[*Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.*]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

SEVENTH DAY.

Conference met at nine o'clock at Light Street Church, Bishop Janes presiding. The usual religious services were conducted by Rev. T. Myers.

The minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

Mr. Hirst moved that Rev. Isaac P. Cook be declared the Missionary Treasurer for Baltimore.

Charles A. Joice, G. W. Hobbs, P. H. Whisner, James R. Greenwell, M. G. Balthis, A. Q. Flaherty, L. W. Hoffman and G. W. Carpenter were continued on trial.

Mr. Sewall moved that W. T. L. Welch be granted a certificate of location, at his own request.

The same privilege was granted W. E. Magruder.

Mr. Thomas asked the Conference to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Committee on Dickinson College was adopted.

Mr. Phelps desired a reconsideration of the vote and an increase of the committee.

The motion to reconsider was adopted, and the committee was increased by the appointment of Messrs. Hamilton, Gobeen and Lipscomb.

A report in relation to the affairs of the Baltimore Female College was read and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Monroe presented the report of the Board of Stewards, from which it appeared that claims to the amount of $6,903.30 had been presented. In order to meet these claims the Board were in possession of only $1,202.27. They had declared a dividend of 17 per cent.

Mr. Morgan said it was due to the people of the charges to make an explanation, in view of the difference between the claims made and the amount of money paid in. The Conference recognizes the claims of all superannuated ministers and their widows and children, on both sides of the Potomac; but while they do this all the collections have been made on the Northern side of the Potomac. Hence the difference between the amounts claimed and received.

The question, "who are admitted into full connection?" was then taken up. L. R. Jones, John C. McNeer, Leonidas C. Butt, John N. Gray, Andrew Robey, J. W. Bennett, David Harris and B. Hough were continued. J. Poisal Hyde and C. F. Linthicum were discontinued.

After some discussion upon the case of George H. Zimmerman, he was continued for another year.

A letter from W. H. Wilson, in which he indicated his refusal to recognize the jurisdiction of the Conference, was read, after which, upon motion of Mr. Sewall, "withdrawn" was entered opposite his name.

By request of Rev. A. W. Wilson, his name was stricken from the roll of the Conference.

C. G. Linthicum was granted a superannuated relation.

L. Luz, J. O. H. Moore, M. May, J. Leaf and A. P. Bowers were passed as Deacons.

The examination of the characters of effective Elders was then resumed.

The Committee on Temperance submitted their report.

W. O. Lumsden was granted a superannuated relation.

T. B. McFalls was entered "withdrawn," at his own request.

Mr. Monroe presented the report of the Committee on Memoirs.

The Committee on Education submitted a report in relation to Dickinson College.

The report of the Committee on Colonization was presented and adopted.

The Conference then adjourned with the usual religious exercises.

MEETING OF THE EAST BALTIMORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

SEVENTH DAY.

The Conference assembled at nine o'clock. Religious services were conducted by Rev. J. McKendree Reilly.

The minutes of the previous day were read and approved.

In compliance with a resolution passed on Tuesday, no persons except members of the Conference were admitted into the church.

Mr. Tippett asked to change the relation of A. A. Eskridge from effective to that of superannuated. Granted.

The Bishop stated that the matter before the Conference was that relative to the Rev. Henry Slicer.

Mr. Tippett said that he considered the action of Mr. Slicer perfectly indefensible, in refusing to vote and refusing to leave the bar. But in the discussion of yesterday, however, he had learned that Mr. Slicer picked up his hat with the intention of leaving the church, but the brethren refused to permit him to do so. He considered that the action of Mr. Slicer, in making the motion to leave, fulfilled the spirit of the rule, and he therefore hoped that Mr. Gere would withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Gere said he had not acted, in presenting the resolution, without careful consideration. He considered that a good and a great man should be the foremost in defending the rules and laws of the body. He had been approached by many of his brethren since yesterday who urged him to withdraw the resolution. He was requested to pray over the subject, and he had done so, as was his habit in regard to everything which he did. His brethren had pleaded with him to withdraw it.

Mr. Slicer—I wish to say that no brother has erred, nor need, the floor to ask him to withdraw. I wish brother Gere to have the full benefit of it.

Mr. Gere said that he did not assert, or mean to insinuate, that Mr. Slicer had been instrumental in sending any brother to him for the purpose.—On the contrary, he felt confident that it was not so. He had been actuated, in presenting the resolution by the purest motives, and a clear sense of duty.—He had prayed for guidance in the matter, and thought he was performing an action of justice.—The remarks of Mr. Tippett had influenced his determination much. The fact that Mr. Slicer picked up his hat for the manifest purpose of leaving the church, and only resumed his seat when the brethren remonstrated against his going out into the cold street, was an evidence that Mr. Slicer was willing to comply with the rule.

Mr. Slicer—I told you on yesterday that I did so.

Mr. Gere said that he was not acting from any motive of persecuting Mr. Slicer. That brother and himself had been laboring for years—forty years—in the same cause, and they never had a difference of any moment, and they were not going to have one now. In view of the fact to which Mr. Tippett had referred, he withdrew the resolution.

Cries from all parts of the floor of "Good," "That's right," and other remarks of a similar character.

Mr. Slicer referred to the fact that there were a large number of persons on the outside anxious to gain admittance. He had no fear of any disorder to-day, and he therefore moved to open the doors to those outside, with the understanding that all who entered pledged themselves to be orderly.

The Bishop thought the step would be an imprudent one. On the day before persons manifested applause or disapprobation when certain members of the Conference rose to speak. He thought it would not add to the harmony of the deliberations of the body. The Conference could do as it thought proper in the matter, as he did not wish to assume any power as a prerogative.

Mr. J. Miller said that it was the custom in olden times to sit with closed doors, and he was still in favor of the system.

Dr. Reese said that he thought the first thing to be attended to was the settlement of the unhappy feeling which had been engendered between members. He wished to have a settlement with Brother Dashiells.

Mr. Slicer—And the fifteen others you have in custody.

Dr. Reese—Now, Mr. Slicer, you must stop that kind of thing.

Mr. Slicer—I only quoted your words.

Dr. Reese appealed to the Bishop to keep down personal remarks.

Mr. J. H. Dashiells rose for an explanation. He said that as Dr. Reese wanted an explanation of the remark "watch dog," which the speaker had used in reference to him, he would give it. When on the first day of the session he introduced his amendment to the by-laws, he thought he saw an evident disposition of the majority to override all difference of opinion and force the minority into their mode of thinking. His motives were, on the instant, impugned, and he felt sorely the cavalier treatment which the amendment received. That action of Dr. Reese and others, taken in connection with the fact that a Presiding Elder of one of the districts, who had visited the city a few weeks previously, had stated that resolutions would be introduced into the Conference of the strongest character, and it would be worth the head of any man to oppose them, made him feel that he would be submitting to a tyrannical assumption of power if he did not meet the issue with firmness and determination. The fact that Dr. Reese held a Government appointment, and his manner, made the course which the Doctor was pursuing appear to him dictatorial. He would say, however, that he did not mean offence by the remark. It was only made to indicate the assiduity which characterized the Doctor's action, and the vigilance with which he watched over the Conference.

Dr. Reese said that he would like an explanation relative to the expression, "a better jailor, a man with more honesty of heart, and a better reputation."

The Bishop said that there was really nothing in the remark—that it could be used with propriety against any member of the Conference. There were none there so good that might not desire a more honest heart and a better reputation.

Mr. Dashiells said there was nothing in the remark calculated to give offence. He might have meant a better reputation as a chaplain.

Here a number of the members asked Mr. Dashiells to say that he meant no offence, which he did, and the explanations between Dr. Reese and him were ended.

Mr. Slicer—Now, if brother Reese will take back his expression about the "fifteen in custody," I will take back what I said.

Dr. Reese withdrew the remark and Mr. Slicer withdrew his, and that matter was over.

The most serious affair remained yet to be settled. It was the difference between Mr. Slicer and Dr. Sargent and R. D. Chambers, growing out of the letter written to the Carlisle *Herald* newspaper.

Mr. Slicer said that he had never prosecuted a man in his life. He had never been arraigned.—He had never been before a jury as a witness, and he did not feel much like commencing at his time of life. After the discussion of Monday last he had gone to his home, and in the evening, as was his custom, he called his family together for prayer. He prayed for direction from on High as to the course he should pursue. Afterwards he consulted her who has been his companion for forty years, and who never gave him wrong advice.

[Here the Doctor was overcome by emotion and was unable to proceed for a few moments. The scene presented in the Conference was most affecting. There was not a dry eye in the entire body, and audible signs of sympathy were heard from every part of the room.]

She advised me not to do anything in the matter, and to enter no charges against the brother. I felt that I was wrong, and feel now that I have been wronged.

Mr. Slicer then referred to his associations with Mr. Chambers, and mentioned the fact that when Mr. Chambers was surrounded with difficulties, and had just met with a sore family bereavement, he and Dr. Reese had arranged matters so as to place Mr. Chambers at Monument street church. When that gentleman's health had failed, he was anxious again to assist him, and did his utmost to do so; and when he desired the situation of Superintendent of Public Printing at Harrisburg, he (Mr. Slicer) had written to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania urging his appointment. He then reverted to the differences which had occurred between them at the Annual Conference of 1860; and remarked that from that time he had observed a change in Mr. Chambers' department towards him. He, however, did not suppose that the feelings which Mr. Chambers held towards him would prompt him to do anything calculated to injure him. His surprise was, therefore, great, when in July last he received the following letter from Mr. Jacob Reem, of Carlisle, to the following effect:

"I am the proprietor of a paper, (the Carlisle *Herald*,) and I have received a communication from a minister, formerly a pastor here, and much beloved and respected, who writes that out of forty or fifty Methodist ministers in Baltimore, all are loyal with exception of some ten or twelve, who are rank, rampant secessionists. He names but two—Henry Slicer and Dr. Sargent. Shall I publish the letter in full? You and brother Sargent are so well known and beloved in this community, the publication of your names in the connection in which they are used, will ruin your usefulness in this community forever."

Mr. Slicer replied, that if such a letter, from a responsible minister, was published, he would charge him, at the next Annual Conference, with lying and slandering. Mr. Chambers denies that the words given are an extract from his letter, and therefore I have no charge to make against him. He said that he had never written an anonymous communication to his life; and to say the least of it, he did not think it brotherly to make a covert attack of this kind. He had a reputation—which was dear to himself, dear to his family, and still of more value to the Church—and he could not afford to lose it. During his ministry in this city he had received into the Church over three thousand persons. The charge could not be true, and he had already contradicted it on this floor. On Wednesday last he had said that he did not believe in the right of secession. He did not believe in the expediency of secession as a remedy for Southern wrongs. South Carolina was precipitate, and should never have fired on Fort Sumter.

Bishop—Do you object to the passage of brother Chambers' character?

Mr. Slicer—Certainly not. I feel so little like fighting to-day that I would not object to his character if he acknowledged that he had used the terms. I have been fighting for many years, but all my battles have been fought for truth and Methodism.

Mr. Chambers said he wanted a distinct understanding in regard to the matter. The words "lying and slandering" used by Mr. Slicer had been reported by the representatives of the press, and they had gone all over the land. He wished to know if Mr. Slicer withdrew them?

Mr. Slicer—Oh, yes! Certainly.

Mr. Chambers then referred to the action of Mr. Slicer relative to the pastoral relation at Monument Street Church. He was thankful for what had been done for him; but he was afraid that the impression might be created that he was in the position of a pauper, and what had been done for him had been asked for by him. This would certainly be a very erroneous impression. He had never seen the day that he had asked more from the Church than was his just due. He was willing to earn bread, and when he could not do it with his intellect, he would do it with his hands. For his support he was willing to dig in a ditch, or labor at any honest work.—In reference to the letter in the Carlisle *Herald*, he would say that he was in the city of Baltimore in July last, and was at the time a correspondent of the New York *Herald* when he wrote the letter to the Carlisle *Herald*. He was earning his bread by traveling through the hot sun gathering information for his correspondence. He had heard it rumored time and again that certain ministers were disloyal, and among the names mentioned were those of Mr. Slicer, Dr. Sargent and Dr. Reilly. He had heard the last named gentleman preach, and was satisfied that he was a Union man, and so stated. He mentioned the names of Dr. Sargent and Slicer because they were prominent men in the Church. His statement was founded on the rumors which he had over and over again heard reported, and any person who has ever corresponded for a newspaper must have some idea of the difficulty in gathering information. He did not write it with the intention of blasting the reputation of either of the brethren. That was not his nature.

Dr. Sargent said that he felt gratified at the disclaimer on the part of Mr. Chambers, that the letter was not written intentionally to blast the character of himself or Mr. Slicer. He then related the circumstances of his receiving a letter from Mr. Jacob Reem, of Carlisle, and then read the letter, which was similar to that received by Mr. Slicer. On the night of the day on which he received it, he learned at the preachers' meeting that Mr. Chambers was the author of the letter in the Carlisle *Herald*. He answered Mr. Reem's letter that same evening, in which he thanked that gentleman for his kindness in writing to him, and was glad to hear that he was not willing to give a dog a bad name before he hung him. In the letter he said, that if he was a secessionist, his brother Slicer was also; and continued by remarking that Baltimore was in the South, of the South, and with the South, and closed with the words of Patrick Henry—"If this be treason, make the most of it."

The Bishop asked him to explain what he meant by the South."

Dr. Sargent said he meant the local position of the city, and nothing more. He had written the letter to a brother whom he had known intimately for many years, and expected that of course he would suppress the name, which he did, in the publication of the letter. Had he thought that the letter would have been used to cast a dark cloud of suspicion over his character, he never would have written it.

Mr. Slicer—I wish to say that I was not aware at the time that Dr. Sargent had received a letter, and had nothing to do with the answer which he wrote.

Dr. Sargent—Not in the least.

Mr. Chambers' character was then passed.

Mr. Slicer again made an ineffectual effort to have the doors thrown open to the public, but without avail.

[A motion to open the doors this morning prevailed.]

The Bishop called on Mr. Slicer to proceed with the report of effective Elders, and the following were passed:

J. H. Dashiells, J. H. Brown, E. Kinsey, G. W. Cooper, D. S. Monroe, E. J. Gray, J. R. Cadden, J. S. Deale, J. W. Brown, George Berkeissen, G. W. Dunlap, J. P. Hall, B. W. Dougherty, Wm. M. Meminger, George W. Hoyd, John Monroe, D. H. Carroll, J. F. Ockerman, P. B. Reese, George Stevenson, D. Shoaff, Wm. M. Frysinger, J. G. McKuham, J. B. Akers, J. P. Swanger, M. L. Drum, D. H. Parrish, D. A. Isurburg.

When the name of David Shoaff was called, Dr. Reese stated that the Board of Stewards of York Station had sent a paper to him in which they prefer charges against Mr. Shoaff.

Mr. Slicer objected to the presentation of the paper on the ground that it was ex parte, no notice having been served on Mr. Shoaff that charges would be preferred. The precedent would be a dangerous one, and no minister on the floor would be safe from ex parte attacks.

Dr. Reese considered it proper to refer the paper to a judicious committee, and he moved the appointment of a committee of three to whom it should be referred for consideration. At this stage of the proceedings, Dr. Reese, at the request of one of the Board of Stewards of York, withdrew the paper, stating that the Stewards did not desire the paper presented unless it was necessary to defend the Board.

The paper was withdrawn, and Mr. Slicer made a statement of Mr. Shoaff's case, and the Conference unanimously passed his character.

The Bishop called the name of Wm. I. Simpson, against whom charges were preferred, and whose case was referred to a Committee of Trial.

Mr. Brittain said that Mr. Simpson had been his colleague, and had acted in reference to the collection of money for the support in a manner which did not meet his approval, nor did he think it would meet the approval of the Conference. The members of the Church on the circuit were divided on the question of supporting the Government. Mr. Simpson's associations on the circuit were with those members who openly sympathized with the South. The Union people of the circuit doubted his loyalty, and the Southern sympathizers were satisfied with him. The fund for the support of the circuit was short, and it was occasioned, to a considerable degree, by the fact that a portion of the membership refused to pay quarterage, have subscribed money and presented it to Mr. Simpson, and he refused to account for it. He thought this wrong, but did not want Mr. Simpson discontinued on account of it. He wanted him tried another year.

It was explained that the money was subscribed and presented to Mr. Simpson, to enable him to purchase a suit of clothing in which to attend Conference.

Dr. Reese said that he had no desire to persecute Mr. Simpson on account of his want of loyalty. If such had been his intention, he would have objected to the passage of the characters of other ministers; for there are those on the floor who had said that Jeff. Davis was just as legal a President as Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Dashiells called the gentleman to order.

The Bishop decided the remark out of order.

Mr. Kepler asked Dr. Reese to take back what he said.

Dr. Reese—I cannot, for brother Kepler is one of them.

Mr. Kepler—It is not true. I never said so to any mortal on the earth.

Mr. Slicer—This is a question of veracity.

Mr. Kepler—Dr. Reese, you must withdraw that.

Dr. Reese—I will so far as you are concerned.

The Bishop decided that the remark of Dr. Reese was eminently out of order. It reflected on the whole Conference, and was unjust to the membership. It should be withdrawn.

Dr. Reese withdrew the remark.

There was a running discussion for a few minutes, when Mr. John Miller moved that the connection of W. I. Simpson with the East Baltimore Conference be discontinued, and the motion was carried, and Conference adjourned until nine o'clock this morning, when they will sit with open doors.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday Afternoon.

Just ere going to press with the second edition of to-day's *Star*, we have positive information that the Confederates have retreated quite back to Gordonsville. The scouts of Gen. McClellan's advance had probably penetrated the country at an early hour this morning, as far as Culpeper Court House, thirty-five miles in the rear of Manassas. So our army are not permitting grass to grow under their feet, evidently. The enemy rest with their front (advance) at the Rapidan river, and their camps extend back near to Gordonsville—twelve miles.

The brig Isabel Beurmann, Captain James, arrived at New York on Tuesday from Port au Prince, reports that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at that place on the 19th of February, at four o'clock A. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGED WITH STEALING FROM HIS WIFE.—Rather a novel case was yesterday before Justice Logan, at the Western police station. John Schirt was arrest upon the complaint of his wife, charging him with having stolen from her the sum of one dollar and fifty cents. The parties have been living apart for some time past. After hearing the evidence in the case, the Justice committed the husband to jail in default of bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THEFT OF BACON.—John Fuller, a negro, was taken into custody on Tuesday night by a policeman of the Western district, who observed him stealing a barrel of meat from the pavement in front of the store of Messrs. Drakely & Fenton, corner of Baltimore and Paca streets. Justice Logan committed him to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. This negro is somewhat noted as a thief.

Amusements.

BALTIMORE MUSEUM.—The popular Kunkel's Opera House is nightly filled with a brilliant and discriminating audience, many of whom are ladies; and all are invariably pleased at the diversified and humorous entertainment provided. On Saturday afternoon next there will be offered, at the Maryland Institute, a performance excelling any other which has yet been given in Baltimore, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. George Kunkel, tendered by Kunkel's Opera Troupe. Those who desire seats should secure them in advance.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

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

Mr. BOYLE offered a resolution providing for the laying of gas mains on Biddle street to Point Lane. Referred.

Mr. SCHWARTZE presented an ordinance prohibiting horses and carts from remaining standing on the streets more than two hours. Laid over.

Mr. HOOPES called up the resolution authorizing the City Register to return to W. L. Johnson and others, certain fines imposed by Justices of the Peace and remitted by the Mayor. Adopted.

Mr. SCHWARTZE presented an ordinance providing for the publishing of the Collector's advertisement, in one of the German papers. Referred.

Mr. EVANS called up the resolution providing for the construction of a sewer through an alley south of Mullikin street, to Central avenue. Laid on the table.

Mr. DUER called up the ordinance organizing the Water Board and fixing the water rents. After discussing the bill and amending it, the Branch adjourned.

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

An ordinance granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the right to lay a new railroad track on Howard street was received from the First Branch and laid on the table.

Mr. SWINDELL called up the ordinance providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to disburse the fund for the deepening of Chesapeake bay and the Patapsco river. Laid over.

Adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Smith, &c., *vs.* Hindes, &c., garnishees. *Non pros.*

Levering, &c., *vs.* same. Same.

Isaac Aitterman *vs.* Robert G. Hoffman and James L. Hoffman. Verdict for defendants.

Bird, &c., *vs.* Hindes, &c., garnishees: Judgment.

Ward *vs.* Appelton. Judgment.

Van Bokkelin, &c., *vs.* Williams. Judgment.

Thomas, &c., *vs.* Graham. Judgment.

Bailey, &c., *vs.* Stein. Judgment.

Hoffman *vs.* Brownold, Judgment by default.

Mason *vs.* Curley. Judgment on terms to be filed.

Isaac *vs.* Armitage. Judgment.

Same *vs.* Vondersmith. Judgment.

Welton *vs.* Thompson. Judgment for property.

No. 698 will be called to-day; after which the Court will dispose of the postponed cases.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

Samuel C. Burns and George F. Sloan *vs.* W. J. Ellinger. Action for lumber furnished a third party upon the alleged authority of the defendant. Jury unable to agree and discharged.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

ANNAPOLIS, March 11.—No. 29. L. W. Gunther *et al. vs.* R. H. Atwell. Appeal from the Court of Common Pleas. The argument in this case was continued and concluded by L. C. Fischer and F. W. Brune for the appellees and by William Schley for the appellants.

ANNAPOLIS, March 12.—No. 30. Thomas Russell *vs.* Charles H. Myers and A. J. Myers. Appeal from the Court of Common Pleas. This case was argued by Wm. Pinkney Whyte for the appellant, and by B. F. Horwitz for the appellees.

No. 31. James Berney *vs.* The New York and Washington Printing Telegraph Company. Appeal from the Court of Common Pleas. This case was argued by B. F. Horwitz for the appellant, and by C. J. M. Gwinn for the appellee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—On motion of Hon. C. Cushing, John A. Poor, Esq., of Maine, and Thos. H. Russell, Jr., Esq., of Massachusetts, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

On motion of J. M. Carlisle, Esq., Benjamin F. Rexford, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 301. The City of Pittsburg, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Edwin A. Oelrichs *et al.* In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the western District, this cause was docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 167. John R. Moffit, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Abraham Gaar *et al.* This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record and printed arguments by Messrs. Lee and Fisher for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Stanbery for the defendants in error.

No. 170. John A. Washington *et al.*, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Mahlon D. Ogden, trustee of the Chicago Land Company. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. White for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Mr. Carlisle for the defendant in error.

THE STAY LAW.

The following is the act passed by the Legislature of Maryland extending the operation of the Stay law:

AN ACT to amend an act passed at a special session of the General Assembly, held on the 26th day of April, 1861, chapter 17, entitled an act to repeal the 19th section of the 29th article of the Code of Public General Laws, and the provision of the 33d section of the 5th article of said Code relating to the stay of execution, and to extend the time for enforcing the execution of judgments, by providing for a qualified extension of said act beyond its present duration, on the conditions in this bill expressed.

Section 1. BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the 17th chapter of the Public General Laws, passed at a special session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held on the 26th day of April, 1861, be amended and extended beyond its present duration, so as to operate a further stay of execution on the conditions in the following sections prescribed.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That as to all judgments or decrees or orders for the payment of money rendered or to be rendered by any Court or Justice of the Peace of this State, and upon all leases or sell contained in any mortgage, and on all decrees for sale of mortgaged property, there shall be further stay of execution after the period limited in said act until the first day of November next; and on condition the debtor then pay all the interest then accrued and costs, and an instalment of one-fifth of the whole debt, there shall be a stay of execution for four months thereafter, when upon payment of the interest then due and a second instalment of one-fifth of the original debt, there shall be a stay for four months thereafter, and upon the payment of the interest then due, and a third instalment of one-half of the balance of the original debt at the expiration of that time, there shall be a further stay of four months thereafter, at the expiration of which time the entire balance of said debt, with interest and all costs accrued after the first payment, shall be paid: Provided, however, that if the debtor should fail to pay the first or any subsequent instalment at the time or in the manner, and to the amount above set forth, he shall forfeit all benefit of this act, and execution may issue as to the whole or any balance of the debt with interest and costs then due.

Section 3. And be it enacted, That during the continuance of this act judgments rendered by justices of the Peace within any counties of this State shall be liens on the real estate of the defendants in said judgments upon their being recorded as herein provided for, upon their being filed with the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the several counties of the State in which the defendants shall reside, and recorded in a record kept for that purpose, for which the clerk shall receive twenty-five cents in each case; but the lien of said payments shall not be considered as prior to judgments rendered in the Circuit Courts of this State at the term of said Courts next succeeding the filing of the judgment rendered before Justices of the Peace as aforesaid, but shall be considered only equal as a lien to them.

Section 4. And be it enacted, That the securities provided for as to mortgage of personal property, and also the immunity of the lien of judgments in the second section of the original act referred to, shall apply to all cases covered by this act, and that this act shall not apply to debts contracted after the tenth day of May next.

Section 5. And be it enacted, That the period allowed by this act, and said act of 1861, chapter 17, shall not be computed as a portion of the three years within which an execution may issue on any judgment or decree to which the stay of execution provided for by this act, or the said act of 1861, chapter 17, is applicable.

Section 6. And be it enacted, That where any execution had been levied upon personal property at the time when said act of 1861, chapter 17, went into effect, and sale was stayed under such execution by said act, the officer serving said executions shall not be held responsible for said property, unless he shall have taken and held said property in his actual possession.

Section 7. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act, or in the act of which this is amendatory, shall apply to judgments or decrees rendered in favor of the State, or in any effect limit or restrain attachments on warrant or judgment, against the lands, goods and chattels, rights and credits of non-residents or absconding debtors, as practised under existing laws.

Section 8. And be it enacted, That nothing contained in this act, nor in the said act of which this is amendatory, shall be construed to prevent the sale of any real or personal estate under any decree or order heretofore passed, or that may hereafter be passed, upon a creditor's bill, where all the parties to the cause, wherever such decree or order has been or may be passed, shall agree to such sale by consent in writing, to be signed by said parties or their attorney or attorneys; and in case any of said parties may be infants, by the guardian or guardians of such infants, and be filed in such cause.

Section 9. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the tenth day of May next.

Passed March 10, 1862.

ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writes as follows, under date of the 11th inst.:

It is finally settled that the Confederates have retreated from their strongholds, and are being rapidly and steadily pursued by the army of the Union. Whether this retreat is the result of policy or panic cannot, of course, be ascertained. Certain it is, however, that many of those who have clamored for an advance upon Richmond, during the last three months, accept the retirement of the Confederate forces as a full realization of their predictions, that the enemy would fly if attacked, while it is not to be denied that many who have heretofore sustained the theory of delay, on the ground that we were not ready to move on, confess themselves grievously disappointed. Where the enemy will make a stand is the next question. Whether our columns are to march onward without a "retiring ebb," until they have captured Richmond and completely vanquished the traitors, or whether there is to be another great pause before the end of the rebellion is ascertained, are questions almost universally discussed. When the army began its passage into Virginia, on Sunday and Monday, many who had not estimated its numbers or its capacities were surprised at the magnitude and magnificence of the spectacle. The members of the British and French legations, who have been industrious in collecting all the available information in regard to this war, confess that they were astonished at the splendid material of the army, its almost perfect discipline and its admirable appointments. How it is to be subsisted in a country depopulated by war will be one of the main difficulties of those having it in charge. Every pound of ammunition, forage, and rations must be conveyed from the base of operations, or, should a junction be effected with General Wool, from Fortress Monroe. It must be borne in mind, however, that the block-ade of the Potomac has been raised, and that the railroad from Alexandria has been laid to Fairfax. These are great advantages, but they may be counteracted by the certain destruction of the railroad by the Confederates extending from Manassas to Richmond. The obstacles in regard to transportation and subsistence, particularly the latter, will compel prompt and rapid action, so as to prevent the Confederates from fortifying themselves in new positions, and of depriving the Union army of indispensable military facilities and of the necessities of life.

THE SCENE AT CENTREVILLE.

Another correspondent of the same paper telegraphs as follows:

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Monday noon, March 10.—On Sunday morning a Confederate squad of cavalry, about 100 or a dozen in number, passed through here, and went towards our lines, but returned about noon, and went down towards Centreville. Sunday evening our troops occupied this place. We came on this morning, but as we can find no enemy near here, and no prospect of any fight, we will encamp for the night.

THE CONFEDERATE ENTRENCHMENTS

around Fairfax Court House are some half a dozen trenches of rudest construction, none of them fit to mount heavy artillery behind. Neither have they ever had anything to protect them from a charge. None of the embankments are over five feet high, and are all arranged so as to be used against an advance in front; but no protection has been arranged to prevent a flank movement on them.

CONDITION OF THE ROADS AND TROOPS.

No abattis of felled trees or other obstructions have been made on any of the roads. All is open so far. The roads are good except some of the small side roads. The troops which were ordered here have all come up or are close by. Not a single accident has so far occurred. All goes on well.

OUR TENTS.

The small sheltered tents which are carried upon the backs of the men are a splendid success, and the troops are highly pleased with them.

A DESERTED VILLAGE.

Everybody who could get away from this place or its vicinity has gone. The houses are nearly all empty, and the remaining inhabitants are wretched specimens of half-starved F. F. V's. The Court House and Church are in good condition. The fences are nearly all gone. A large building, on the west side of the village, has been used for a hospital, and in it we are now writing upon a box marked "C. S. A. Hospital stores. Tuesday morning."

ORDER IN THE CAMPS.

The night has been quite cold, but the men all slept very well, and seem quite refreshed to-day. The movement to this point has been an unprecedented success. As much order now reigns in the camps as though they were still at Arlington Heights. No stragglers are locating along the road.

[illegible] *Committee of Arbitration for the month of March.*

SAMPL BEVAN,
WM. J. ALBERT, | CHAS. J. BAKER,
CHAS A. GAMBRILL, | C. OLIVER O'DONNELL.

Monetary and Commercial Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, March 12, 1862.

There was a little more activity in the Stock market to-day. There was nothing done in State securities, and prices remain about the same as last quoted; for Maryland 6's 1870 98¾ was bid for coupons, and 99¾ asked for inscribed; Missouri 6's were offered at 55, but there were no bids higher than 54. We notice a sale of $450 City 6's 1875 at 98¾, an advance of ¼ on last sales; at the close 98 was bid, 98¾ asked; for those of 1869 93 was asked; for City 5's 1870 85 was asked, but there were no bidders. In Railroad bonds we notice the sale of 3,000 Baltimore [illegible] or more, for do. do. of 1867 93 was bid; do. do. 1875 88, and asked for do. do. of 1885 86 was bid; $500 Northwestern Virginia 6's first mortgage guaranteed by the city, sold at 69; there were bidders for other lots at 68¾, but holders were firm in asking 69; for the second mortgage bonds of this company guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 75 was bid, but there were no sellers; for Northern Central 6's 1885 72¾ was bid, 73 asked; for Western Maryland 6's 1890 first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 89¾ was bid, 90¾ asked; do. do. not guaranteed 60 bid, 63 asked.—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock advanced ¼ @ ¼; there were sales of 29 shares at 61¼; also 25 shares at 61¼; at the close 61¼ was bid, 62 asked, regular way at buyer's option 60 days, 61 was bid; for Northern Central, regular way, 21¾ was bid, 22 asked, which is also a slight advance. In other stocks there is nothing worthy of special notice. For Canton Company 113¾ was bid, 114¾ asked, and for Baltimore Gas Company $102 was bid. For Mining stocks the market remains pretty much the same. We notice sales of 220 shares Baltimore and North Carolina at 50 cts.; 500 shares North State at 25 cts; and 200 shares Cambridge at 15 cts. In Bank and Insurance stocks there is nothing doing, and prices remained unchanged.

PAR VALUE AND CLOSING RATES OF STOCKS.

The following table shows the par value and closing rates of Stocks at the Baltimore Stock Board, to-day, corrected from the books of Israel Cohen, 5 North street:

STOCKS	PAR.	BID	ASK	STOCKS.	PAR	BID	ASK
Government & State Stocks.				*Railroad Stocks.*			
U. S. 6's				N. W. Virginia	50		
Md. 6's cou.	70	96½		Balt. & O.	100		
do. ins.	70	96½		Phil Wil & Balt.	50		
do. ins.	20			*Railroad Bonds*			
Md. 5's				B. & O. 6's	1862	1	
Va. 6's ins.				do. do.	1867		
do. cou.				do. do.	1875		
Missouri 6's		51	55	do. do.	1885	86	
N. Carolina 6's				N. W. Va. Im.	1875		
S. Carolina 6's				do. 2d.	1875	75	
Georgia 6's				do. 3d.	1885		
Tennessee 6's				do. 4th.	1886		
Kentucky 6's				N. C. (B. & S.)	1868		
Louisiana 6's				do. (S. Cin.)	1868		
City Stocks				do. (Y. & C.)	1877		
Balt. 6's ptcs.				do. do.	1886		
do. 1890				O. O. 7's Im.	1875	75	
do. 1870				do. Im.	1864		
do. 1873				do. 2d.	1868		
do. 1893				do. 3d.	1885	52½	53
do. 1885		98¾		do. 4th.	1886		
do. new 1890		98		do. inc. 1877	7		
do. old 1890		98		W. Md. 6's Im.	1890		
Park 6's				do. do. inf.	1890		
Balt. 5's		85		*Turnpike Stocks*			
Bank Stocks.				Reisterstown	15	3	
Baltimore	100			York do.	2		
Columbia	25			Frederick do.	2		
Chesapeake	25			*Mining Stocks.*			
Citizens'	10	9	9½	Balt. & N. Co.	5	.25	.30
Co. & Far. full	33½		37	Cumberland	5	.25	.27
do. do. half	20			Consolidated	5	.20	.20
Farmers' & Mech.	40	35		Deep River	5	.20	.20
Fair. & Merch.	40	35		Gardner Hill	5	.25	.30
F. & F. Dan's	25	23½		Gulf Creek	5	.25	.35
Fell's Pt. S. B.	50			North State	5	.25	.65
Franklin	12½	9		Sudsell	5	.25	.25
Howard	10	8		Silver Valley	5	.25	.35
Marine	25	16		Spring Creek	5	.25	
Mechanics'	15	15¾		Springfield	5	.25	.25
Mechanics'	100	91		*Miscellaneous.*			
Peoples'	25			Canton Company	25	113¾	114¾
Union	75	50		Balt. Gas	100	50	
Western	20	16	18½	Balt. Gas scrip	5	4½	
Insurance Stocks.				B. & C. Gas & S.	100	10	
Firemen's	18	44		George's Creek	100	40	
Balt. Fire	50	25		Maryland Gas	25		
Balt. Life Ins.	50	9	10	Md. Institute	5		
Railroad Stks.				Patapsco Co's'y	100		
Balt. & Ohio	100	61¼	62	Patapsco Co. bds	100		
Nor'n. Central	50	21½	22	Santa Clara M's	100		
				Susq. Canal bds.	100		

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1862.

$450 Baltimore city 6's, '75 ..... 98¾
500 Northwestern Virginia 1st m. bonds 89
950 B. & O. R. R. bonds '62 ..... 61¼
20 shares Balt. &