steamer South Carolina, and finally captured.

The engineer of the Magnolia attempted to blow up the boilers of his vessel and succeeded in blowing himself up. The Magnolia is reported to have a thousand bales of cotton on board.

Michigan Politics.

DETROIT, March 6.—The Democratic State Convention which met here yesterday was largely attended. It was deemed inexpedient to nominate candidates for State officers at this time.

Later from Ship Island---Capture of New Orleans Oyster Boats.

BOSTON, March 6.—The United States gunboat Saxon arrived here to-day from Ship Island, which place she left on the 22d ult. The health of the troops on the Island was good.

All the oyster boats belonging to New Orleans, with 36 prisoners, had been captured, thus cutting off the supplies of New Orleans in that respect.

The sloop-of-war Hartford arrived on the 22d at Ship Island. The day was appropriately celebrated by the troops and the fleet.

Southern Newspaper Items.

From Southern papers we glean the following:

The steamer Cambridge was sunk near Grand Glaze, Arkansas, on the 23d, and forty-two lives lost.

The machinery from the various workshops in Nashville was removed, previous to the evacuation of that place, to Chattanooga.

The people of the South are warmly urging and demanding of President Davis to take the field.

A bitter contest is going on at Memphis as to whether the town should be burned on the approach of the Federal gunboats.

The Latest from Columbus—Large Force of Rebels Reported at New Madrid.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says:—The Federal pickets at Columbus were driven in yesterday by rebel cavalry, when the woods in the vicinity were shelled by the gunboats, on which the rebels fled.

It is reported that heavy cannonading was heard at Columbus at 4 o'clock this morning, in the direction of New Madrid. The rebel army at that point is said to number 40,000, having been largely reinforced from Columbus and Memphis. The rebels have also eight wooden gunboats.

Destruction of the Beverly Rubber Factory.

BOSTON, March 6.—The Beverly Rubber Factory was burned out last night, involving a loss of $100,000; insurance, $70,000. The Company had a contract for the manufacture of 70,000 rubber blankets.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners of War at Boston.

BOSTON, March 6.—Forty-nine rebel officers, including Colonels, Majors and other commissioned officers, reached Fort Warren to-day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXECUTION OF A SOLDIER AT FORT MCHENRY.—Private Joseph Khuns, of the 2d Maryland regiment, Colonel Somers, will be hung to-day at Fort McHenry, between the hours of 12 and 3, for the murder of Lieutenant J. Davis Whitson, Jr., some time last winter. Five thousand troops will form in a hollow square around the gallows, in obedience to the order of the Commanding General.

The following official order in relation to the execution has been issued by General Dix:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION.
BALTIMORE, MD., March 5th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 6.

I.—The several regiments and commands of this Division in the vicinity of Baltimore, except those guarding the railroads, will be paraded at Fort McHenry at 12½ o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 7th inst., for the purpose of witnessing the execution of Private Joseph Khuns, 2d Maryland volunteers, who was found guilty and sentenced to be hung by the neck until he be dead, by a General Court Martial, for the capital crime of shooting to death, without provocation, his superior officer, Second Lieutenant J. Davis Whitson, 2d Maryland volunteers.

II.—Sufficient guards will be left at the forts and encampments.

III.—The several commands will, on their arrival at the fort, report to Colonel W. W. Morris, Second Artillery.

By command of Major-General Dix:
D. T. VANBUREN, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official—Milton Briston, Aide-de-Camp.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—About 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, a German, name unknown, was killed on the track of the Northern Central Railway, at Bolton depot. It appears that he had lain upon the track while intoxicated, and was caught by a passing train and dragged some distance. He was dressed in military pants and shoes, black silk vest, black ribbed coat and black slouch hat. He was apparently forty-five years of age. Dr. Greentree, coroner, yesterday held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death. The body will remain at Bolton depot until noon to-day, for recognition.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PRIVATE IN THE SECOND MARYLAND REGIMENT.—Information has been received in this city of the sudden death, at Annapolis, on the 2d instant, of Paul Buckley, a private in company E, 2d Maryland regiment. He was about twenty years of age. It is not known whether he had relations in this city or not.

MARINE DISASTER.—Yesterdry the steamtug Hercules brought to the city, three of the crew of the schooner W. H. Turner, from Winterport, for this city, which was wrecked, during the late gale, on Tangier Island. She had a cargo of 4,000 bushels of potatoes, consigned to C. M. Jackson & Co, which was entirely lost.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The exercises of the anniversary meeting of the American Methodist Historical Society of the Baltimore Conference were held last night at Light street church. An interesting address was delivered by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, of New York, author of "Local Chapter of Methodist History."

ARRIVAL OF A NEW PASTOR.—Rev. Christopher B. Wyatt, recently elected Rector of Mount Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, in this city, has arrived from California, and will enter upon his ministerial duties on Sunday next.

THE REMAINS OF GENERAL LANDER.—The remains of the late General F. W. Lander passed through this city yesterday afternoon, en route for the North. They were accompanied by a military escort.

Amusements

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE—*Benefit of Mr. Booth.*—Saturday night will close a third week's engagement of the eminent young artiste, J. Wilkes Booth, at Holliday Street Theatre. He came to our city comparatively unknown to our people. It is true he bears a name which has gained imperishable renown in the walks of the drama, and those who dwelt for hours on the thrilling presentations of character by the father, could not but feel a strong desire to witness the performance of the son. It would have been a heavy disappointment had the spectacle presented itself of the scion void of individual merit, and destitute of genius, impotently portraying character, under the expectation that the hallowed recollections of a great name would charitably cover his naked imperfections. This, however, has not been the case. On the contrary, Mr. Booth possesses all the elements of a great actor, and it only needs time and study to place him among the foremost of great artistes. To say there is not a striking similarity in some of his points, compared with those of his father, would scarcely be doing either justice, but that he is marking out a course of great originality is just as true. The force and timely discrimination with which he renders his characters are peculiarly his own, and stand forth strong, bold and refreshing.—A number of his friends have determined that he shall not leave the city without receiving a decided evidence that he is appreciated, and also an assurance that, wherever his profession may direct, he will carry with him the kindest feelings of a people deeply interested in his success. To this end a testimonial benefit has been tendered and accepted, and it will take place to-night. He will appear as Charles De Moore, in the *Robbers*, and as Shylock, in the *Merchant of Venice*, two pieces admirably adapted to exhibit his powers. He will be well sustained by the stock company, and the performance will, no doubt, be one of merit. Let there be a crowded house.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.—To-night Miss Maggie Mitchell will take a benefit, when she will appear as Rose Triquet in a piece of that name. This play is a translation from the French and is represented as one of considerable merit. It is replete with intensely thrilling events, and fine touches of feeling. The performance will conclude with *Nan, the Good for Nothing*, which will enable Miss Maggie to appear in one of her happiest parts. The continuation of popular favor is an unmistakable evidence of Miss Mitchell's excellence, and the benefit tonight will no doubt be an ovation of such a character as to give increased evidence. Miss Myron, who is supporting Miss Mitchell, is also fast becoming a favorite. What she does is done well, and the parts confided to her care are rendered with taste and discrimination.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

Isaac Roles *vs.* Isaac Winchester. Action to recover for a wind-mill sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $16.17. Judgment of *non pros.*

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

State of Maryland *vs.* Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Before reported. On trial.

Assignment No. 927 to 985 inclusive.

Correspondence of the Maryland News Sheet.

TOWSONTOWN, March 6.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COURT—THE RECENT OUTRAGES ON THE NORTH POINT ROAD—THE SHOOTING OF MICHAEL DOUGHERTY—APPOINTMENT OF TAX COLLECTORS, &C.

The attention of the County Court was occupied to-day in the further examination of witnesses in the case of Isaac Hoshall *et al.*, *vs.* Jacob Shaumberger.

William Meehan, Charles Carroll, John Martin and John Matthews, members of Company F, of the New York Fourth Regiment, stationed on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, near the North Point road, charged with assaulting with intent to kill Mr. Leisinger, robbing him of a revolver, and outraging the person of a young lady whom he was accompanying home, will be called for trial upon the several charges on the 17th instant.

The man Haman, who is charged with shooting Michael Dougherty near this place a day or two since, yesterday had an examination before Justice John H. Longnecker, and upon the testimony of the attending physician, Dr. Thompson, who considered Dougherty out of danger, the Justice held Haman to bail in the sum of $1,200 for his appearance at Court to answer the charge, and in default of security was committed to jail.

The County Commissioners, in compliance with the recent act of the General Assembly, districting the county into eleven collection districts, for the collection of State and county taxes, instead of five, as heretofore, yesterday appointed the following gentlemen as collectors for the several districts, viz: First district, George W. Whittemore; second, John K. Harvey; third, James L. Ridgely, Jr; fourth, Jacob Beckley; fifth, Thomas E. Wantland; sixth, Wm. Foster; seventh, Abraham Jessop; eighth, Henry L. Bowen; ninth, James B. McComas; tenth, James H. Onion; eleventh, Jesse Fowler.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

ANNAPOLIS, March 6.—No. 27.—John S. Gittings and others *vs.* Randle H. Meale. Appeal from the Commissioner of the Land Office. The argument in this case was continued and concluded by William Schley for the appellee, and by George H. Williams for the appellants.

No other cause will be called until Monday next, when No. 28 will be heard, and the cases next in order on the docket—Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, &c.

[Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

SECOND DAY.

Conference was opened at the appointed hour yesterday morning, by the reading of the 4th chapter of Ephesians, by Rev. W. Prettyman. The 707th hymn, commencing.

"Jesus, Lord, we look to thee,"

was sung, after which prayer was offered up by Mr. Prettyman.

The roll was then called, when it appeared that seven members, who were absent on Wednesday, answered to their names.

When the name of Rev. J. M. Sittell was called, one of the members stated that he had received a letter from Virginia in October last, announcing the decease of Mr. Sittell, on the 13th of September, at the house of Mrs. Butler, in Shepherdstown.

The proceedings of the previous day were read and approved.

Rev. Isaac P. Cook and Messrs. E. C. Thomas and J. W. Carter, the Committee of the Preachers' Aid Society, were introduced to the Conference by the Bishop. The report of the Society was then read, from which it appears that the investments, &c., now held by the Society, amount to $30,642.07; cash received during the year, including dividends, interest and donations, $1,548.62. Paid out for the relief of sundry persons and incidental expenses, $1.485.

In view of the amount of funds on hand, the committee will receive and consider any and all cases recommended by the Conference for relief, not exceeding in amount for necessitous cases $600; educational purposes $200.

Appropriate reference is made to the decease of Robert C. Armstrong, formerly an efficient member of the Society. This was referred to the Committee on Necessitous Cases.

The Committee on Nominations, through their chairman, Rev. N. J. B. Morgan, made the following report.

Necessitous Cases—Wm. Hamilton, W. M. D. Ryan, C. Parkinson, T. A. Morgan, J. Ryland.

Dickinson College—David Thomas, J. R. Ellinger, E. P. Phelps.

Seminaries—Thomas Myers, H. C. Westwood, J. H. M. Lemmon.

Temperance—W. T. D. Clemm, J. W. Cornelius, C. A. Reid.

Colonization—P. D. Lipscomb, J. W. Hoover, J. W. Start.

Bible Cause—John Bear, G. Dickinson, John L. Gilbert.

To Receive Missionary Monies—John Thrush, S. V. Leech.

Publication of Conference Register—Wm. B. Edwards, Thomas Myers, W. H. Chapman.

Post Office—W. H. Laney.

Baltimore Christian Advocate—W. H. Chapman, M. Goheen, W. Prettyman, H. C. McDaniel, J. H. Swope.

On Missions—The Presiding Elders.

They also recommended the appointment by the Bishop, at the close of the Conference, of committees on Memoirs, Sunday Schools, Tract Society, and Executive Committee on Conference Missionary Society.

The report was adopted.

At the request of the Secretary of the Conference, Rev. H. C. Westwood was appointed an additional Assistant Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Hoyt, of the New York Conference, and Rev. Mr. Langley, of the West Wisconsin Conference, were introduced by the Bishop.

Mr. Chapman moved that when the report of the committee appointed to estimate for superannuated preachers is presented, it be referred to the Board of Stewards.

The question, "Who are superannuated or worn-out preachers?" was resumed.

Revs. R. Barnes, D. Trout, T. B. Chew, G. W. Israel, C. McElfresh, H. Leber, J. Bunting, J. N. Hank and Henry Smith, were continued in their relations. The last named gentleman, a very aged man, related his experience as a minister. After he concluded, Rev. Wm. Hamilton and Bishop James made a few remarks, suggested by the address of Mr. Smith.

The annual reports of the Western and New York Book Concerns were then read.

Rev. Thomas Sewall stated that he had learned that H. W. Drakely would not be able to serve as Lay Steward of this District. He moved that Mr. Luther Wilson be appointed in his stead. Adopted.

The Stewards, through Rev. Mr. Monroe, then made their call for collections and claims.

Upon motion of Mr. Monroe, all claims which had not been certified to by quarterly conferences, were referred to the Board of Stewards.

Mr. Sewall said he had a communication of much interest to this Conference, which he would present.

The Secretary then read a letter covering a resolution from the Nebraska Conference, asking the Baltimore Conference to restore the parchment of Thomas B. Lemmon, who was dismissed from the Conference and the Church at the session of 1856. A letter was also read, which was written by Thomas B. Lemmon, and addressed to the Conference, in which he detailed his course of life since his expulsion from the Church, his conversion, entrance into the Ministry, &c., and a confession of the justice of the action of the Baltimore Conference at the time of his trial. A letter from the Secretary of the Nebraska Conference was also read, as well as letters from other prominent persons endorsing the application for the parchment.

Mr. Sewall said it did'nt strike him that much time was necessary to dispose of this case. There was a full and free confession that won every heart, and he moved that the parchment be restored.

Mr. Collins said it appeared that he was unfortunately always on the bad side of a question. He was a member of the committee upon the case of Thomas B. Lemmon when he was tried; the committee sat fourteen days and endeavored to get all the information that they could in relation to the matter, and they could find nothing to extenuate the offences he had committed. He never had any bad feeling for Mr. Lemmon; but if he was an innocent man why did he not come up and face the committee? the charges against him there was one in relation to his connection with the funds of Dickinson College.

Here Mr. Clemm interrupted the speaker to ask, if he would not stop his remarks, and not go back, to those unpleasant reminiscences—let them be buried.

Mr. Collins—Brother Collins has a conscience—brother Collins has a Discipline—brother Collins has the love of God—and so brother Collins can't stop.

Mr. Clemm then rose to a point of order, and asked the President if it was in order for Mr. Collins to discuss these matters here, upon the application for Mr. Lemmon's parchment, after the evidences which were given of his true repentance.

The Bishop decided that the Conference had a right to fully canvass the moral character of Mr. Lemmon, in consequence of this application. Mr. Collins was in order, unless the Conference did not desire to hear him.

Mr. Collins said that if the Conference did not wish to hear him he would desist; but he knew what the Discipline required when such an application was made.

Mr. Lumsden—The Discipline has been complied with, and the papers which have been read are the proofs required.

Mr. Collins—I am not satisfied. I would have him like Cæsar's wife—above suspicion. I do not speak at random. In the investigation of the charges against Thomas B. Lemmon it was ascertained that there were upwards of $24,000 missing, which he could not and did not account for, although the money had been in his hands. He might be found after a while in the General Conference—for he was a meddlesome fellow—and if he went there he would be arrested as a swindler.

Mr. Ryan said that he was a member of the Conference in 1856, and voted for the expulsion of T. B. Lemmon. In 48 hours afterwards he was in the city of Chicago, where he met T. B. Lemmon, and bore to him the most painful intelligence it was ever his lot to communicate to a brother—his expulsion from the Baltimore Conference. He turned pale and the tears ran down his cheeks; his poor wife and children were with him and in rags, with nothing to eat; he was almost heart-broken, and expressed the hope that the earth might swallow him up and hide him from the world. He said that he had become embarrassed, and, like other men, had been led off, expecting at a future day to be able to make amends. "To err, is human." He (the speaker) was not one of those men who would forever harp upon the misfortunes of others. He had advised T. B. Lemmon to study law, and go to some new country to earn bread for his family, and try to get to Heaven; he gave him money, and prayed that God would bless him, and he was, today, gratified to hear that his prayer had been answered.

Mr. Lumsden—Mr. President, let's take the vote; let's kill the fatted calf. Peter denied his God thrice with an oath, and yet he was restored to the favor of God, [advancing closely to Mr. Collins,] and yet you wouldn't have had the conscience to vote for the restoration of Peter if you had had the power. [Applause on the floor.] I knew Thomas B Lemmon; he was a friend. Let's have a jubilee over Thomas B. Lemmon; the dead's alive; the lost is found.

The vote was then taken on the restoration of the parchment, and was decided in the affirmative, there being but one negative vote—Mr. Collins.

Rev. David T. Cromer presented the report of Dickinson College, which was read and appropriately referred.

The following is the committee of seven, to which was referred the papers presented on Wednesday by Messrs. Blake and Morgan, viz.: John Lanahan, W. B. Edwards, Wm. Hirst, M. Goheen, E. P. Phelps, J. M. Green, B. P. Brown.

The session then closed with the singing of the Doxology, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Parkinson.

The United States Circuit Court for New York has decided that nuts are nuts, and not dried fruit, and hence importers must pay a duty of twenty-four per cent. for almonds, and thirty per cent. for walnuts, instead of eight per cent. had they been held to be dried fruit.

[Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.]

MEETING OF THE EAST BALTIMORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY.

The Conference assembled at nine o'clock, and religious services were conducted by Rev. Wm. Monroe.

The list of absentees was called, and a number of the members of the Conference who were not present on the first day answered to their names.

The minutes were read and approved.

Bros. B. H. Crow, D. P. King, George Warren and F. Gearhart, respectively rose and asked permission to record their votes on the passage of the resolutions endorsing the National Administration and condemning the rebellion. They all voted in the affirmative.

Rev. David Shaff said that, since the adjournment of the Conference on the day previous, he had learned that certain members of it had charged that he had dodged the vote on the resolutions of fealty. He wished those persons to know, together with the entire Conference, that he was not in the habit of dodging anything. He had his reasons for not being present when the vote was taken, which he did not choose to give. He was opposed to the resolutions in every particular, and would now record his vote "nay" to their passage.

The following committees were then announced and confirmed:

To Receive Money for Preachers' Aid Society—John Munroe, S. L. Bowman; B. F. Stevens.

To Collect the Votes on a Lay Representation in the General Conference—S. A. Wilson, John W. Brown, S. Wesley Sears, James A. Coloman, W. H. Stevens, B. B. Hamlin, Wm. Harden.

Statistics—Albert Hartman, D. S. Munroe, Chas. Kalbfus, J. M. Clarke, J. B. Polsgrove, Job A. Price, S. H. C. Smith.

To Collect Money for the Register—William H. Keith, D. H. Parrish, R. Norris, J. B. Mann, J. F. Craig, A. W. Gibson, J. Clark Heagy.

Post-offices—Jos. N. Spangler, J. P. Swanger Wm. A. McKee, Wm. A. Houck, Jos. Y. Rothrock, Richard Hinkle, John Morehead.

Public Worship—The Presiding Elders of Baltimore and West Baltimore districts, and preachers in charge in the city.

Seamen's Union Bethel—J. E. Allen, J. S. McMurray, William Harden.

To Receive Missionary Money—G. W. Cooper, James Carnes, D. S. Manrod.

To Publish the Annual Register—J. H. C. Dosh, and any aid he may desire.

To Receive Money for Preachers' Aid Society—John Munroe, S. L. Bowman, B. F. Strams.

Necessitous Cases—George Hildt, J. H. Brown, L. D. Herron, C. Graham, E. E. Allen, J. W. Hedges, John Stine.

Dickinson College—A. A. Rosse, J. H. Dashiells, B. H. Creever, E. B. Snyder. Thos. Sherlock, A. E. Gibson, W. A. Snively.

Seminaries—S. Barnes, J. S. Deale, T. Barnhardt, S. Kepler, L. M. Gardner, H. E. Wilson, Thomas Care.

Lay Stewards—J. W. Randolph, James Pease, John H. Young, Joseph Stevens, Thomas Magee, Wm. Woodin, Joseph N. Belford.

On Missions—The seven Presiding Elders.

Temperance—J. McK. Reily, J. H. McCord, T. Gotwalt, J. A. DeHoyer, Jno. Langley, Jno. Anderson, Wm. M. Meminger.

Tract Cause—E. Weltz, E. Kinsey, B. G. W. Reid, A. M. Barnitz, S. W. Price, H. G. Dill, D. Hartman.

Education of Preachers' Children—R. S. Vinton, John Munroe, W. Gwynn, Samuel Creighton, T. H. Sulizer, Elisha Balter, J. S. Wilson.

Colonization—John Guyer, J. R. Cadden, James Brads, Joseph S. Lee, B. P. King, J. W. Hoerghanout, R. W. Black.

Bible Cause—F. McCartney, Josiah Forrest, Finley B. Biddle, I. T. Forrence, N. S. Buckingham, Amos Smith.

The report of the doings of the Western Book Concern for the year was presented and referred.

The Bishop commenced the call of the list of superannuated members of the Conference, and an examination of their character and standing took place.

The following were continued in that relation:—William Weeks, J. B. Cook, John Thomas, Franklin Dyson, Wm. Monroe, David Wolf, E. Tannyhill, J. S. Stansbury, W. H. Pitcher, Wm. Hank, John Miller, Olin Eggs, Wm. T. Wilson, George Hildt, John Barwon, J. W. Cullin, Philip Rescorl, J. Gambrill, R. Bear.

When the names of James Ewing and S. B. Dunlap were called, it was announced that they had died during the year.

The examination of ministers who have just finished their first year's labor was commenced.

The committee reported the following as worthy of being passed:

D. H. Carroll, J. W. Olwine, George Loldy, C. F. Thomas, Wm. H. Lieding, J. A. McKindless, J. M. Akers, H. C. Pardoe, Wm. H. Maxwell, W. H. Dill, E. T. Schwartz, George W. Vanfossen and W. W. Evans.

When the name of W. T. Simpson was called, Dr. Sargent rose to endorse his character and commend him to the Conference. He said that he was a worthy man, a good Christian, and gave promise of making an excellent preacher.

Dr. Reese—How about his loyalty?

Dr. Sargent—This is the first time I have ever heard it questioned.

Dr. Reese.—And I have but just learned that it is to be doubted.

Dr. Sargent—Who is your authority?

Dr. Reese—His colleague, brother A. Brittain.

Mr. Brittain said that he was the author, and moved that the case be passed over for the present.

Dr. Sargent insisted on an immediate examination, and asked permission for himself, Dr. Reese, Mr. Brittain and Mr. Simpson to retire from the Conference, which was granted.

The Bishop proceeded to call the list of those who have been four years in the ministry, for examination.

Favorable reports were made in the cases of the following, and they were passed;—J. W. Brown, Emory Buhrman, J. G. Moore, (absent on account of sickness,) John F. Brown, J. B. Polsgrove, Martin L. Smith, John D. Brown, Joseph R. King, John P. Swanger, W. A. Houck, and D. C. John.

At this stage of the call Rev. Mr. Slicer rose and said that it was a part of the duty of the brethren to state when their names are called what amount of missionary funds had been collected. He would also take occasion to refer to a matter which sorely needed correction. There was a habit on the part of some ministers to report large sums collected for missionary purposes, but in some cases not a cent of it ever reached the cause for which it was subscribed, but was devoted to other purposes. Cases had come to his knowledge in which hundreds were reported, not a penny of which ever reached the hands of the treasurer of the fund. One case he had given especial attention to, and he found that three hundred dollars subscribed for missionary purposes had been used elsewhere. On the discovery he met the stewards of the church in Quarterly Conference, and made them fork over the amount. There is another church which has diverted the same fund, and whether they will fork it over remains to be seen.

Mr. Dashiells here interrupted, and asked permission to explain. He had no doubt that Mr. Slicer referred to the Strawbridge church.

Mr. Slicer—I did.

Mr. Dashiells said that it was necessary to make an explanation, to prevent an erroneous impression being made on the public. The circumstances were these:—A collection of $300 was taken in the Strawbridge church, in the year 1859, when Mr. Hamlin was pastor. In the spring of that year, when the General Conference was in session at Buffalo, one of the stewards of the church took the money and proceeded to the Conference, fully intending to pay the sum over, but on reaching there it was found that much excitement prevailed relative to the probable action of the Conference on the question of slavery, and it was feared that some step would be taken seriously affecting this Conference. In place of paying the sum over, the steward, by the advice of a minister of this Conference, concluded to retain the money.

Mr. Slicer—Who was it gave the advice.

Mr. Dashiells—Dr. A. A. Reese. On his advice the steward returned with the money in his pocket.

R. D. Chambers—Bishop, Dr. Reese has been mentioned and he is not present. Let the gentleman cease his remarks until Dr. Reese can hear him. It is bad taste.

Mr. Dashiells—I cannot take a lesson in regard to taste from you.

A severe confusion ensued, when the Bishop called for order.

Mr. Chambers insisted on the Bishop stopping Mr. Dashiells, when the Bishop informed him that he could conduct the deliberations of the Convention without the assistance of Mr. Chambers, and the latter gentleman then took his seat.

Mr. Dashiells—I thank the Bishop for sustaining me and preventing interruptions from that source, (pointing to Mr. Chambers.) He then continued his explanation. (Dr. Reese having entered the church after retiring from the General Conference.) While awaiting the results of the action which the Conference had, the money was expended to pay a note which the church owed. Mr. Slicer, having learned of the affair, insisted that the money should be forthcoming, and it was raised and forwarded to the society.

Mr. Slicer gained the floor, but at the request of the Bishop yielded to enable the Conference to finish the examination of ministers. The following were then passed:

Edward J. Gray, Thomas Greenly, Thomas Care, Samuel H. C. Smith, R. C. Haslup, and John A. Monroe.

When the name of J. E. Amos was called it was announced that charges had been preferred against him. On motion a court of trial to consist of thirteen was appointed.

Mr. Hamlin made an explanation denying all knowledge of the disposition of the money referred to by Mr. Dashiell. When he left Strawbridge church the stewards paid him his salary, and when he asked how they had got it (for they were behindhand,) he was told that it was not necessary for him to know.

Mr. Dashiells assured Mr. Hamlin that he had not the slightest intention of reflecting on him; on the contrary, he believed that he was not aware of the circumstances connected with the disposition of the money.

Dr. Reese defended himself against the charge of advising the retention of the Strawbridge Missionary fund. He said that he, with others, owing to the excited state of the Border Conferences, while the slavery chapter was pending before the General Conference, had advised the course. But it was only on that account. He was much concerned at that time, and did not know but that some steps would have to be taken which would place this Conference in antagonism with the General Conference.

Mr. Wm. H. Pritchard stated that he was present in Buffalo when the subject of retaining the missionary money was discussed, and the action was advised by the ministers, laymen, and some of the delegates from this Conference.

Mr. Slicer demanded to have the names of the delegates who so advised, but Mr. Pritchard did not give them.

Mr. Slicer wanted to know by what authority any minister or steward, or any one else, would dare to divert money from the course in which the donors intended it should go. What right had a minister to take up a collection for one purpose and use it for another? How could it be expected that the public would give, when they had no assurance that the money would be properly applied?

He then stated that, by an examination of the Annual Register, it would be found that the Exeter street church had reported for the years 1859 and 1860 respectively $750 and $225. That large subscription had been waited over the country, and yet not one cent of it had ever been paid into the missionary fund. The money was used by the church, and he protested that it was questionable morality, to say the least of it. He called on Dr. Sargent to state whether that money had yet been paid.

Dr. Sargent said that he had examined into the case, and found that not one dollar of it had been applied to the purpose for which it was subscribed. He had met the stewards in Quarterly Conference, where he had questioned them, and they informed him that the money had been spent in the current expenses of the church, and when he asked if any portion of it had gone to pay the minister's (Dr. Reese's) salary, he was told that if it did, but they refused to answer whether it was with Dr. Reese's knowledge. Mr. Sargent continued his remarks, animadverting in severe terms on this manner of using the funds.

Dr. Reese assured the Conference that he was not aware that the money which had been paid him was a part of the missionary fund. He did not know but that the whole fund was paid over.

Mr. Slicer—Well, you ought to have known.—It was your duty to know.

Dr. Reese said he did not consider it his business to inquire into the monetary affairs of the stewards. He had every confidence in the honor and honesty of the gentlemen who composed the board, and they would have considered that he was a meddler if he had done so. All he knew was that his salary was paid him, and he never knew, nor did want to know, where it came from.

Mr. Slicer said that it was his duty to know that the missionary fund had been properly applied; and it would have been an easy matter for him to have examined the books of the Secretary at any Quarterly Conference, and then he would have learned out of what money he was receiving his salary.

J. McK. Reiley then explained how it happened that the funds were used. There was a heavy debt hanging over the church, and the impossibility to collect money forced the trustees to use it. He assured the Conference that the money would be raised immediately and sent to the treas