THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the President's message in reference to the abolishment of slavery, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill to provide for the occupation and cultivation of cotton lands in the military possession of the United States was passed, having been strenuously opposed by Messrs. Carlile and Pearce.—Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougal, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thomson, Wilson, of Missouri, and Wright, voted in the negative. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, proposed a joint resolution looking to the compensation of owners of slaves in Delaware and Maryland, provided those States shall adopt the policy of emancipation. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, having raised an objection, the resolution was laid over. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the bill authorizing the purchase of coin, and for other purposes, was slightly amended and passed. After the transaction of some unimportant business the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill relative to the franking privilege. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, having obtained the floor, made a lengthy speech, in which he severely condemned the course of General Fremont in Missouri. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Blair denied, in the most emphatic terms, the assertion that Fremont had ever demanded a trial. Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, followed in vindication of the General, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

The State Senate and House of Delegates each held prolonged sessions on Thursday night. A large amount of business—almost entirely of a local nature—was transacted. As the session of the Legislature expires by law on Monday next, the members appear to have gone to work in earnest, and are now engaged in maturing measures of importance only, in most cases, to the counties in which they are intended to operate.

The proceedings of yesterday were not of special interest. The Speaker laid before the House the correspondence between the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate and Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in which the latter gentleman accepts the position of United States Senator. The House passed the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor within one mile of the polls on election days.

The boat from Fortress Monroe brought up little news of importance yesterday. There had been no communication between the contending parties for several days, but it was expected that a flag of truce would yesterday bring down Col. Corcoran and other released prisoners. If so, they will in all probability reach Baltimore at an early hour this morning. It will be seen that quite a serious disaster has befallen the chartered transport Mississippi, having General Butler and staff on board, bound to Ship Island. On Friday of last week she went ashore on Frying-Pan Shoals, and had a large hole stove in her bows. The gunboat Mount Vernon, being in the vicinity, went to her assistance, and hauled her off the same afternoon. It was supposed she would be taken to Port Royal for repairs. Previous to failing in with the Mississippi, the Mount Vernon captured the British schooner British Queen, reported to be in the act of running the blockade, and sent her into Philadelphia.

The items from late Southern papers, which we produce this morning, will be read with interest. General Magruder has been ordered to the command of the Confederate forces at Weldon, North Carolina, and General E. Kirby Smith takes charge of the forces at Cumberland Gap. General Loring has been relieved from the command of the Department of Virginia, and will be sent further South. General Crittenden has demanded a court of inquiry with reference to his defeat at Somerset. The New Orleans *Delta* publishes a sharp criticism on the conduct of General A. S. Johnston in Tennessee.

The New York *Tribune* is jubilant over the recent message of the President in reference to the abolition of slavery, remarking that never before has that paper published "a state paper with more satisfaction," and already sets the ball in motion by which the present incumbent is to roll into the Presidental chair for another term.

THE TAX BILL.—The Tax Bill reported in the House of Representatives, a few days since, has been printed, making a document of several hundred pages. We are requested to state that copies of it can be seen at the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room and at the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular session.)

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

Mr. SULLIVAN presented a petition from Mary Magruder and other ladies, remonstrating against the habit of allowing men to smoke pipes and cigars in the market-house during market hours. Referred.

Mr. MULES presented a report from the Committee on Highways with a resolution granting permission to William Westerman to sink a well and place a pump therein in front of his premises.—Laid on the table.

Also a report with an ordinance granting permission to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to repair the track on Howard street, and run locomotives over the same, using steam as motive power. The use of it is restricted to the hours between sunset and sunrise. Laid on the table.

Mr. DUHN presented a report from the Committee on Water, with an ordinance relative to water rents.

A report was received from the Second Branch relative to the removal of the ground which has accumulated on the bed of Hughes street. Laid on the table.

Also a report from the Second Branch, with a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to return certain fines to Walter L. Johnson and others.—Laid on the table.

Mr. HOOPES presented a report from the Committee on Claims, with a resolution adverse to the petition of Mrs. D. Guest, asking for remuneration for the loss of her husband, who was killed in the riot of the 19th of April last. Laid on the table.

Also, a report referring the petition of James W. Isaacs, asking the return of taxes paid in error, to the Appeal Tax Court. Laid on the table.

Mr. SAUERWEIN called up the ordinance prohibiting members of the City Council from holding any other municipal office, or being a contractor under the city.

Mr. KIMBERLY offered an amendment prohibiting the ordinance from taking effect before the 1st of January, 1863, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Williams, Lamden, Young, Evans, Burke, Dukehart, Duer, Sullivan, Kirkword, Kimberly and Mules—11.

Nays—Messrs. Hoopes, Streeter, Norris, Sauerwein, Barron and Cromer—6.

Mr. SAUERWEIN offered an amendment to the effect that the members of the present First Branch of the Council shall have the privilege and right to accept and hold any office of profit under the corporation which they may be able to obtain.

Mr. KIMBERLY moved to lay the amendment on the table, but on being informed that it carried the bill with it, withdrew his motion.

Mr. DUKEMANT, acting President, decided it out of order.

Mr. EVANS moved to strike out the word "Commissioners" at the end of the first section.

Mr. EVANS moved an indefinite postponement of the ordinance, which was lost by a vote of 7 yeas to 10 nays.

The Branch then adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. CHAS. J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present.

An ordinance authorizing the removal of all old pumps in the city, except where there is pure water, was received from the First Branch and laid on the table.

Also, an ordinance providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to disburse the fund for the deepening of the Chesapeake bay and the Patapsco river.

Adjourned.

Amusements.

BALTIMORE MUSEUM.—This afternoon, at three o'clock, there will be a special entertainment for the ladies and children, when an entire new entertainment will be provided, containing large packages of original fun. To-night an elegant performance will be offered, when *Jack Sirap, Ye Old Folks' Concert*, and the *Returned Volunteer*, will be presented for the last time. On Monday Mr. Kunkel will sing the beautiful *Aria* from *Martha*, entitled, "Say, must my Lionel Die."

BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE KUNKEL.—We are informed that the Maryland Club, in conjunction with the Baltimore Club and a number of private citizens, have tendered Manager Kunkel a benefit at the Front Street Theatre, which he has accepted, and which will take place in a few days. On this special occasion, we have no doubt but that the house will be crowded to its utmost capacity.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—A very large and fashionable audience were in attendance last night at Holliday Street Theatre, on the occasion of Mr. Booth's benefit. His acting was of the first order and elicited the warmest approbation of the audience. To-night he will appear as Richard III.

It is said that General Beauregard remarked, when he heard the particulars of the Fort Donelson fight, "that General Pillow had fought the greatest battle on this continent."

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE LATEST FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Result of Lieutenant Gwin's Encounter with the Rebels at Pittsburg Landing.

CAIRO, March 6.—Lieutenant Gwin, commanding gunboat Tyler, reached here last night from the Tennessee River, and gives a highly interesting account of his last visit to Southern Tennessee. The enemy had not resumed their attempt to fortify Pittsburg Landing since the lesson they received from th Union forces. Lieutenant Gwin landed under a flag of truce, and was permitted to go a mile from the river before being stopped by the enemy's pickets. His object was to obtain an exchange of prisoners which had been taken last Saturday.

On the morning after the engagement nine dead bodies and one hundred wounded were found in the enemy's encampment, which had, been removed three miles back from the river after the engagement.

Lieutenant Gwin thinks their loss was not less than 20 killed, and 200 wounded. Their force engaged was 1,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 6 pieces of artillery.

At Corinth, Mississippi, eighteen miles from the Tennessee river, the enemy had 1,500 or 2,000 troops. At Henderson Station, a mile from the Tennessee river, there were one or two thousand men, and at Bear Creek, seven miles back of Eastport, Mississippi, there were eight hundred or one thousand men. It was also reported that the enemy are fortifying Chicahawa.

The result of the recent election in Hardin and McNary counties shows the strength of the Union sentiment in Southern Tennessee. The former gave 500 out of 1,000 votes for the Union candidate, and in the latter county 1,000 majority for the Union candidate, out of only 1,800 votes cast. Lieutenant Gwin says the cry of the people is:—"Send us arms and a sufficient force to protect us in organization, and we will drive the rebels out of Tennessee ourselves."

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

BUNKER HILL, Va., March 7.—The country between here and Winchester is infested with the enemy's pickets, who at times approach near our lines, but no general encounter has yet taken place. Straggling parties of the enemy, returning from the upper counties, are sometimes entrapped by our troops.

CHARLESTOWN, March 7.—Nothing of special interest has transpired to-day or at the outposts.

The reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the bridges is rapidly progressing.

Colonel Torry, of the 5th Connecticut, has been appointed Brigadier-General.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Rebels at New Madrid Besieged by the Union Troops—The Place Invested.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A special despatch to the *Democrat* says, a gentleman who left General Pope's command yesterday, states that the rebels at New Madrid had between five and ten thousand men, and four gunboats anchored off the town.

It has been completely invested by our forces. Some skirmishing has ensued, and several of our men were killed by shells thrown from the rebel gunboats, when they came within range.—Our officers, however, are confident of an easy and complete victory, if the enemy's gunboats are driven away.

It is reported that the enemy are fortifying Savannah, on the Tennessee river.

Some of the anchors left by the rebels at Columbus have been appropriated to complete the equipment of our gunboats.

Reports from Charleston, Missouri, say that our forces are constantly skirmishing with Jeff. Thompson's army, and three or four of Jeff.'s men are captured daily.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following as Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers:

Major Laurence Graham, of 2d cavalry; Eleazer Paine, of Illinois; William A. Richardson, of Illinois; Daniel Butterfield, of New York; W. T. Ward, of Kentucky; Major George Sykes, of the 13th infantry; Capt. David Stanley, of the 10th cavalry; Thomas A. Davies, of New York; Colone. Philip St. George Cooke, 2d cavalry; Major Geo. Stoneman, 4th cavalry; Captain Joseph B. Plummer, 1st regiment of infantry, for gallant conduct at Springfield and Fredericktown, Missouri.

The Senate also confirmed Henry Van Rensselaer to be Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel; and Thomas Hillhouse, of New York, to be Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with the rank of Major.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Intelligence from every part of the military line of the Potomac to-day, reports nothing of material interest.

Departure of Gov. Johnson for Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Gov. Andrew Johnson, accompanied by his son, Col. Robert Johnson, William A. Browning, Secretary, etc., Hon. Horace Maynard, and Hon. Emerson Etheridge, Clerk of the House of Representatives, left Washington this afternoon for Nashville, via Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville.

General Order—Trade on the Cumberland and Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—A general order issued this evening states that surveyors, inspectors and other custom-house officers, on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, will be required to respect the permits issued by the surveyors of either of the ports of the Ohio river, and bearing his official signature and seal. Military officers in command of posts, where there are no custom-house officers, or acting in concert with such officers, will in like manner respect these permits. Sealed baggage, while the seals remain unbroken, will also be respected by the officers.—Goods, wares, or merchandise in transit, thus sealed, will be allowed to go forward to their places of destination, unless there is good and sufficient reason for their detention on information obtained from reliable sources. Until further orders, the transportation of this department is not open to munitions of war, except under regulations with the military authorities. Whiskey, for the time being, is prohibited in the resumed commerce of the Cumberland and Tennessee.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK.

The Latest from Columbus.

CAIRO, March 6.—A second visit to Columbus reveals many facts of interest in reference to that place.

Colonel Buford, who has made a complete examination of the earth-works, says they are six miles long.

Trade with Nashville Re-opened.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—The military restrictions in trade between northern ports and Nashville have been removed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—No. 220. The Franklin Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Ohio. This cause was argued by Mr. Stanbery for the plaintiff in error, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. Murray for the defendant in error.

No. 151. Lucius H. Pratt, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry Fitzhugh *et al.* The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Rogers for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. Grant and Mr. Sedgwick, for the defendants in error.

THE WESTERN VIOTORIES.

From the Wheeling, (Va.,) Intelligencer, March 6.

Important as are our Western victories, yet they are far from amounting to a complete defeat of the enemy in that section. Fort Henry, Columbus, Fort Donelson, Clarksville, and Nashville, are but out posts of the Confederate position in the West. Although their capture exposes the enemy's strongholds further in the interior of Tennessee, yet there is good reason to expect that hard fighting has to be done before that State can be considered actually conquered. The Confederates must have from one hundred to one hundred and thirty thousand men in Tennessee. They have yet to be met, and probably in positions of great natural strength. The latest intelligence reports the Confederates as in force at Murfreesboro', the capital of Rutherford county, about twenty-four miles southeast of Nashville, and situated on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad.—The town occupies a commanding position on a branch of the Stone River, and is well adapted for purposes of defense. Murfreesboro', however, is probably only a secondary post, the chief point of concentration being probably at Tullahoma, a point about fifty miles further south, and at the junction of the Nashville and Chattanooga, and the McMunnville and Manchester railroads. Murfreesboro', is the Centerville of the Tennessee position, and Tullahoma its Manassas. It will most probably be found that the Confederates have retreated on these posts from their strongholds already taken on the Cumberland and Tennessee. They may make their last stand here, which, under the inspiration of Beauregard's presence and possibly reinforced from this State, will no doubt be more desperate than anything yet experienced. The contest, too, would be purely a military one, there being no means of reaching either point by the fleet, which would throw still heavier duty on the Federal forces.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the following brief note: If you will give publication to the fact that at New Orleans, for miles, torpedoes and other destructive combustibles are concealed in the water, you may save many lives. I am recently from there, and know it to be true.

Sir Charles Fellows has bequeathed the watch of Milton to the British Museum, to be deposited in the museum, upon the condition that the watch may be placed under glass, or in some other way always kept exposed to public view.

SHIP ISLAND.—A report is current, said to have been derived from a deserter, that the small-pox has broken out among the Federal troops at Ship Island.—*Mobile paper.*

RUN THE BLOCKADE.—The steamer General Miramon, so well known in this port, has made a successful entry into New Orleans with arms and munitions.

The Government stores were rapidly transferred from Nashville to less exposed points. 150,000 pounds of bacon arrived at Atlanta on the 20th, and other stores were on their way.

Good tobacco is said to be raised South of Little Rock, Arkansas, and it is becoming an important crop in that State.

[Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THIRD DAY.

Conference assembled at Light Street Church at the appointed hour, and was opened by the reading of the 2d chapter of Ephesians by Rev. Mr. Gohegen. The 531st hymn was then sung, after which prayer was offered by Mr. Goheen.

The proceedings of the preceding day were read and approved.

The question of sending lay delegates to the General Conference was then called up. Several members opposed the taking of a vote at this session of the Conference, and it was finally decided to lay the matter upon the table until Monday next, at half-past ten o'clock, at which time Bishop Janes will give his opinion of the power of this Conference to postpone for a year the vote upon this question, the order of the General Conference to the contrary notwithstanding.

The question of "Who remain on trial?" was then asked. Robert N. Baer and George Feelemyer were continued, and the case of J. Howard Beckwith was passed over for the present.

It was announced that G. C. M. Kramer had withdrawn from Deacon's orders.

The question was then asked, "Who are admitted into full connection?" William K. Boyle and A. J. Porter presented themselves, and were examined in the usual disciplinary questions. They retired to await the action of the Conference, when

Mr. Davis asked Mr. Cassady, the colleague of Mr. Boyle, if he (Boyle) was a loyal Methodist preacher, willing to submit to the Discipline. He stated, as his reasons for asking this question, that he had recently had a conversation with Mr. Boyle, who had asked him some questions about this "new chapter," and after the conversation Mr. Boyle intimated to him that the Church at Bladensburg would ask to elect their own pastor, and he thought the church property there was so "deeded" that Conference could not interfere with it. He (the speaker) replied that a Church that refused to have its property deeded in any other way than the usual manner, should have no connection with the Conference. Mr. Boyle's reply was that he did not wish to be understood as endeavoring to set up an ecclesiastical rebellion.

Mr. Cassady said he thought Mr. Boyle loyal to the Church. He was "all right," in his judgment. Mr. Boyle had spoken to him of his interview with Mr. Davis, and had remarked that in consequence of the extreme views of Mr. Davis he had been led to say more than he would otherwise have done. He thought it a clear case. He understood Mr. Boyle to say that where there was a disposition among persons to have church property deeded in a peculiar way, he would offer no obstacle.

Mr. Morgan asked the Bishop if Mr. Boyle, in his examination, had given unequivocally affirmative answers to all the questions propounded to him by order of the Discipline.

The Bishop replied that the answers of Mr. Boyle were unequivocal and very distinct.

Mr. Morgan said that nobody could answer the questions propounded by the Discipline without being loyal to the Church, and he would vote for the young man.

Both Mr. Boyle and Mr. Porter were then closed to Deacons' orders.

When the name of George H. Zimmerman was called for ordination, Mr. Parkinson was called upon to speak for him. He said that Mr. Zimmerman could not conscientiously stand here for ordination. His objection was the "new chapter." In reference to Mr. Zimmerman, he felt it his duty to say that he was a secessionist in Church and State—or at least he thought so, from the fact that Mr. Zimmerman approved of the action of the majority at the last session of the Conference. He was a pious, conscientious man; one who would do a great deal of good, and if continued on trial he thought no harm would result from it.

Mr. Myers moved that he be continued on trial.

Mr. Davis said that a man who was a secessionist in Church, to say nothing of secession in State—for we had nothing to do with that—was a bad man to send out from this Conference. It could only result in the creation of more division in the Church.

Mr. Gilbert asked if Mr. Zimmerman had sought to create division or discord, and would now endeavor to sever the Baltimore Conference from the General Conference.

Mr. Parkinson did not know that Mr. Boyle had attempted to alienate the feelings of anybody from the Church.

Mr. Davis said it was merely an inference of his own—drawn in consequence of Mr. Parkinson having said that the brother was a secessionist in Church and State.

Mr. Parkinson replied that his own remark was an inference which he made from the statement of Mr. Zimmerman, that he did and still does approve the action of the majority last year at Staunton.

Mr. Phelps said that the action of the majority at Staunton indicated that they were secessionists; and he would here take occasion to say, in reference to the paper presented by Mr. Blake and his friends on Wednesday, that they should have spoken of a *portion* of the minority, for his name, with the names of others around him, was not attached to the "protest of the minority."

Mr. Blake replied that he was aware of that fact, and it could be so.

Mr. Lanahan thought that the questions which were being discussed had very little to do with the point under consideration. All the charges brought up here were based upon the Conference would conclude a man on trial who would not take the ordination vows?

Mr. Myers thought he understood the case a little. This young man possessed a great deal of prudence, and would not attempt to influence others. He looked at the affairs of the Church as being in a state of transition in regard to this "new chapter," and as he could not conscientiously take his vows at this time, he preferred to wait until the light would dawn, the cloud which now hangs over the Church disappear, and then he would be able to take the vow of ordination in the Church to which his family were attached, as well as himself.

Mr. Lanahan wanted to know if he refuses to take his vows. Members encumber the matter with those questions of loyalty which have nothing whatever to do with this case. The question is, can he be continued on trial under the circumstances, he having refused even to come before the committee for examination preparatory to taking his vows?

Mr. Lumsden did not think the "new chapter" had power enough to break up the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Lanahan obtained the floor, and was about to read a paper, when

Mr. Blake asked leave to make a remark.

Mr. Lanahan refused to be interrupted.

Mr. Myers asked leave to withdraw his motion. Granted.

Mr. Lanahan then offered a resolution to discontinue George H. Zimmerman, in consequence of his declining to take the ordination vows.

Mr. Blake thought this case had become enveloped in a great deal of trouble, unneccessarily. The young man had proved himself all that could reasonably be desired in point of moral conduct; and as a conscientious and prudent man he had seriously considered the taking of the ordination vows, and was afraid to take them because he could not conscientiously take them with the "new chapter" in the Discipline. In the course of conversation with this young brother, he told him to take the vows, for he would not find a score of men in the Conference, or hardly in this city, who believed in the contents of that Chapter. He (the speaker) for one, did not believe in it. From what he knew of the brother, he was satisfied that he would do no harm in the Church, for he was a modest, prudent and conscientious man.

Mr. Clemm made some remarks, in the course of which he said that the "new chapter" was almost universally repudiated by this Conference. He did so, and so did Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis—I deny it.

Mr. Clemm—Well, then, I stand corrected. He continued by saying that the young brother asks to be continued until that chapter was entirely changed or modified by the General Conference.—He believes it anti-scriptural, and so did the speaker. It did seem that when nearly the whole Conference repudiates that chapter, and only wants to have it repealed by the General Conference, that this brother should be continued. He asked the President if, in taking the vows, the brother will have to believe the sentiments expressed in the "new chapter." If the Chair answered negatively, the brother could be admitted. He did not hesitate to say, for himself, that if he (the speaker) was today up before this body for ordination, he would except the chapter, and would leave the Conference before he would subscribe to it. Eight-tenths of our people are opposed to it, and will not adhere to it. This brother desires to pursue the course indicated, for the sake of peace in the Church; and, in view of that fact, the brother ought to be commended for his course.

Mr. N. J. B. Morgan thought the "new chapter" had been brought in here and held over them as a rod of terror, just as Col. Corcoran had been held up as a rod of terror to the North.

Mr. Clemm said he would inform his old friend that his remarks were inapplicable to him.

Mr. Blake said he had not designed his remarks as "a rod of terror;" and if Mr. Morgan referred to him, it was a mistake.

Mr. Morgan did not care—it had been brought in for that purpose. He read the opinion of Bishop Scott, given at the last session of Conference upon the case of Mr. Hetrick, whom he refused to ordain because he took exceptions to the "new chapter." The concluding paragraph of the Bishop's remarks are as follows:—"Brother Hetrick could not take the vows without qualification or exception; and therefore, I could not ordain him; not because of the *particular* ground upon which his objection was based."

Mr. Morgan asked if the brother did not himself make the difficulty by taking exceptions.

Mr. Clemm said he was the man to do it. The Conference could not. If the General Conference said he must worship an idol, the brother was the person to take exceptions. And he takes exceptions to the "irrepressible" negro—this idol which is worshipped by so many, and causes so much trouble.

Mr. Gilbert said that it was unfortunate that the question had been introduced, and still more unfortunate that it had taken such wide range. It could not be denied that the scenes and events of the last eighteen months had confused the most mature minds. He was free to confess that, after twenty years spent in this Conference, he was unable to see three feet ahead of him. He was inclined, at the session of last year, to coincide with the views of the Bishop, looking at the question, as he did, with great confusion about him. Since that time he had analyzed the opinion of Bishop Scott, and the ordination vows, and had come to the conclusion that whatever views he entertained on this question, if he was here to-day to be ordained he would take the vows with a clear conscience. His views of the chapter were unchanged. The ordination vows expressed that the minister must be able to decide for himself what was right. Taking this view, he could not, under any circumstances, deny such a man as brother Zimmerman such a request. He hoped the Conference would consider well the matter before departing from their time-honored conservative course.

Mr. Sewall said the members of the Conference had no right to go behind the expressed unwillingness of a person to take the ordination vows. It was none of their business what his difficulties were—whether he disbelieved in the Trinity, Sanctification by Faith, or the New Chapter—he can't take our vows—he can't be ours—we can't be his. With regard to the action of the Conference last year, he was sorry to hear, a while ago, a respected friend say, rather triumphantly, that his name was not signed to the protest of the minority. He then read the "protest" referred to; and when he had concluded, said he thanked God his name was to it, and would ever be. He did not subscribe to the principles of the "new chapter;" but he could not ignore his ordination vows, and was surprised to hear gentlemen talk of going behind their vows to reconcile their consciences in reference to this matter. Why, you would go out into the world walking monuments of the denial of your authority to preach the Gospel. He, with others, in the "protest" read, signified their willingness to await further action of the General Conference, in 1862; and the tone of the response of that body, and that of sister sympathizing Conferences, especially in slave territory, would control their course at the next session, whether it be further negotiation, or immediate separation. And while they thus stood at their guns they could not be made to swallow principles that were not in the "new chapter." While not affiliating with the chapter, we must stand by our vows. He would vote that the brother.

Mr. Davis said that it was known that in many churches there were two parties to this question; and such a man as brother Zimmerman going among them and making representations that he could not be ordained in consequence of his opposition to that chapter, would win the sympathy of every secessionist in the State, and jeopard the reputation of a loyal colleague. The brother approved of the action of the majority last year, and the consequence of sending him out must certainly be disastrous. The determination of the people depended greatly on the action of the preachers. Send such a man to his (the speaker's) charge, where the people did not trouble themselves either way, and in a short time three-fourths of them would repudiate the "new chapter." "Like priest, like people" in the Baltimore Conference, as well as elsewhere. The speaker wished it understood that he approved of the "new chapter." It was old and genuine Methodism.

Mr. A. J. Myers said this young man was about twenty years of age. There was no evidence that he would persistently refuse to receive the ordination vows. He thought that if the Conference would continue the brother on trial, he (the speaker) would come before Conference, at its next annual session, and assume the responsibilities of all the mischief the brother had wrought during the year. He deplored the broad and irrelevant discussion which had occupied the Conference during the morning. He asked if the Conference would not be warned by the past. This case could certainly have been disposed of without so much discussion on the "new chapter" and slavery.

In the name of religion, in the name of Methodism, in the name of common propriety, he asked them to stop. The business of a Methodist preacher is to save souls, and as many of them as possible. The business of a preacher is to convert souls to Christ, not to this dogma and that. Mr. Zimmerman was a valuable young man, and some allowance should be made for the circumstances with which he had been surrounded. If he is sent out by the Conference, he will go out to do good, not to create dissensions.

Mr. McElfresh suggested that probably it was the young man who was in a state of transition, and he had decided upon this course in order to relieve himself from embarrassment. If he is cut off in consequence of the opinion he entertains, the speaker didn't know who it was that would not be cut off. He related his experience in such matters in order to show that the course of the young man was honorable.

Mr. Leech made a few remarks, in which he related his experience in making up his mind on this point. He was satisfied, after prayerful consideration, that *belief* in the "new chapter," was not essential to ordination. But, as in the case of Mr. Hetrick last Conference, the Bishop could not ordain under protest—no matter what the cause.

Mr. Lanahan arose to amend his resolution, but yielded the floor to

Rev. David Thomas, who said that if the "new chapter" meant nothing, as some contended, all the fight against it was useless. But it did mean something. Yankee cunning could not have put up a phantasy that required to be fought against so valiantly as the speaker's Presiding Elder had fought against the adoption of that chapter. That chapter is now a part and parcel of the Methodist Church, and if that young brother excepts it in taking his vow, the Bishop could not and dare not ordain him. If he did so he did it at his peril, and the Conference could not, nor would, do it. He thought it best that the young brother should continue that brother we might as well all be discontinued. He believed the principles of that chapter to be contrary to the Word of God, and contrary with facts that we are cognizant of; and how his brother could oppose it and then go to slaveholders to preach, and call them brothers and sisters, he could not understand.

Mr. Davis—I suppose you refer to me. [Hisses in the gallery.] I preach to them as Alfred Griffith and others do. The Bible nowhere recognizes property in man.

Mr. Thomas—The Old and New Testament both recognize slavery. And the slaves are required by Divine injunction to obey their masters in all things.

Mr. Lanahan said he wished to amend his resolution, so as to read that the matter shall be laid on the table until the committee of seven report; and the Bishop is requested, in the meantime, to confer with Mr. Zimmerman, and get categorical answers from him, after acquainting him with the discussion of to-day. He further said, that if this question was to be discussed, he would like to know it, for he was prepared to meet it in all its length and breadth and depth and heighth. But he did not think the "new chapter" had anything to do with the settlement of this question. Can we continue a man who refuses to take the vows of ordination? In regard to the slavery question, if our people are to rise in arms about it, let us know it.

Mr. Owen asked if the young men could not be continued another year without reference to ordination vows.

The resolution of Mr. Lanahan was adopted.

Mr. L. F. Morgan presented a letter from Rev. J. N. Coombs, withdrawing from the Methodist Church to take charge of a Presbyterian church in Washington, to which he had been called and which call he had accepted on account of ill-health.

John A. Williams and W. J. Perry, who were eligible to be ordained as Elders, refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the General Conference, and in consequence were entered "withdrawn," for want of a more expressive technical term.

S. V. Leech, W. F. Ward and W. T. L. Weech were elected Elders; and the case of W. E. Magruder was laid over.

Mr. Ward qualified his acceptance of the election with the statement, through Mr. Sewall, that he accepted it with the explanation of Bishop Scott at the last session of the Conference.

The committee appointed to estimate the amount necessary for the support of superannuated preachers, and their widows and children, reported that they had estimated claims amounting to $5,321.—The report was adopted.

Mr. Sewall read a provision of the Discipline in relation to the support of the widows of Bishops, and upon his motion a committee of three was appointed to look after the claims of the widows of Bishops Waugh and Emory.

The Stewards renewed their call for collections and claims.

Rev. T. H. W. Monroe stated that he had a claim to present for his salary, as fixed by the last Conference, for his services in connection with the Baltimore *Christian Advocate*, in consequence of the suspension of which he was unable to get the salary fixed.

Mr. Davis said he hoped Mr. Monroe would be paid. He was so glad that the Baltimore *Christian Advocate* was dead, that if he had the money he would pay half of the deficiency himself.

Mr. Goheen asked, and was excused from serving on the Committee on Sunday Schools. Mr. J. N. Davis was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Conference then adjourned with the singing of the Doxology, and prayer.

[Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.]

MEETING OF THE EAST BALTIMORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

THIRD DAY.

Conference convened at nine o'clock, and religious services were conducted by Rev. James Brown. The minutes of the previous day were read and approved.

The Bishop proceeded to call the list of Deacons, and the following were passed into the eldership:

John B. Mann, J. F. Craig, James R. Cadden, George W. Heyd, Milton R. Foster, J. Clark Hagey, Philip F. Eyer, James H. McCord, John W. Cleaver, and J. Benson Akers.

When the name of J. T. Cole was called, charges were preferred against him, and on motion his case was referred to a trial court.

The Bishop then called the list of those admitted into full connection, and the following were passed:

J. W. Smith, L. D. Watson, M. P. Croathwaite, C. Henry Kitchen, John C. Cook, David A. Isinberg, C. L. K. Sumwalt, James C. Clarke, Wm. M. Frysinger, Henry M. Ash, Robert R. Pott, James B. Cuddy and Wm. C. Hisser.

As their names were called the young gentlemen stepped forward and took seats on the front bench, when the Bishop, in language of great feeling, impressed upon them the great importance of the step they were about to take. He exhorted them to piety, study and usefulness. The address was one of great force, and was received by the Conference with much favor.

The Bishop then called attention to the fact that he was required to take a vote on the question of Lay Representation in the General Conference.

The Conference voted by ballot, and the tellers retired to count the vote.

During their absence the Bishop called upon the Presiding Elders to report the condition of the districts and the ministers under them.

Charles B. Tippett, P. E. of Cumberland district, reported the district in a prosperous condition, and the ministers as able and earnest. He stated that in some of the stations and circuits the congregations were divided on the unhappy issues which divide the country. In the Middletown circuit the division was so marked that the congregation divided with such bitterness that the adherents of the two sections were as wide apart as the Jews and Samaritans. The preacher in charge, Rev. A. A. Eskridge, has a son-in-law a captain in the Confederate army, and while holding that position he visited his father-in-law several times, which created the impression that Mr. Eskridge was not loyal. Mr. Eskridge, however, always protested that he was loyal.

Geo. D. Chenowith, Presiding Elder of the Junlata district, said that it gave him pleasure to state that he had a year of prosperity. The ministers performed their duties with punctuality and earnestness.

The Secretary here announced the vote on the question of Lay-Delegation, as follows:

For Lay-Delegation,	123
Against,	42
Majority,	81

On announcement of the vote it was found that the committee had made a mistake in placing the vote in the report. It was just *vice versa*. The following was the vote:

Against Lay-Delegation,	123
For,	42
Majority,	81

Mr. Chenowith then continued his remarks relative to the ministers in his district. On coming to the name of S. L. M. Consor, Mr. Hildt asked if he was not serving as a chaplain in the army.

Mr. Chenowith replied in the affirmative, and stated that he had the permisson of the Bishop to act in that capacity. The same was the case of E. W. Kirby.

The Committee on Sabbath Preaching presented the following report, which was adopted. On Sunday next the pulpits of the city will be filled as follows:

Monument Street Church—At 11 o'clock, A. M., Bishop Ames; ordination of Deacons; at night, Wm. A. Snively.

Exeter Street Church—In the morning, A. W. Gibson; at night, A. A. Eskridge.

Harford Avenue—In the morning, A. Harden; at night, L. M. Gardner.

High Street Church—In the morning, B. B. Hamlin; at night, J. C. Clarke.

Caroline Street Church—In the morning, James Carns; at night, F. B. Riddle.

Emory Chapel—In the morning, J. W. Hedges; at night, Samuel Creighton.

Strawbridge Church—In the morning, John S. Deal; at three in the afternoon, B. H. Crever—ordination of Elders; at night, J. W. Brown.

Whatcoat Chapel—In the morning, A. W. Gibson; at night, J. H. McCord.

Jefferson Street Church—In the morning, James A. Ross; at night, J. P. Swanger.

Broadway Church—In the morning, R. W. Black; at night, E. B. Snyder.

Eastern Avenue—In the morning, T. Barnhart; at night, R. C. Wilson.

Fell's Point Chapel—In the morning, G. Tarry Gray; at night, T. F. Ockerman.

Preston Street Chapel—In the morning, G. W. Dunlap.

Greenmount Avenue Chapel—In the morning, J. Benson Akers; at night, W. M. Frysinger.

Canton Avenue—In the morning, James Hunter.

Huntington Avenue—In the morning, J. A. Coleman; at 3½ P. M., Richard Hinkle.

Seamen's Union Bethel—In the morning, John Morehead; at night, Wm. Guinn.

Chew Street Chapel—In the morning, A. Hartman; at night, C. Kalbfus.

Associated Reform Church, Fayette street—In the morning, W. A. Snively.

High Street Baptist—In the morning, J. A. DeMoyer; at night, T. Sherlock.

English Lutheran Church, Monument street—In the morning, Samuel Kepler.

Eutaw Street Lutheran Church—At night, Wm. M. Memminger.

Methodist Protestant, corner of Washington and Lombard streets—In the morning, James Sanks; at night, Samuel Shannon.

Methodist Protestant, Broadway and Monument streets—In the morning, S. W. Price; in the evening, John Lloyd.

Broadway Baptist—In the morning, W. Downs; at night, F. Gearhart.

Dallas Street (negro)—J. Munroe in the morning; C. Cleaver in the afternoon, and J. W. Buckley at night.

Saratoga Bethel (negro)—J. S. Lee in the morning; L. Drum in the afternoon, and J. Rothrock at night.

The Conference then adjourned until this morning, with the understanding that the ministers would meet at three yesterday afternoon, to hand in their church statistics.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—REGULAR SESSION

SENATE.

[illegible] afternoon, the Tobacco Inspection bill was passed and the Senate [illegible] report closed.

The Senate met again [illegible] was called to order by the PRESIDENT.

Mr. EICHELBERGER, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a bill incorporating the City Park Railway Company.

Also, a bill incorporating the Chesapeake Marine Produce Company.

Mr. WHITAKER, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill to compensate Mr. Haler and others for services rendered by order of the Governor, which was read a second time.

Mr. SMITH, from the same committee, reported unfavorably on the bill for the relief of the sureties of W. A. Gwynn, which was read a second time and rejected, but the vote was reconsidered and the bill laid over.

Mr. SELLMAN, from the same committee, reported the bill to pay the claims of G.