CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The following is the declaration of the position of that body of the former members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who are now worshipping at the New Assembly Rooms, and who lately withdrew from the jurisdiction of the Buffalo Conference in pursuance of the action of the Baltimore Conference at its session of 1861:

"Influenced by no other consideration than the proper exercise of the rights of conscience, or private judgment in matters of religion, as guaranteed by the constitution and laws of the State of Maryland—and having organized ourselves as a Christian congregation, under the above name, ('Central' referring only to 'city locality,') we wish it clearly understood that we assume no new position, but in the fear of God maintain one already deliberately and prayerfully taken—a position which, from time to time, the ministry and laity of the Baltimore Annual Conference have most positively declared would be taken, and which declaration is set forth by the resolutions of the annual conference, and in the quarterly conferences, and other meetings of the laity called for said purpose.

"Therefore, in accordance with the position taken by the Baltimore Annual Conference at its last session, held in March, 1861, as fully recorded in the Conference Register, we record this, in justice to ourselves, and with a proper regard for the opinion of others, as a declaration of our position.

"We cannot conscientiously submit to the jurisdiction of the Buffalo General Conference, nor become members of the church under the new discipline of 1860. 1st, Because we do not believe that the doctrine set forth in the new chapter is taught in the sacred Scriptures. 2d, Because we cannot consistently with our obligations as citizens heed the admonition given; and 3d, Because we see no hope of redress, peace or relief from continued strife and agitation on vexed questions, bringing us in conflict with the laws of the State, and involving the church in the turmoils of political strife.

"We furthermore avow our continued adherence to the Discipline of 1856, acknowledged by the Methodist Episcopal Church as her Constitution and and standard for her government. We acknowledge no other. We claim our rights of membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the old doctrine and disipline of the church, drawn, as we believe, from the Word of God, 'the only and sufficient rule both of our faith and practice.'

"The church in which our fathers lived and died is represented by this Discipline, and we can see no reason whatever to abandon it now. To those of our brethren, both of the ministry and laity, who may honestly differ from us as to the expediency of taking action now, and who intend to submit for the present to the authority of the General Conference and the New Book of Discipline, we would say, 'Let there be no strife between us and you, for we be brethren.' We are determined to follow peace with all men, and say, 'Grace be with all them who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.'

"In this position, as a Church, we intend to stand, being influenced by no political consideration whatever. And we, and other Churches and Congregations associated with us, assure our people, and all who may unite with us, that there shall be neither social nor political distinctions in our midst; nor will any interference with matters of State be allowed in our organization, either among the ministry or laity. As members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, independent of the General Conference of 1860, we shall know no change of the doctrines, principles or usages of Methodism. We desire none. We ask none. All we ask of our ministry is, to confine themselves exclusively to the one work of spreading scriptural holiness over these lands. To preach 'Jesus Christ and Him crucified;' a Gospel that 'proclaimeth good tidings of great joy, on earth peace and good will toward men.' And as members of the Church, we will endeavor to exhibit that charity that never faileth to bring forth the fruits of the Spirit,' that we 'may abound to every good work,' and in 'the end have everlasting life.' We do not believe that it lies within the province of Christian churches or ministers to legislate upon, or in anywise to meddle with, questions of a political nature. And we are determined not to hold connection with any ecclesiastical body that does. We will ever cheerfully render submission and obedience to the established government under which we live, according to the teaching of the 23 article of religion of our book of discipline. We conscientiously adhere to the principle established by the Great Head of the Church, 'render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's.' We submit to the injunctions of St. Paul, 'Let every soul be subject unto the higher power, the powers that be, which are ordained of God.' To 'submit ourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake,' to obey magistrates, and to 'lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty.'"

THE CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—On Saturday afternoon the Confederate prisoners left this city for Fort Delaware, which will be their quarters until exchanged. It was not generally known that they were to leave, yet, notwithstanding, when the hour came for their departure, hundreds of persons, a majority of whom were ladies, had assembled on the streets adjacent to the jail, to witness their departure. The crowd commenced assembling about 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued to increase in size until Madison street, in front of the jail, was completely blockaded. The liveliest interest was exhibited by the sympathizers for the prisoners, and many and earnest were the regrets expressed that they were to be removed from the city.

About eleven o'clock the commissioned officers were informed of the intention of the Government to remove them, and they were directed to prepare for immediate departure. This announcement was received with the most unfeigned sorrow. Every prisoner expressed his grief. By the permission of the Government, their friends, through a committee, and also individually, were allowed to administer to their comforts and relieve their necessities.—This was done in the most liberal and generous manner, and the recipients said that 'they lacked terms in which to express their thanks. Everything which they possessed, suitable as a memento, was sent to some kind friend, as a remembrance of the favors bestowed. But the not gratifying of the many things which they received were the letters of condolence from those who sympathized with the cause in which they are engaged. Mothers who have sons in the Southern army, sisters who have brothers, and other ladies who have friends and relatives there wrote the most feeling notes of sympathy and love.

From the morning after their arrival the commissioned officers were busy in distributing the presents which were sent. Care was taken that an equal distribution was made, and all articles received, with the exception of those marked for particular individuals, were distributed generally. Up to almost the very moment of their departure articles arrived. The committee who had in charge the matter performed their labors with energy and fidelity. The amount collected was about $5,000. The major part of this sum was expended for clothing.

About 2 o'clock a very large police force arrived at the jail, and took position on Madison street, in front of the entrance, and soon after 300 men of the 111th Pennsylvania regiment, armed and equipped, arrived and filed along the street. The eager and anxious crowd pressed up, and the ladies particularly, were importunate in their efforts to secure a position which commanded a view of the jail yard.

About 4½ o'clock the police and military formed in lines and the prisoners marched out. Their appearance was the occasion of the most intense anxiety. The large crowd swayed to and fro like a wave, and the police were compelled to press back. The line of march was taken up along Madison street to Calvert street, and thence along Calvert street to Pratt street wharf. The immense crowd followed. The ladies forgot the snow and mud, and waded along the streets. At a number of houses along the route, the ladies were at the windows waving handkerchiefs, kissing their hands, and making every demonstration of sympathy.—This was all responded to in some manner by the prisoners, and the scene presented was one of the liveliest character. There were frequent cheers, and a number of young men who gave too free expression to their feelings were taken from the crowd by the police and removed to the station house.

On reaching Pratt street wharf one of the Ericsson line of steamers was at the wharf waiting to receive them. But little time was lost in getting them on board. The friends on the wharf waved them many adieus, and amid cheers from on board, and cheers from those in the streets, the boat steamed away. The crowd dispersed, and returned to their homes, and thus closed one of the most feeling demonstrations which has ever taken place in this city.

THE NAUGATUCK.—The iron-clad steamer Naugatuck arrived in this port on Friday, for the purpose of supplying herself with coal. She is no doubt a formidable vessel of war; and, if everything which is claimed for her proves practical, will, to a certain degree, revolutionize the steam war-marine.—She is 161 feet in length, 20 feet beam and 7 feet depth of hold, and draws 5½ feet light, and when submerged 9 feet. Her motive power consists of two horizontal high pressure engines, 14 inch cylinders, and 24 inch stroke. She has two oscillating donkey engines, capable of throwing out 300 gallons of water per minute. Her armament consists of one 100-pound rifled cannon and two 12 pound James' cannon. When not prepared for action she exhibits deck, wheel-house and other appurtenances, but these are removed preparatory for a contest, and the surface presented when in fight is but a few inches. The following are her officers: Commander, W. W. Shipman; First Officer, Lieut. J. W. Wilson; Second Officer, E. L. Merton; Engineer, Thomas Lingle; Second Engineer, Joseph White. She was to leave yesterday evening for Old Point.

SNOW STORM.—On Saturday afternoon winter gave an evidence of a disposition to "linger in the lap of spring." About noon it commenced snowing, and for four hours the flakes came down thick and fast until there was about two inches of snow on the ground. There was little storm, consequently the snow did not drift. During the afternoon the walking was very bad, and there were but few pedestrians on the streets. Yesterday morning it commenced raining, and for three hours there was a settled and steady fall. The snow rapidly disappeared, and in the evening there was but very little of it to be seen. The temperature ranged considerably above the freezing point, and there was no indication of cold weather.

RIOTOUS.—On Friday night a member of the New York 5th regiment, (Zouave), named Henry Gurhime, entered the restaurant of Henry Wiel on Frederick street, near Fayette street, and after taking several drinks acted in a most disorderly manner. The proprietor remonstrated with him and then attempted to turn him out, when the soldier drew a revolver and a knife, and threatened the life of Wiel. He took possession of the room, cleared every person out, and was acting in a most riotous manner when policeman Pindle entered and arrested him. He was taken to the Central police station when Justice Nalls committed him to answer the charge.

MARINE DISASTER.—The ship Casilda, Captain Stafford, arrived in this port on Saturday, from Liverpool. She reports having encountered many heavy westerly gales, and sustained considerable injury. Her bulwarks were carried away, and hatches stove in. She was thirty-nine days out, nineteen of which were spent in beating off the banks of Newfoundland. She has a cargo of merchandize consigned to B. M. Hodges, Jr.

REPORTS OF UNITED STATES HOSPITALS.—The following statistics are reported by the Surgeons of of the United States hospitals in this city for the past week: Adams House Hospital—number of soldiers admitted, 61; returned to the service, 15; discharged from the service, 1; no deaths, and at present in the wards, 186. National House Hospital—181 soldiers admitted; returned to duty, 86; discharged from the service, 8; at present in the wards 382; deaths 3, as follows: Merritt Bean, private of the 71st New York, died of pneumonia; John H. McDowell, private of the 3d New York cavalry, and Wm. H. McMillan, private of the 106th Pennsylvania infantry, of brain fever. The deceased were all interred in the soldiers' quarters in the London Park Cemetery with the usual religious exercises. The Board of Army Surgeons are now considering the propriety of occupying other quarters in the place of the Adams House, the unusual height of which is ill-adapted to Hospital purposes.

CARS LOOSE.—Yesterday morning as a train of cars, some twelve in number, were passing along Howard street, at Franklin street, the coupling broke and the cars started down the grade at a terrific rate. At a point near Fayette street, they came in collision with some cars which were standing on the track, injuring them considerably. The brakesman in charge of the cars jumped off, and thus escaped injury.

ARREST BY THE POLICE.—On Saturday officer Townsend, of the Southern police station, arrested a man named Stephen Jury, proprietor of an establishment near the City Block, upon the charge of keeping a house of improper character. He was taken to the office of Sheriff Sparks, and committed to jail in default of security to answer the charge at court.

PARADE OF THE FIRST MARYLAND CAVALRY REGIMENT.—This regiment, under the command of Col. A. Galbraith Miller, (should the weather permit,) will make a dress parade to day, leaving Camp Carroll at eleven o'clock. Previous to the parade the Colonel will present to the command the regimental colors and guidons.

PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions have taken place in the 5th Maryland regiment, Colonel Schley, now at Newport-News: 1st Lieutenant, Samuel Ford, to be Captain; 2d Lieutenant, George W. Benjamin, to be 1st Lieutenant; Sergeant-Major, Edward L. Schroeder, to be 2d Lieutenant of Company A.

CHARGE OF STEALING.—James Finnell, colored, was arrested on Saturday by officer Kraft, upon the charge of stealing a cart load of bricks, claimed as the property of J. H. Stimpson. The accused was taken before Justice Logan, who, after a prompt investigation of the case, committed the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DISORDERLY.—Henry Johnston and Wm. H. Jones were arrested for flourishing knives on the street. They also broke open the door of the Saratoga street market house. Committed for an examination.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN.—Maurice Gideman, a well known citizen, died at his residence on Calvert street, of typhoid fever. He was well known in the community as a politician and as a generous, benevolent man.

CHARGED WITH RAPE.—A negro named Henry Harman was arrested on the charge of attempting to commit a rape on a white girl named Agnes McConn. He was committed to jail for Court by Justice Nalls.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.—In the steamer Hansa, which sailed from New York on Saturday, for Bremen, Messrs. Gilbert G. Smith, and Henry P. Vey, of Baltimore, went out as passengers.

Amusements.

A NOVELTY—*Tom King's Circus.*—On to-morrow evening, Mr. Tom King will introduce to the citizens of Baltimore one of the best Circus companies that has ever been seen in this city, consisting of a full and efficient corps of equestrians, gymnasts, acrobats, and two very large Buffaloes. The entertainments will be given every afternoon and evening, under a large and beautiful canvass on what is known as the City Spring lot, at the corner of Charles and Camden streets. Among the artists engaged we notice the original Ella Zoyara, whose dashing style of horsemanship has enchanted the world, and Mr. R. Hemmings, the well-known rival of Blondin, and an excellent scene rider. The clowns are old Dan Gardner and Willis Armstrong—the former is an old favorite here. One great merit in Mr. Gardner is, that he never descends to vulgarity, nor allows himself either by word or action to offend the most refined taste. There are a great many other very worthy artists engaged, to particularize all of whom would be no easy task.—Mr. King promises that everything shall be conducted on a scale of splendor, and nothing be left undone to give the most perfect satisfaction.—Should the weather prove favorable we predict one of the largest assemblages on the opening night witnessed for some time.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The beautiful and accomplished actress, Miss Lucille Western, will make her re-appearance this evening, after an absence of some months, in her great character of the Wandering Zingaro, in the interesting drama of the *Gipsey Girl*—a beautiful dance by the graceful Olivia, and the screamingly farce of a *Regular Fix*, in which that jolly son of Momus, Bishop, will keep his audience in a roar of laughter until he is extricated. As there will, no doubt, be a crowded audience, we advise our readers to secure their seats in the day time.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.—The manager of the Front Street Theatre has effected an engagement with Miss Bateman, who appears this evening as Julia in the celebrated play of the *Hunchback*. Some nine years since this talented young lady appeared in this city as one of the Bateman children; but since then, according to the New York critics, she has grown so in the knowledge and love of her art, that few who go to witness her performance at the Front street this evening will recognize her. Miss Bateman is a native of Baltimore, her father having been well known here years ago, and her grandfather, old Joe Crowell, not only known, but highly respected by all the old play-goers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

State vs. James Graham, charged with an assault upon John Scott. The assault was alleged to have occurred in a cell in the Southern police station. The Court adjudged him not guilty.

State vs. Joshua Stchudy, charged with an assault upon Jerry Love. The case was compromised upon payment of costs by Mr. Stchudy.

State vs. John Rouse, charged with an assault upon Elizabeth Joseph. Compromised upon payment of costs.

State vs. Frederick Schaeffer, charged with an assault upon Vermina Schaefler, his wife. Compromised.

State vs. Bernard Bradley, charged with an assault upon policeman Forrester, of the Middle District, whilst arresting him on Tripolett's alley a few nights since for a violation of the peace.

The case, as represented, was a very aggravated one, and the Court, after hearing the case, adjudged him guilty, and imposed a fine of $10 and costs.

Jeremiah vs. Hughes, colored, by his next friend, John Dixon, vs. Mortimer C. Griffith. Petition for *habeas corpus* against the defendant, who holds petitioner as a negro apprentice.

The proceedings in this case was instituted for the purpose of testing the legality of the indentures of the boy, who was bound by two justices of the peace, the petitioner claiming that there was but one mode in binding negroes, and that was by the Orphans' Court.

The case was argued by R. C. Morrison, Esq., for petitioner, and Yates Walsh and J. Frazier, Esq., for respondent, and was held under *curia* by the Court.

Adjourned.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KEENS.

Amanda J. Gangwer vs. Andrew M. Gangwer, her husband. Decree granted by Court divorcing the complainant from the defendant *a vinculo matrimonii*. L. M. Mayer, Esq., for complainant.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

This tribunal was engaged to-day in the disposition of cases in equity.

ABOUT OLIVE BRANCHES.—"I come with the olive branch in one hand and the Constitution in the other."—Andrew Johnson to the people of Tennessee.

When, nearly a year ago, the Democrats in this State spoke of presenting the sword at the Rebels; and the "olive branch" to all who would return to their allegiance, the Republican fanatics set up a dismal howl of denunciation. To talk of an "olive branch" was treason, in the minds of these truculent patriots. All that is past now, and returning sense and humanity have resumed their empire in the public mind.—*Troy Budget.*

The *Budget* forgets one slight circumstances in connection with this matter; and that is the fact that before Johnson presented the olive branch the Rebels of Tennessee had been whipped and subdued by the Union army. This olive branch is not tendered for the purpose of coaxing the people back into the Union.—*Journal.*

All humbugs. The Rebels are yet in arms all around Tennessee, at Jackson, at Cumberland Gap and Knoxville, at Memphis, Fort Randolph, and elsewhere, and according to even Republican accounts, sullen, hostile and unsubdued even in the face of our armies, and although unarmed. They are fighting too at Island No. Ten.

It is only true that this olive branch of Andy Johnson, is intended, as was the olive branch of the Democracy months ago, and wisely intended, not to "coax back," but simply to reconcile, in a reasonable way, "the people," to the Union. That should and would have been done at the beginning, but for the partizan frenzy and fanaticism of demagogue Republican politicians; and thus this fearful war would not sacrifice hecatombs of gallant citizens to its fury, whose lives are worth more than all the Abolitionists of the country, and all our heavy taxes would have been avoided!—*Syracuse Courier, March, 28.*

EXAGGERATIONS.—The telegraphic accounts published three days ago of a grand battle in which 8,000 of our troops put to rout 15,000 under Gen. Jackson, in another telegram dwindled as to the enemy's forces to 500 cavalry and 5,000 infantry.—We have heard much about loyalty in Winchester, which is near the northern border of Virginia, where loyalty may be expected if anywhere in that State. What then does the Government operator mean by sending forward such a report as this:

"It was evidently known to many in the town that Jackson was approaching from the holiday attire and buoyancy of spirits among men and women here."

Which report is delusive? The overlasting talk about loyalty in Winchester! Or the above significant symptoms communicated by the Government revised telegrams! The "good judges" are humbugs and the last account bears upon its face as strong or stronger ear-marks of Falstaffian exaggeration as did the first. The real character of both reports is perhaps told in the following telegraph, "officers of the army and correspondents were too busy yesterday, pursuing the rebels, to find time to give the information to the public regarding the battle."—*Syracuse Courier.*

The Lafayette *Journal* is informed that twelve steam canal boats are being built for operation on the Wabash and Erie Canal this season. One of the boats is being constructed at Lafayette.

THE ESCAPE OF THE NASHVILLE.

Correspondence New York Herald.

UNITED STATES STEAMER CAMBRIDGE,
HAMPTON ROADS, March 26, 1862.

As the report of the escape of the Confederate steamer Nashville from Beaufort on the evening of the 17th inst. will be received with universal regret by all loyal citizens, I enclose a rough sketch of the harbor of Beaufort and its surroundings, that you may, should you think proper, give the facts in the case to the public, that the responsibility may be placed where it rightly belongs. We have noticed that whenever anything occurs in the immediate vicinity of the Cambridge that can by any means be construed as a dereliction of duty on our part, the unfavorable aspect of the case is dwelt upon with particular perspicuity by the newspapers, often doing us a gross injustice; while, when she does her full share, or even more than that, in maintaining the respect due to Federal authority, it is entirely ignored. For instance, the steamer Hoboken, employed in laying the telegraphic cable from Fortress Monroe to Cape Charles, was overtaken by a sudden storm, obliged to cut the cable, became disabled, and finally drifted ashore on Cape Henry, where she became a total loss—all of which is reported to have taken place near by, and in plain sight of the Cambridge (which had as much as she could do to keep herself out of danger); while the truth is that she was seen apparently putting out to sea, and at so great a distance that no signals could be discovered on board of her, and we did not know that she was in difficulty until the next day, when we learned at Fortress Monroe that she was lost.

And now, that the Nashville has again escaped from a blockaded port, owing entirely to the negligence and bad management of the Navy Department, I presume the Cambridge will again be made the subject of newspaper criticism, and possibly of blame, from those who alone are culpable; and I trust the accompanying sketch will convince any one at all conversant with such subjects of the impossibility of any two vessels blockading Beaufort harbor against the escape of a vessel so noted for her speed as the Nashville, especially when one of them was a sailing vessel, and the air (as upon the evening in question) perfectly calm.

The Nashville, from the time of our arrival (on the 11th of March) till she left, lay at the depot wharf, in plain sight of us, and the day before leaving got up steam, came down to the junction of the different channels near Fort Macon, without the least attempt at secrecy, and therefore every one on board the blockading vessels knew that she intended to make her escape the following night if possible, and every one was on the *qui vive* for the hoped-for engagement. Captain Parker, of the Cambridge, kept underweigh day and night, fearing she would escape his vigilance should he remain at anchor. The State of Georgia having been obliged to leave for Hampton Roads for coal, on the day previous, we anxiously expected another vessel to supply her place, thinking, of course, that those in control of the Navy Department must know our situation, and feel the same interest in keeping the Nashville safe, while they had her in their immediate power, as they did in scouring the broad Atlantic for her when there was scarcely a hope for her capture. But no assistance came, and we therefore made the best of our position. From an intelligent contraband who had sought refuge on board the State of Georgia, we learned that picket boats were sent out nightly to ascertain the exact position of the Union vessels, and we therefore felt that the Nashville had more than an even chance of escape should she venture the passage during the darkness of the night.

Everything favored her. The tide was at its highest flood, and the moon did not rise until half past eight P. M., and we know that between the departure of daylight and that hour she must go, if at all. We stationed ourselves at the entrance of the shortest channel (the one through which she entered); and trusted to the Gemsbok to give us timely warning should she take the other channel; and she did so. But the Nashville passed out at the rate, probably, of twelve miles per hour, and escaped wit out being seen by the Cambridge, whose highest rate of speed does not exceed nine miles. The manner of her doing it may easily be understood. The Nashville lay close to Fort Macon, ready for a start. A picket boat, with two lights—perhaps a bright white or yellow one and another red—is sent to Swash channel. If the blockading steamer is the one, she is to show say the red light, masked on the sea side, which means "The Cambridge is here," and off she goes through Ship channel. Had the Cambridge been at the entrance of Ship channel, she would show the yellow light, meaning "No vessel here," and then the Nashville takes the Swash channel and goes on her way rejoicing. Is it, therefore, to be wondered at that the Nashville, with but a trifling display of enterprise, was enabled to escape unscathed? Her capture—while it would not have proved greater vigilance on the part of the Cambridge—would have shown a great want of sense and forethought on the part of her own officers. No person at all conversant with such things, and understanding the situation of affairs, will feel surprised at the result.

I shall not enter into further particulars, as I might easily do, and show the culpable neglect of the Department in allowing, or, as it would almost seem, connivance at the escape of this piratical craft; and should I attempt to describe the feeling of all on board the Cambridge when the fact was ascertained, I could not find language powerful enough to do justice to the subject.

Had the blockade of the Nashville been made a matter of speculation for the exercise of common sense and caution, the merchants of New York or Boston would have found many who would willingly have undertaken to keep her there, even though they had not, as had the Navy Department, several armed steamers lying idle in Hampton Roads.

They would have chartered coal schooners to come directly from Philadelphia to the anchorage of the blockading squadron to supply them with fuel, instead of having them withdrawn from their station to go to Hampton Roads for that purpose, and thus tempt the Nashville to establish a reputation to be envied by no other craft in the world.

THE RIVER TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of March
SAMUEL BEVAN,
WM. J. ALBERT, CHAS. J. BAKER,
CHAS. A. GAMBRILL, C. OLIVER O'DONNELL.

Stocks and Commercial Statistics

BALTIMORE, March 29, 1862.

There is nothing very important to notice in Stocks to-day. There was nothing done in Government or State securities; for Maryland coupon 6's 97¾ was bid, but there were no sellers; do inscribed 95 bid; for Missouri 6's 50¾ was bid, North Carolina 6's 66 bid, and Tennessee 56 bid, but there were no offers to sell either of these stocks. $1,000 City 6's 1890 sold at 97, and $1,000 do. at 96¾; for City 6's 1875 97¾ was bid, 98 asked; do. 1880 97¼ asked; do. 1890, both the new and old issue, 97 asked. The only sale of Railroad bonds was $4,500 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1885 at 88¾. For Western Maryland 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 90 was asked; second do, not guaranteed, 61 bid, 66¾ asked; for Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage city guaranteed, 88¾ was asked; do. do. second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 82 bid; for Northern Central 7's 1885 70 was bid, 71¼ asked; do. second mortgage 63 bid, 70 asked. There were no sales of Railroad stock; the closing rates were for Baltimore and Ohio, regular way, 65 bid, 67 asked; for Northern Central 21¼ bid, 22 asked. In other stocks there is little or no change to notice. The only sales of Mining stocks were 200 shares Deep River at 15 cts., and 200 shares Silver Valley, buyers' option 60 days, at 25 cts.; other stocks under this head remain about the same. For Canton $14 was bid, $14½ asked.

At the New York stock board to day everything was heavy, and prices generally lower. Government stocks fell off to 93⅝@93¾, and 7.30 Treasury notes sold at 99⅞. The operators are evidently laboring under the "Merrimac fever" yet.

The steamer Hansa, which sailed from New York for Hamburg to day, took out $207,000 in specie, and the Glasgow, for Liverpool, took out $275,000, making a total of $422,000.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

SECOND BOARD, March 29, 1862.

$1,000 Baltimore city 6's '90	97
1,000 do. '90	96¾
4,500 B. & O. R. R. bonds '85	88¾
700 do. do. '62	65¾
200 shares Silver Valley Mining Co	.25
200 shares Deep River Mining Co	.15

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
BY TELEGRAPH,
Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers.
No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	65	00
Missouri 6's	61¾	61¾
Tennessee bonds	56¾	56¾
North Carolina bonds	00	00
American gold	101¾	00
Canton Company	24½	00
Erie Railroad	36¾	36¾
New York Central Railroad	83¾	82¾
Reading Railroad	41¾	41¾
Rock Island	00	00

The New York *Post* of Saturday afternoon says:

The stock market continues heavy, and is again lower on the railroad shares—especially Western stocks, which are extremely dull. The absence of exciting news from the army and navy leaves the market in an unsatisfactory state—the indisposition to speculate being increased by the declining railroad receipts. At the reduced prices, however, there is more inquiry, and some descriptions close rather better. The market after the board was weak, especially Governments, which fell off to 93⅝@93¾ for coupons. The 7.30 Treasury notes are also weaker, closing with sellers at 99⅞. Toledo closes 45¾@45¾, New York Central 82¾@82¾, Erie 36⅞@36¾, Galena 67¾@67¾, Rock Island 55¾@55¾, Illinois Central 63¾@63¾. In Railroad bonds there was a decline in Toledo and Wabash firsts, and Erie thirds and fourths. State stocks are dull and heavy, particularly Tennessees, which fell off to 56¾. In Missouris there is considerable doing at 61¾@61¾. Money continues active at full rates. Call loans on first class collaterals are 6¾@7 per cent. Paper is rather more freely offered. Prime names are quoted 6@7 per cent. Gold is firmer, selling freely at 101¾. One speculator for the short account bought last evening $150,000 at this figure. Exchange on London is rather steadier at the close, 111¾@112.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending March 27 and since January 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861	1862.
Entered at the port	$2,627,662	$1,539,621	$1,156,124
Thrown on market	2,576,116	2,605,057	1,310,335
Since January 1st.			
Entered at the port	33,175,621	22,669,646	13,383,695
Thrown on market	33,078,818	22,144,321	14,963,884

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, March 29, 1862.

COFFEE.—There continues to be but little demand for Coffee. Holders are firm at quotations, viz: common to prime Rio at 19@21 cts; Laguayra at 22@23 cts.; Java at 26@27 cts., and Ceylon at 24 cts. The stock on hand is about 22,000 bags Rio. Of other descriptions the stock is very light.

FLOUR.—There were no transactions reported to day, although there was considerable inquiry on 'Change. Good brands of both Howard Street and Ohio Super are now held at $5.25; choice do. and cut Extra at $5.37½ per bbl. Standard City Mills Super is nominal at $5.12½, and Extra do. at $5.12½@5.25 per bbl.; and shipping brands of Howard Street and Ohio Extra at $5.75@5.87½ 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 $6.25@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 $3.62½@3.75, and Corn Meal at $3 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine, the market for both being very dull.

GRAIN.—The market was dull and heavy to-day, and although the receipts were fair buyers showed but little disposition to operate. The offerings footed up 26,051 bushels; of this amount 23,186 bushels were offered at the Baltimore and only 2,815 at the Maryland Corn Exchange. At the former mart 8,076 bushels Wheat were offered, and 200 bushels white sold at 130 cts., 210 bushels do., an inferior article, at 118 cts.; and 450 bushels red at 125 cts. At the Maryland the only lot offered was 200 bushels, but there were no sales reported. The offerings of Corn at the Baltimore Exchange were 11,355 bushels, and at Maryland 2,615 bushels; of the latter 1,200 bushels white sold at 58 cts., and 100 bushels do. at 59 cts.; nothing done in yellow. At the Baltimore Exchange 374 bushels white Corn sold at 59 cts., and 1,729 bushels at 58 cts. There were no sales of Oats; the offerings were 2,505 bushels, all at the Baltimore Exchange. There was no Rye offered, and in the absence of transactions we continue our quotations, viz: 66@68 cts. for Maryland, and 70@72 cts. for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—The market continues very dull, and we have no transactions to report. We quote Cuba Muscovado at 22@28 cts; do. clayed, sour and sweet, 20@21 cts; Porto Rico 26@35 cts; and New Orleans at 50@52 cts.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for export is very moderate. We quote Mess Pork at $13.50@14 per bbl. for heavy; Prime Mess at $12.50@13; Prime at $10.50@11, and Rump at $9.50 per bbl. There continues to be a good demand for Bacon in jobbing lots. We still quote it at 5¾ cts. for Shoulders, 6¾ cts. for Sides, and 7@9 cts. for Hams. Beef is firm at $12.50 per bbl. for Baltimore No. 1; $15@16 for Mess do., and $17 per bbl. for Extra Mess. The market is steady for Bulk Meats. We quote at 4¾ cts. for Shoulders, 5¾ cts. for Sides, and Hams 5@5¾ cts. per lb. Western Lard in bbls. and tierces may be quoted at 8¾@8¾ cts.; do. in kegs, regular packages, 9@9¾ cts.; City rendered Leaf at 8 cts., and refined at 9@9¾ cts. per lb.

RICE.—The market is entirely bare of Rice. We quote nominally at 5@4¾ cts. for fair to prime Carolina.

SALT.—Liverpool Salt is still selling at the following rates, viz: 120 cts. for Ground Alum; 200 cts. for Marshall's, Jeffrey & Darcy's, and Worthington's fine; and 220 cts. per sack for Ashton's do., but is very firm at these figures. Turks Island Salt is held at 35 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS.—The market was dull and heavy to day. The sales reported amounted to about 300 bushels at $5@5.25 per bushel. Timothy Seed is in fair demand, and we quote good to strictly prime at $2.50@2.75, and Flaxseed at $1.95@2 per bushel.

SUGARS.—The market continues very quiet, and we have no transactions to report. We quote as follows: Cuba and English Island, common to good refining at $6.50@7; do. do. fair to good at $7.25@7.75; do. do. prime $8@8.25; fair to good Porto Rico at $7.50@7.75; prime do. at $8.50@8.75; Havana, boxes, at $7.50@9.75. There is no New Orleans in market.

WHISKEY.—There was a sale of 50 bbls. Ohio Whiskey to day at 29 cts per gallon, but for other lots this price was refused. In Country or City there were no transactions. We quote Ohio at 26¾@27 cts., and Country and City at 25¾@26 cts. The market closes firmer.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, March 28.—The Flour market continues the same as previously noticed, with moderate sales—we quote at $5@5.25 for common brands Western; $5.50@5.62½ for fancy; $5.75@5.81½ for extra; and $6.25@7.25 for superior, including choice St. Louis brands. Southern Flour is quiet, and no sales to report. Corn continues in moderate demand——we quote Southern and Western yellow at 62@63 cts per bushel for new and old, as to quality, some 4,000 to 5,000 bushels new selling at 61½ cts. per bushel; and Western mixed at 60@62 cts. Oats are dull, and have been in moderate demand at 38@40 cts per bushel for poor to good Western and Canada. In Rye sales in small lots at 70 cts per bushel. Shorts are selling at $19, and Fine Feed and Middlings at $20@24 per ton, as to quality.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Flour heavy, 7,000 bbls sold: State at $5.15@5.22; Ohio $5.60@5.70; Southern $5.35@5.85. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn has a declining tendency—25,000 bushels sold: mixed 56@58 cts. Pork dull—mess $12.75@13.12; prime unchanged. Lard steady. Bacon steady. Cut Meats in fair request and unchanged. Whiskey firm, 27¼@28 cts offered, but 25 cts asked.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Flour very dull. Wheat declined 2 cts—sales of 4,000 bushels white at 128 cts; red $1.31. Corn steady—yellow 54 cts; white 60 cts. Coffee dull. Provisions steady. Whiskey firm at 23¾ cts.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Flour dull and neglected.—Wheat quiet at 76 cts. Corn quiet. Mess Pork firm and quiet at $10.50@10.75. Hogs—dressed—quiet and firm; Live dull and neglected. Exchange firm at ¼, and gold quiet at 2.

IMPORTS INTO BALTIMORE.

COASTWISE.

BOSTON—*Schr. Charm*—120 hogsheads, S. J. Soper & Co; 60 dozen sails, George Small; 10 boxes merchandise, E. Lataber & Sons; 34 cords cordage, C. M. Lord; 5 bales hides, Poland, Jenkins & Co; 170 packages tobacco, C. D. DeFord & Co; 6 packages, D. B. Small; 65 packages merchandise, R. Edwards, Jr., & Co; 40 bundles iron, J. Hortshorne; 1,200 packages merchandise, sundry persons.

NEW YORK—*Schr. R. H. Wilson*—200 bbls syrup, H. Withington; 50 doz. wash boards, C. W. Lord; 25 bbls. pitch, James Corner & Sons; 20 bbls. cider, 20 do. nuts, Schwartz, Dix & Co; 28 pkgs. castings, Rose & Lyon; 12 pkgs. mdse., M. Benison & Sons; 1 case do., C. M. Jackson & Co; 17 bbls. glue, Baker, Bros. & Co; 220 bbls. fish, 15 drums do., 50 bbls. herrings, 20 do. mackerel, 10,000 staves, 117 pkgs. mdse., sundry persons.

NEW YORK—*Schr. Yorktown*—100 bbls. rum, C. H. Ross & Co; 50 do. rosin, James Corner & Sons; 16 pkgs. glassware, C. W. Lord & Son; 25 boxes soap, 50 do. raisins, 50 cases oil, 50 frails almonds, 10 bbls. nuts, F. I. Palmer & Co; 49 bbls. rum, H. Withington; 173 boxes oranges, 10 do. plums, 10 do. oil, Schwartz, Dix & Co; 100 bags pepper, 5 bales cloves, W. H. Crawford & Co; 1 cask glass, Baker, Bros. & Co; 50 bbls. mackerel, 119 jack copper ore, 187 pkgs. mdse., order.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL—*Ship Caribbi*—8 tierces soda ash, 50 do. bleaching powders, C. F. Pitt; 19 bbls. soda chrystal, 3 do. soda ash, Wm. Howell & Son; 100 do. caustic soda, D. McIlvaine; 180 do. beer, C. L. Oudesluys; 35 bales osnaburgs, R. D. Brown & Co; 19 chains, L. Jones; 2 cases holy stones, 1 box blue light, 1 bbl. flash light, 4 deck stones, 1 bale canvas, 535 tons coal, Coleman & Bailey; 10,631 empty bags, 25 tierces soda ash, order.

RENEDIOS—*Br. Brig Rosemay Belle*—158 hhds. sugar, 15 tierces do., Kirkland, Chase & Co.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, MARCH 29.

Arrived.

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, Va—to M N Falls. A ship, unknown, came in the capes 28th inst.

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, New York—mdse to J A Shriver.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia—Jas A Shriver.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point Comfort Va—M N Falls