[*Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.*]

MEETING OF THE 31TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

FIRST DAY.

CHESTERTOWN, March 12th, 1862.

The Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church commenced its thirty-fourth session at 9 o'clock this morning, by the President, Rev. L. W. Bates, who read the 12th chapter of Romans. After singing he made a very appropriate prayer; after which the list of members was called and about 75 responded to their names. The first business in order being the examination of official character, and the first person being the President of the Conference, the Rev. Washington Roby was called to the Chair, and the official character of the President was examined, after which the President read his annual address, in which he touchingly referred to the death of two distinguished ministers during the past year, and then referred to the district and its trials, and his own labors, as follows:—"This has been a year of severe trial and many changes, but by God's blessing we have passed through it with but little injury, and, I presume, with no decrease of members. I have travelled 5,363 miles, written 307 letters and preached 135 times, and visited every field of labor in the district except Trough Creek, Williamsport, Berkley, Prince William and Potomac circuits, Harper's Ferry and Charlestown stations, and Fredericksburg mission and Union circuit, Pennsylvania. As a Church we have done admirably, considering the adverse attractions and opposing influences with which we have had to contend. But considering the efficient agency which God's word has guaranteed unto us, we have accomplished but little of the good which we ought to have accomplished. For the coming year, if we act with *Christian prudence* during our present session and subsequent labors—that is, if we confine ourselves *exclusively* to the work of advancing Christ's kingdom, we shall no doubt secure the approval of all honest men of every variety of opinion, and obtain the favor of the Great Head of the Church in such a signal degree, as to give us a year of unprecedented prosperity." After the reading of the address, the hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the Rev. John Roberts entered the pulpit and commenced the usual religious services, and preached the annual sermon from the 17th and 18th verses of the 20th chapter of Acts. In the course of his remarks he stated that "while the preacher may justly bring science, the arts, literature or government under contribution to illustrate the Gospel, and to explain the relations and duties of man to his fellow-men, and the higher relations which he sustains to his Maker as his great teacher and ruler; science, the arts, literature and politics are not pulpit themes. what an impropriety, to say the least of it, to feed a congregation hungering for the bread of life or panting for the waters of salvation, on a disquisition on astronomy, chemistry, geology, or the fine arts; what a cruelty to waste the precious time of a congregation of perishing sinners—resting under the wrath of God and exposed to the flames of an endless hell, in the discussion of political questions." After the sermon, which was a very able one, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. The occasion was a solemn one. The citizens of the place attended and participated with the Conference in partaking of the symbols of the broken body and shed blood of our Holy Redeemer. The Conference then adjourned and met again at half-past two o'clock P. M. Rev. R. P. Norris opened the afternoon session with religious services, and the afternoon was occupied with the examination of official character. The session promises to be a very pleasant one in every respect.—At the close of the afternoon session the President read out the list of the committees, after which Conference adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

B.

[*Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.*]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

EIGHTH DAY.

Conference met at nine o'clock at Light Street Church, Bishop Janes presiding. The usual religious services were conducted by Rev. John Thrush.

The minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

The report of the Committee on Seminaries was read and adopted.

The memoir of Rev. J. M. Littell was read and ordered to be placed on the minuter.

The Committee on Necessitous Cases submitted their report, which was read and adopted.

E. Shipley, from the Patapsco Circuit, was admitted on trial.

The report of the Executive Committee of the Conference Missionary Society was read and adopted.

The Committee on Sunday Schools submitted their report, which was adopted.

The entire amount having been subscribed for the liquidation of the debts against the late Baltimore *Christian Advocate*, Mr. J. N. Davis offered the following:

RESOLVED, That the quickest possible oblivion be the best tribute to the memory of the Baltimore *Christian Advocate*.

As it was not seconded no action by the Conference was taken.

Mr. N. J. B. Morgan moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the people of Baltimore for the generous hospitality with which the Conference has been entertained, and also to the Trustees of the Baltimore City Station for the use of Light street church for the sessions of the body.

Mr. B. P. Brown moved that the Committee on Memoirs be directed to prepare a suitable tribute to the memory of Robert G. Armstrong, long an efficient layman.

On motion of Mr. Phelps it was ordered that the suspension of the Baltimore *Christian Advocate* be continued until otherwise ordered by the Conference.

The Conference then adjourned with the usual religious exercises.

[*Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.*]

MEETING OF THE EAST BALTIMORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

EIGHTH DAY.

The Conference assembled at nine o'clock. Religious services were conducted by Rev. Wm. S. Harding.

The minutes of the previous day were read and approved.

The Bishop announced as the committee to convey the resolutions of loyalty to the President, Revs. J. A. Gere, L. A. Reese, and G. D. Chenowith.

A letter was received from the congregation at New Park, inviting the Conference to hold their next session in that place. The Bishop put the question to the Conference as to whether the invitation should be accepted, and there was a unanimous response in the affirmative.

The annual report of the New York Book Concern was presented and read.

Mr. Tippett moved that the report of the Book Committee of New York be printed in the Conference Register. Carried.

The character of L. B. McClusky was passed.

Rev. Mr. Carlton, agent of the New York Book Concern, addressed the Conference on the necessity of the ministers exerting themselves to secure support for the Book Concern.

Dr. Reese presented a report from the Committee on the Affairs of Dickinson College. The report states that the Committee have unabated confidence in the faculty and in the administration of the Institution. The report closes with a resolution directing the Trustees of the Educational Fund of the Baltimore Annual Conference to loan to the Trustees of Dickinson College the sum of $6,000, in addition to the $1,600 already advanced to that Institution.

After the reading of the report Dr. Johnston, President of the College, addressed the Conference in its behalf. A discussion sprang up which lasted for an hour, when a call was made for the previous question, which was sustained.

R. E. Wilson offered a resolution requesting the Bishop not to appoint any preacher a Presiding Elder who has presided four years consecutively.—Carried.

Mr. Hildt moved that $1,200 of the Preachers' Aid Society Fund be appropriated for necessitous cases, and $200 to educational purposes.

James H. Browne presented the annual report of the Preachers' Aid Society. The total receipts for the year were $2,426.27. The current expenses for the year were $187.85. The report suggests the propriety of holding a public meeting, under the auspices of the Conference, during this session.—They name the sum of $1,400 for distribution the coming year.

The assets of the society amount to $35,435.52.

The report was accepted.

Dr. Sargent presented a report from the Committee on Nominations. The following gentlemen were nominated as Managers of the Preacher's Aid Society: George Sanders, J. L. Shaeffer, George Carner, and W. T. Goldsborough.

Dr. Sargent presented a report from the Committee on the Seamen's Bethel, which was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Sunday Schools was presented and adopted.

Mr. Kepler presented a report from the Committee on Seminaries. Laid on the table.

Mr. Brittain presented the report of the Stewards of the Conference, stating that the amount of receipts for the year were $2,345.63. The claims on the fund for the year by effective men are $3,023; by superannuated ministers, $2,690; by widows and orphans, $1,210. The fund would pay but about 93 per cent. on the claims. The report was adopted, and the distribution made.

S. A. Wilson offered a resolution requesting the Bishop not to appoint any minister to a charge, who holds the position of chaplain in the army or navy.

K. D. Chambers moved to lay the resolution on the table, and on that motion Mr. Slicer demanded the yeas and nays.

The roll was called, and the Conference refused to lay the resolution on the table by a vote of 21 yeas, to 108 nays.

S. A. Wilson moved the previous question, which did not receive a two-thirds second, when

Mr. Gere claimed the floor, and opposed the adoption of the resolution, on the ground that it had a personal bearing, A. A. Reese being the only minister who would be affected by its passage.

Mr. Wilson disclaimed any intention of so applying it.

Mr. Slicer got the floor but yielded to a motion to adjourn, and the Conference adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

THE REVELATIONS OF A BEGGAR'S POCKET.—Yesterday, Mrs. Foster, the Matron of the female department of the City Prison, was searching Mary Nary, a woman 60 years of age, who had been committed for begging and being drunk, when she found on her person the handsome sum of $843 in gold. The old lady will now have to pay her board for the next ten days to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.—*New York Tribune.*

The number of European emigrants arrived at New York during the past week was 431, making a total of 2,272 from the first of January to date, against 6,431 corresponding season last year.

BITTER ATTACK ON GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Special Washington Correspondence of the New York Tribune, March 12th.

Why George B. McClellan was called to the onerous and responsible position he has held for the past seven months, will never be fully explained. When appointed Major General of Volunteers by Gov. Dennison of Ohio, he was Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, a dilapidated concern, which had long been on its last legs. It is putting it in very soft language to say that his standing among railroad managers was not high. Indeed, the truth would bear me out in asserting that it was rather middling, if not decidedly low. He had put his name to a large volume five years before, as one of the American Military Commission to the Crimea. Of this respectable, though somewhat jejeune work, the public supposed him to be the author. It was known only to a few that it was merely a compilation and translation from European publications—that an enterprising bookseller (unaware of this fact) had sent a good many copies across the Atlantic for sale, which were returned upon his hands because foreign traders dared not sell them, lest they be sued for infringing copyrights—and that in reality he was no more the author of the substantial parts of this book, than he was of the Koran. Even in pretty well-informed circles, it is still asserted that Captain McClellan was selected by the other two members of the Crimean Commission (Majors Mordecai and Delafield) to draw up the report to the Secretary of War. This is an error. Each member published a book, and that of McClellan is the smallest and most inconsiderable of the three.

The country was appalled at the disaster of Bull Run. It could not be denied that Gen. McDowell had failed. War is inexorable. It sacrifices lives and reputations with remorseless hand. Public opinion demanded that McDowell be instantly displaced from the command of the army of the Potomac. Neither the President nor Gen. Scott dared to resist the execution of the decree. It is now felt that great injustice was done to McDowell. But a victim was demanded to appease popular clamor, and he was offered up. In looking around for his successor, it was found that the selection was confined to a very narrow range. The oldest and most experienced Generals in the army, excepting Wool, who was then under some mysterious ban, had joined the rebels. The campaign in Western Virginia, where McClellan, by virtue of his Major-Generalship, was senior officer, had been successful. He had sent thrilling telegrams, and written imposing despatches to Washington, describing the successes in his Department.

The public, not then knowing that he had neither planned nor fought a single one of the battles he described, and had not even been under fire in Western Virginia, and that he was entitled to no more credit for any of those victories than the writer of this paragraph—the bewildered and appalled public, and the horribly frightened officials at Washington, who in their nightly dreams saw visions of Beauregard and the Black-Horse Cavalry crossing the Long Bridge, instantly indicated McClellan as the man to supplant McDowell. Precisely *why* they called *him*, they did not know, and they forgot they have not yet found out. But the war had hardly begun, and his department was the only one in which anything had been done; and, forgetting how cheap pen and ink are, they took it for granted that the author of such glowing despatches must, in fighting qualities, be the ante-type of Frederick, of Blucher, of Wellington, and of Napoleon. So, "click" went the telegraph, and, quick as an express railway train can run, George B. McClellan appeared in Washington and assumed the command of the army of the Potomac.

Having set up an idol, all patriotic men, of high and low degree, instantly commenced offering incense at its shrine—though nobody could tell exactly why, nor has anybody yet found out. Everybody reposed implicit confidence in him; all waited for his nod with reverential aspect; his slightest word was treasured up and repeated in whispers; his most casual look was scanned as if big with meaning; and then he was so silent, so reticent, so uncommunicative! There was a mystery about him. He did not confer with his subordinate Generals, and they recollected that the great Napoleon did just so by his Marshals. The newspapers abounded with sketches of his personal appearance, and the shop-windows ran over with photographs of "the Major-General Commanding" in all conceivable and inconceivable attitudes, the most frequent and popular of which is that wherein he is mounted on a furious charger, at the head of his serried columns, leading his impetuous men, amid a tempest of fire, straight up to the enemy's intrenchments.

Time rolled on; the pictures increased; but the army stood still! Let the Bull Run panic subside, said everybody. Well, it subsided. But the army did not move. Wait, wait, said discreet men (your genuine conservatives), till the hot weather passes away. And the hot weather passed away. But the army stood still. Let the autumnal rains fall, said the mud dry up! And they fell, and the mud dried away. It was the *leaves* we mean—when *they* fall, then! So the trees over the Potomac shed their foliage, till they looked as bare as a flock of plucked turkeys. But the army remained in full feather, and they began it at Ball's Bluff. Then was exhibited a fearful amount of incompetency, of slaughter, of treachery—but the Major-General Commanding, after Banks had crossed the Potomac, ordered his return, and refused to accept the battle tendered by the foe. A long, lingering Indian summer, with roads more hard and skies more beautiful than Virginia had seen for many a year, followed, carrying October, with its dry soil and balmy sun, onward, till December melted into January. This seemingly special invitation of Providence for an onward movement, instead of being accepted, was whiled away in ostentatious parades and gala-day sham fights, where the common soldiery mounted their white gloves and the Major-General Commanding bestrode his favorite charger, the unthinking crowd gaping with wonder, while belles from the Northern cities showered their sweetest smiles all over the scene.

As the new year approached, "Why don't he move?" said some impatient observer, infatuated with the delusion that war means fighting. "He is waiting for something to turn up!" responded grave believers in "strategy." Well, it *did* turn up at Mill Spring. Why don't he move now? "He is waiting for Burnside. His plan contemplates a general onset upon the foe all along the lines from Hatteras to Kansas. When they are ready at the extremities, the centre will fall with crushing weight upon Manassas, and the rebellion will be ended. Be patient!" By and by, the gallant Burnside, after encountering and mastering obstacles immeasurably worse than all the mud that can be piled between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, opens fire at Roanoke in the East, while Fort Henry on the Tennessee and Donelson on the Cumberland, their brave assailants wallowing to their armpits in mire, send the echo back to Albemarle.

Mitchell, catching the inspiration, bullets sleet and storm, and by forced marches seizes Bowling Green, while Seigel falls suddenly upon Springfield, Curtis chases Price quite down into Arkansas, our gunboats penetrate beyond Pulaski and threaten Savannah, and Ben. Butler hurries off his regiments and transports to the Gulf for an attack, via Ship Island, upon New Orleans! Does this mounting in hot haste, this gleaming of bayonets and bursting of shells all around from Pickens to Springfield, disturb the equanimity or jostle the self-control of the Major General Commanding? Not a bit of it. Like Massena, of whom Napoleon said, "His head is never so cool as when a thousand cannon are thundering in his ears," our Field-Marshal possesses his soul in peace, and directs the telegraphic censor to reiterate the chronic fact, "All is quiet along the lines of the Potomac!"

And so the army has stood through the winter, but without being permitted to go into winter quarters. The "Major-General Commanding" has enjoyed his luxurious apartments at "these headquarters," and has retired nightly to his downy pillow; while the leaders of divisions and brigades have dwelt under breezy canvas, and the common soldiers have slept on their pallets of straw, often spread on the bare ground. A noble-hearted General said to me: "My camp has been full of agues, intermittents and typhoids all winter. I have done nothing but issue orders for coffins. And now, just as the malaria season approaches, we are to move southward." Believing in the full intent of "the Major-General Commanding" not to move one rod this winter, it has been infamously cruel to forbid the army going into huts, and putting up other suitable protection incident to winter quartering. But all attempts at this have been promptly arrested and frowned down. Facts are freely circulated on this point, which should make the blood of humanity boil with indignation.

But, at last, the army is going to move! Why? When the people began to learn that this gorgeous pageant on the Potomac had already cost them about $300,000,000, and was involving them in an annual tax of $20,000,000, and was running up a debt that their great-grandchildren would not see the end of, they commenced to inquire whether this attempt to make a colossal military chieftain out of a second-rate railroad superintendent, was not too costly an experiment; and they began to hint at a change.—Acting upon this hint, a robust official opened his mouth and spake. He presented to "the Major-General Commanding" the alternative, either to move his army, or to remove himself; either to take his columns away from the Potomac, or to yield up their lead to other hands. Will he move? I think he will, and at an early day. Where? If I knew, I would not tell. Will he find the foe? I am not sure that he will soon find him in large numbers.

If he meets him, will he conquer him? There is not a doubt of it! With such troops, so well armed, and with such ponderous masses of artillery, and led by such experienced officers as Heintzelman, McDowell, Franklin, Sumner, Hooker, Smith, McCall, Casey, Doubleday, and their associates, who have seen service, and such recruits from civil life as Banks, Wadsworth, Martindale, Cochrane, and others, who are eager to distinguish themselves, the grand army of the Potomac, whether its nominal head be McClellan, or McDowell, or Halleck, or Fremont, or the President of the United States (its Constitutional Commander-in-Chief), or, with concert of action, even if it have no nominal head, *will know no such word as fail!* Its weight is so ponderous, that if it be but let loose and precipitated upon the foe, it will grind him to powder.

In a word, the army will move, and will win.—But no thanks to the "Major-General Commanding." He will go forward, because he dare not stand still. He will conquer, because he could not help it if he were to try.

I assert upon the most trustworthy authority that, in the opinion of the best informed army officers, Gen. McClellan is not entitled to the slightest credit for any of our recent victories at the East and the West—not the slightest. I assert, and defy contradiction and consequences, that all the real and acting Major-Generals under his command in the army of the Potomac, with two or three exceptions at the most, have not the slightest confidence in his capacity as a strategist or a military leader, and that they scout his pretensions to superiority with scorn and contempt.

What would the people say if they were to know that, on the eve of events surpassing in magnitude any that have occurred during this war, the Commander of the Army of the Potomac should call a special council of war, to be composed of his principal generals; that, at the time appointed, ten chiefs of divisions, from all parts of the army attended at his headquarters to confer upon matters of the weightiest consequence; that, after a simple shake of the hand all round, he retired, leaving his father-in-law, a member of his staff, and recently a mere paymaster in the army, to represent him in the council, he, the Major-General Commanding, never appearing for one moment among them during this protracted sitting? Would they not think he was either one of the greatest or one of the smallest men that ever commanded a vast army on the eve of a grand onward movement? And, remembering that war has produced an Alexander, a Hannibal, a Cæsar, a Eugene, a Marlborough, a Frederick, a Wellington, and a Napoleon, would they not promptly assign him to the latter category? And would they hesitate to believe that some of these commanders of divisions left the council with undisguised contempt for their pretentious chief?

I wish it understood that I make these statements upon my responsibility, and upon ample evidence. And yet, for the reasons already given, McClellan will move forward, and, if the finds the foe, his columns will conquer him. The historian of this Rebellion will do him and his army full justice, awarding laurels to those who win them, and censure to those who deserve it.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WATER BOARD.—Yesterday afternoon the First Branch of the City Council passed the ordinance organizing the Water Board and fixing the water rates. Among the new features introduced into the bill is one taxing buildings into which water has not been introduced, and which are within three hundred feet of a water main or pipe. The following are the rates: On buildings 22 feet front and over, $5 per annum; buildings 17 feet front and less than 22 feet, $3; buildings 14 feet front and less than 17 feet, $2; all buildings under 14 feet front, $1. The following are the rates for taking water: For a private family in a house 22 feet front and over, $14; for a private family in a house 17 feet front, and not over 22 feet front, $12; for stores and warehouses not occupied as dwellings, 22 feet front and over, $10; for stores and warehouses not occupied as dwellings, 17 ft. and less than 22 ft., $8; under 17 ft., $6; for a private family in a house over 14 feet front and not over 17 feet front, $9; for a private family in a house over 12 feet front and not over 14 feet front, $7.50; for a private family in a house of 12 feet front and under, $4; a house occupied by more than two families, for each additional family, $2 extra; bath tubs for each house occupied by a private family, $2; attachments to hydrants for washing pavements, &c., $3; bathing-tubs for public hire or use, each $10; water-closets in private families, each house $2; steam engines—each horse power, viz: Up to and not exceeding ten, $10; over ten and not exceeding fifteen, $8; over fifteen and under twenty, $6; horses, each $1.50; carriages, each $1.50; cows, when stabled, each $1.

Taverns, refectories, livery stables, lager beer houses, boarding houses, barber shops, daguerreotype saloons and offices, and for the use of water in any form, the charges or rates may be prescribed by the Water Board, as they deem proper.

The rents are payable in advance on the first day of January, but if paid within the time specified the following reductions will be made; or, if paid at the office of the Water Registrar on or before the first day of March, a deduction of ten per cent.; on or before the first day of April, eight per cent.; on or before the first day of May, six per cent.; on or before the first day of July, four per cent.; on or before the first day of September, two per cent. No discount will be made after the first day of September; and all bills not paid by the first day of October will be placed in the hands of collectors or bailiffs, and will be collected in the same manner and subject to the same costs as the City Collector is or may be authorized to demand in collecting taxes overdue to the city.

"ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE, WEARY OF BREATH."—On yesterday Coroner Hall was called on to hold an inquest over the body of a young woman, known as Ann Maria Murray, who died in a house of ill fame on Potter street. The story of her life is sad to the extreme. Two years ago she was a young girl possessed of surpassing charms of person and manners, with a polished mind and refined disposition. She lived with her parents in Cincinnati and had made the acquaintance of a man, whose visits her parents forbade her to receive. Disregarding the advice of those whom she should have lovingly obeyed, and listening to the seductive words of him who only sought her destruction, she quitted home and loved ones and fled with him to New York. On the way thither she yielded herself up to passion and her purity was gone. On reaching New York the villain refused to fulfil his promises, and in a short time forsook her, leaving her no means. Alone in a large city, her virtue gone, covered with shame and destitute of the means for sustaining life, she wandered wildly through the streets, and at last sought relief in the muddy waters of a dock. She was observed to throw herself into the water and was rescued.—Anxious to save her family name from shame, she refused to tell it. A few days thereafter she took up her abode in a house of ill fame, and there commenced a life of the wildest dissipation and most wanton *abandon*. Her personal charms, her winning manners, and cultivated mind, drew many admirers, but the life hurried her, step by step, into more shame and deeper infamy. About one year ago she reached this city and took up her residence in what is called a fashionable house, where she remained but a short time. Lower and lower she fell until she reached the lowest haunts of the wretched, and on Tuesday night, after a day of most excessive dissipation, she went to her bed of rags. During the night the immortal and imperishable part of her forsook the wrecked temple and left a bloated and swollen mass of flesh and blood to represent what ten years ago was beautiful, fair and pure. Coroner Hall held an inquest over the body and a verdict of "death from intemperance" was rendered.

THE BALTIMORE AND CATONSVILLE PASSENGER RAILWAY.—This desirable improvement, it is gratifying to state, is now in a fair way of being speedily completed, a consummation devoutly wished for, particularly by those persons who are compelled to pass over the road from day to day in these lumbering, clumsy omnibuses, which are driven in a manner evidencing an utter disregard of the safety of the passengers. Some persons have been disposed to think that the work has progressed very slowly, but a glance at the vast amount of work which has been done, and which was actually necessary for the proper construction of the road, will convince the most casual observer that no time has been wasted. The excavations which have been made are in some instances stupendous in their character, and then again a vast amount of "filling up" has been done—all of which required great labor and much time. And the weather, during the winter, has militated against effective operations, but as the mild weather of spring is now upon us, it is not probable that the work will be again interfered with in this respect. There arrived yesterday in this city, over the Northern Central Railway, about eighty tons of rails and irons, intended for this road—an indication of the present condition of the enterprise.

INQUESTS.—Yesterday morning the body of a man was observed floating in Smith's dock. It was secured and removed to the Central police station, when Coroner Hall held an inquest over it. It was in an advanced state of decomposition, and was not identified. A verdict of death from drowning was rendered.

Coroner Hall also held an inquest on the body of a white female infant found on a lot on Albemarle street, near Granby street. It had evidently come to its death from violence, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The great American drama of *The Octoroon* will be performed this evening, in lieu of the performance advertised, Mr. Forrest's continued illness preventing his appearing. The drama was most capitally performed on Tuesday evening, and gave intense gratification to a numerous audience.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Merchants' Bank vs. Hainer. Judgment.

Julia Brown vs. Samuel B. Sexton. Not concluded.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

Anne Kelly vs. Oscar Kelly. Bill filed for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii.*

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. SCHWATZE presented a remonstrance from Wm. H. Hibden against granting permission to Thos. H. Griffin to extend a sign. Referred.

Mr. YOUNG presented a petition from J. H. Fisher, asking permission to use a board fence as a part of Green House. Referred.

Mr. MULES presented a petition from Charles H. Myers asking to be relieved from the payment of the costs attending the removal of a fire plug.

The bill organizing the Water Board was taken up and passed.

Mr. KIMMERLY presented a report from the Committee on Police and Jail, with an ordinance relative to fines and penalties, requiring notice to be given in certain cases. Laid on the table.

Mr. YOUNG presented a report from the Committee on the Fire Department, with a resolution granting permission to James Jarvis to erect a steam engine on his premises, No. 70 Washington street. Adopted.

Mr. HOOPES presented a report from the Committee on Claims, with a resolution authorizing the Register to pay to Wm. T. Marshall, Esq., architect of the new Almshouse, the sum of $5,500 for his services in furnishing drawings of the same.—Laid on the table.

Mr. YOUNG presented a report adverse to the petition of Hugh Sisson. Laid on the table.

Mr. SAUERWEIN presented a report with a resolution requesting the Northern Central Railroad Company to remove their offices from Harrisburg to this city, and also urging the completion of the Rockdale and Canton connection. Laid on the table.

Mr. MULES offered a resolution to appoint a committee, consisting of the Mayor *ex officio*, the Presidents of the two Branches, and a member from each, to visit Washington and wait upon the Secretary of the Treasury, and request him to order the work on the United States Court House to be resumed. Lost.

Mr. BURKE called up the resolution to have gas mains laid on Greenmount avenue. Referred to the City Comptroller.

Mr. EVANS presented a petition from the Baltimore City Guard asking a special appropriation for that military company. Referred.

Mr. EVANS offered a resolution directing the attention of the City Commissioners to a sewer constructed along the alley south of Mulliken street, running from Lewis street to Central avenue, and appropriating $200 for the same. Adopted.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met.—CHARLES J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present. Without transacting any business the Branch adjourned.

MR. LINCOLN'S GREATEST JOKE.—The appointment of Major General Fremont head of the military department of the mountains of Virginia, and, under his command, Field Marshal Greeley, as Brigadier General of the nigger brigade. They can now put ten horses in their carriages if they like.—*New York Herald.*

From the New York Express.

THE INJURY TO THE MONITOR—HER ENGINEER'S ACCOUNT.

LETTER FROM MR. ERICSSON.

To the Editors of the New York Express:

I enclose a letter from Chief Engineer Stimers, dated on board the Monitor, March 9th. I adopt this course as the best means of furnishing the entire Press of New York with valuable information on a subject which has excited such interest.

Yours, most respectfully,

March 12, 1862. J. ERICSSON.

IRON-CLAD MONITOR,
Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: After a stormy passage, which proved ours to be the finest sea boat I was ever in, we fought the Merrimac for more than three hours this forenoon, and sent her back to Norfolk in a sinking condition. Iron-clad against Iron-clad. We manœuvred about the bay here, and went at each other with mutual fierceness. I consider that both ships were well fought; we were struck twenty-two times, pilot house twice, turret nine times, side armor eight times, deck three times. The only vulnerable point was the pilot-house.—*One of your great logs, (9 by 12 inches thick,) is broken in two.* The shot struck just outside of where the Captain had his eye, and it has disabled him, by destroying his left eye and temporarily blinding the other. The log is not quite in two, but is broken and pressed inward one and a half inches. She tried to run us down and sink us as she did the Cumberland yesterday, but she got the worst of it. Her bow passed over our deck, and our sharp upper-edge side cut through the light iron she had upon her stern, and well into her oak. She will not try that again. She gave us a tremendous thump, but did not injure us in the least. We are just able to find the point of contact.

The turret is a splendid structure. I don't think much of the shield, but the pendulums are fine things, though I cannot tell you how they would stand the shot, as they were not hit.

You were very correct in your estimate of the effect of shot upon the man on the inside of the turret when it struck near him; three men were knocked down, of whom I was one; the other two had to be carried below, but I was not disabled at all, and the others recovered before the battle was over. Captain Worden stationed himself at the pilot-house, Greene fired the guns, and I turned the turret until the Captain was disabled, and was relieved by Greene, when I managed the turret myself, Master Stodden having been one of the two stunned men.

Captain Ericsson, I congratulate you upon your great success. Thousands have this day blessed you. I have heard whole crews cheer you.—Every man feels that you have saved this place to the nation, by furnishing us with the means to whip an Iron-clad frigate that was, until our arrival, having it all her own way with, our most powerful vessels.

I am, with much esteem, very truly yours,

ALBAN C. STIMERS,

Captain J. Ericsson, 95 Franklin street, N. Y.

Note.—The "log" alluded to is made of *wrought iron* of the best material.

EASY PRAYING.—A popular divine tells a good story as a hit at that kind of Christians who are too indolent to pursue the duties required of them by their faith. He says that one pious gentleman composed a fervent prayer to the Almighty, wrote it out legibly, and affixed the manuscript to his bed-post. Then on cold nights he merely pointed to the document, and with the words, "Oh, Lord, these are my sentiments," blew out the light and nestled amid the blankets.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of March.

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

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, March 13, 1862.

The Stock market still remains in the same quiet state which has prevailed for some weeks past. There were no sales to-day of State securities. For Maryland coupons 1870 96 was bid; do. do. inscribed 95 bid, but there were no sellers at these figures. For Missouri coupon 6's 75 was bid, 55 asked; for North Carolina, South Carolina and other seceded States 6's we are unable to give quotations; there have been no transactions in either for some time past. In City 6's we notice the sale of $2,600 1875, at 98¾, and $365,29, 1890, at 95; for the latter at the close 95 was bid, 96 asked, for City old 6's, 1890, 97 was bid, 98 asked. In Railway Bonds there was a sale of $1,100 Baltimore and Ohio 6's, 1872, at 64, an advance of 2¾ on the sales effected yesterday; $1,000 Western Maryland 6's, 1890, first mortgage, guaranteed by the City, sold at 90, at which rate they were firmly held at the close, bidders offering only 89; for Baltimore and Ohio, 1867, 90 was bid: do. do., 1885, 86¾ was bid, 88 asked; for Northwestern Virginia 6's, 1873, first mortgage, guaranteed by the City, 87¾ was bid; do. do., second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 76 was bid, but there were no sellers; for Northern Central, 1885, 72¾ bid, 72¾ asked, for Central Ohio 7's, 1861, first mortgage, 65 was bid; do. do., 1865, second mortgage, 59¾ bid, 65 asked. The only transaction in Railway Shares was 100 shares Northern Central at $22, an advance of $1 within the week; at the close Baltimore and Ohio was held at $65 but there were no bids higher than $63, both in the regular way and buyer's option 60 days: for Northern Central, regular way, $21¾ was bid, $22 asked; do. do., buyer's option 60 days, $22 bid. There is evidently a disposition to advance in the stocks of both these great avenues of trade with the West. But little doing in Bank and other local stocks; one share of Marine Bank sold at $26, and eight shares Union Bank at $60. Mining stocks were quiet; 100 shares Gardner Hill, sold at $1.30, other descriptions remain about as last quoted. In Canton Company we hear of no sales; at the close $13¾ was bid, $15 asked. For Baltimore Gas Company $101 was bid, but there were no sellers. Baltimore Coal Company was held firmly at $65.

There is but little doing in foreign Exchange. The rates are nominal. We quote on London, bankers' bills, at 112@112¼; do. commercial bills 111@111¼; on Paris 60 days sight 5.05@5.10; do. short sight 5.00; on Antwerp 5.05; on Amsterdam 42¾@42¾; Bremen 80¾@81; Hamburg 37¾; Cologne 75, and on Frankfort-on-the-Main at 43.

There was but little change in the New York stock market to-day, as reported by telegraph. At the second board Missouri 6's advanced ½; Tennessee 6's advanced ¾; Erie Railroad and New York Central both advanced ¼, whilst Reading Railroad remained unchanged. The market closed steady.

The flow of specie from New York still continues. The steamship Borussia, which sailed yesterday for Southampton, took out $375,000, and the Arabia, for Liverpool, $176,000, making a total of $551,000, besides smaller lots shipped to the West Indies and South America.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

THURSDAY, March 13, 1862.

$500 Baltimore city 6's, '70		98¾
2,050 do.	'75	98¾
395 do.	'95	98¾
1,100 B. & O. R. R. bonds	'92	95
1,000 West'n Md. R.R bds., endorsed		64
1 share Marine Bank		99
8 shares Union Bank of Maryland		26
100 shares Northern Central Railroad		60
100 shares Gardner Hill Mining Co.		1.30

The following are the rates at which the Baltimore Brokers are buying and selling Gold and Treasury notes:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	1¼ per ct. prem.	2 per ct. prem.
Treasury notes	¾ " " dis.	1-10 " " dis.

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK, BY TELEGRAPH,

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

	1st Board	2d Board.
Virginia 6's		
Missouri 6's	62	60
Tennessee bonds	53¾	53¾
North Carolina bonds	61	60¾
Canton Company	60	60
Erie Railroad	13	00
New York Central Railroad	36	36¼
Reading Railroad	83¾	83¾
Rock Island	42¾	42¾
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	57	00
	00	00
	steady.	steady.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The conflicting rumors of the morning with regard to military changes, and an idle story to the effect that General McClellan had been superseded by General Fremont, caused the stock market to open heavily yesterday, and prices to decline ¾@¾ per cent. on the first call. As soon as the true side of the case was ascertained the market rallied, and stocks closed very firm at an advance. Money is in fair demand at 6@7 per cent. on call. There was nothing done in exchange yesterday; bankers ask 112¾.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, March 13.

COFFEE.—There continues to be some inquiry, but we hear of no sales. The market is very firm at our quotations, viz: Rio at 19@21 cts; Laguayra at 20@21 cts; Java at 26@27 cts., and Ceylon at 24 cts. The stock of Rio in the market is about 25,000 bags. Of other descriptions there is little or none here.

FLOUR.—There has been a moderate inquiry for Flour to-day, but we hear of no transactions, shippers appear-ing determined not to operate unless concessions are made. The stock in first hands of all descriptions has been much reduced, and is now quite light. Both Howard Street and Ohio Super are held at $5.50 per bbl. For shipping brands of Ohio and Howard Street we now quote at $5.87¾; standard City Mills Super at $5.25@5.37¾; and Extra do. at $6.25 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour continues to sell by the dray load to the trade at $8.25 for the best brands Baltimore, and $8.25@6.50 per bbl. for Ohio and Howard Street. Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7.75 per bbl. by the dray load.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is still quoted at $3.87¾, and Corn Meal at $3@$3.12½ per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine, the market for both being very dull.

GRAIN.—There was considerable activity manifested in the Grain market to-day, the sales of Corn reaching over 30,000 bushels. The entire offerings footed up 54,050 bushels—of which 3,222 bushels Wheat, 14,268 bushels Corn, 2,970 bushels Oats, and 500 bushels Rye, (making a total of 20,960 bushels,) were received at the Baltimore Exchange. At this mart the only sale of Wheat was 350 bushels white at 58 cts.; 2,100 do. do. at 59 cts.; 350 do. do. at 57 cts.; 300 do. do., in a damp condition, at 56 cts.; 2,650 bushels yellow Corn at 58 cts; 2,000 do. do. at 57 cts., and 1,050 do. do. at 56 cts. The only transaction in Oats was the sale of 300 bushels prime Maryland at 39 cts. Nothing done in Rye, but we continue to quote it at 75 cts. for Pennsylvania and 70 cts. for Maryland. At the Maryland Exchange the offerings reached 33,000 bushels, viz: 9,885 bushels Wheat, 16,015 bushels Corn, 7,099 bushels Oats, and 100 bushels Rye. There was but little done in Wheat—465 bushels red sold at 120 cts.; no white sold. In Corn the market was also active here, the sales reaching 16,000 bushels, viz: 2,500 bushels white at 58 cts.; 3,100 bushels do. at 57 cts.; 1,700 bushels do. at 56 cts.; 3,050 bushels yellow at 58 cts; 800 do. do. at 57 cts. The sales of O