THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

GERMAN STREET HALL
RESTAURANT.
Price Reduced.
All the substantials and delicacies
The States afford
will be furnished as low as can be had in the city of Baltimore, or any other city.
CYRIL W. KEACH,
ap10-ed3t* Proprietor.

THE NEWS.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, yesterday sent to the Legislature of that State a message recommending the organization of the State militia, and other measures concerning the national crisis. He states that the President has written him a letter informing him of a design upon Washington City.

By the arrival of the steamer *Persia*, at New York, yesterday, we have European dates to the 31st ult. Warlike rumors continued to circulate in Paris. It was announced that Lord Cowley had demanded an explanation from the French Government relative to the expedition to Abyssinia. The Danish Government was making warlike preparations. It is reported that fifty thousand Austrian troops are in movement in Venetia. The general condition of the markets continued unchanged.

We learn from Washington that it is stated in Administration quarters, that the present military preparations are meant for defence only. It is also said that it has always been the design of the present Administration to reinforce Fort Pickens and relieve Fort Sumter.

The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday urges the President to call Congress together without delay, with his executive recommendation to them to submit our national difficulties to the proper arbitrament of a National Convention.

By correspondence in the New York papers we learn that the corvette *Brooklyn* had returned to Pensacola from her trip to Key West for supplies, and had furnished the other vessels of the fleet with various necessaries. The rumor that the *Brooklyn* had succeeded already in landing a number of her men proves to have been entirely untrue.

According to its own provision, that when ratified or adopted by five States it should immediately go into operation, the Montgomery Constitution is now the law of the land in the Confederate States.

In the Virginia Convention yesterday a substitute for one of the resolutions was offered by Mr. Wise and adopted, favoring the recognition of the independence of the seceded States.

A despatch from Montgomery informs us that President Davis yesterday made a requisition on the Governor of Alabama for three thousand troops. Large bodies of troops are reported on their way to Pensacola.

Great excitement continues to prevail at Charleston. Some five thousand troops are now stationed on Sullivan's and Morris Islands.

Our despatches from various points at the South indicate an intense excitement, occasioned by the late movements of United States troops, and the Warlike preparations at Charleston.

From New Mexico we learn that the report of the taking of Fort Marcy was untrue. Peace had been made with the Navajoes.

We learn from Havana that three more Spanish steamers had sailed for St. Domingo.

By the Pony Express we have California dates to the 27th ult. The Senatorial contest was still undecided.

CONTINENTAL OPERA HOUSE.—The first appearance of Miss Leida White attracted, last evening, a crowded audience. The reception given the young lady was flattering in the extreme. The second grand matinee for ladies and children will this afternoon take place.

MR. WILKINSON, professor of the new science—horse-taming—has been obliged to postpone his first lecture until Thursday evening. We have no doubt his efforts will be fully as successful and as instructive as those of Mr. Rarey.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The second volume of Buckle's "History of Civilization in England" is now passing through the press of the Appletons. It is reprinted from advance sheets of the English edition. This volume is an analysis of the several causes which have distributed the course of civilization in various countries—Spain, Scotland, France, Germany and the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, of Boghead, Scotland, who are the proprietors of the peculiar article known as the Torbane hill mineral, now desire the opinion of practical men—geologists, chemists or mineralogists, as well in the United States as Europe—as to whether it is coal or not. Specimens may be had if sent for.

The English civil engineers, comparing themselves to those of other nations, say their own are trustworthy, but not as a body the most accomplished, the French are the most finished, the Germans the most profound, and the Americans the most daring.

Madame St. Marc, a Parisian dame, offers her services to those who wish to be married. Her house, she says, is known all over Europe for its *honorabilite* and she acts with *celerite* and *discretion*.

The great railroad bridge over the Rhine at Kehl, has been finished. The draws are easily turned.—They were subjected to a test upon her recent enormous pressure by two heavy trains, and the flexion was found to be very inconsiderable.

There is a natural floating breakwater at the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of marine plants, twenty to thirty feet in length, one end growing from the rocks and the other floating on the surface—(*Lamaria Buxmalis.*)

Mr. J. Scott Russell, at a late meeting of naval architects, read an elaborate paper, in which he praises warmly and without reserve the construction, performance and finish of our American river steamers.

There are in Great Britain 2,210 cotton factories, running twenty-eight millions of spindles. France has 2,394 cotton factories, with three-and-a-half millions of spindles only.

A new brush for the hair has been invented.—The bristles are set round little tubes, which convey oil or any other liquid from a reservoir, on a slight pressure.

Sir Howard Douglass asserts that shipbuilders well know that the bottom of a well-coppered timber ship will outlast three tops; but in iron ships one top will wear out three bottoms.

The smell of musk can yet be detected in the mortar with which the Mosque of St. Sophia was constructed by Justinian in the year 538.

The Spanish government has imported machinery from this government to manufacture ordnance at Madrid.

Lake Baikal, in Siberia, once a salt-water lake, has become a fresh one. The fish in it are unchanged.

A late number of the *Nautical Magazine* contains a very satisfactory article to prove the (disputed) influence of the moon upon the weather.

High temperatures under any pressure, are now ascertained perfectly by Gauntlett's patent pyrometer.

The transit duties on goods passing through Hanover have been abolished.

A magazine is to be published at Oxford, called *Great Tom.*

Auguste Blanqui has been arrested in Paris for belonging to a secret political society.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.—The London *Observer* says:—"Despatches were forwarded last week from the Foreign Office to our representatives abroad, announcing to foreign countries that the exhibition will be held in 1862, and requesting them to nominate, as speedily as possible, commissioners to represent different countries. Circulars announcing the determination to hold the exhibition have also been forwarded from the Council of India and from the Colonial Office to the governors of our colonies, inviting the co-operation of the producers and manufacturers. The signing of the guarantee deed goes on rapidly. The amount of £250,000 having been signed, the Bank of England has opened a credit with the commissioners to the extent of £200,000. A larger sum than this, however, will be required before the work is completed. The Bank of England has in the most liberal manner agreed to make the necessary advances at 4 per cent., a rate which, considering the present high price of money, will make the governors and company of the Bank of England among the most liberal and munificent subscribers to the International exhibition of 1862."

The Committee of Advice requested by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, to assist the Commissioners with their counsel as to the Fine Arts department of the exhibition, held their adjourned meeting at the Society of Arts on the 20th. Lord Stanhope was called to the chair. After considerable discussion, in which Mr. Hurlstone, Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Redgrave, Lord Elcho, Dr. Coleridge, Lord Overstone, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Frederick Taylor, and Lord Taunton took part, the committee came to the following conclusions:—With regard to the foreign schools to be represented in the Exhibition, that it should be left to each country to fix the limitations under which its selections should be made, each being informed of the space allotted to it, and of the understanding that the selection is to be made with a view to showing the present condition of the school. With regard to the English school, the committee came to the decision that the collection should include the works of masters who have lived since 1762, so as to take in Hogarth, Hudson, Reynolds, Gainsborough and Wilson. These conclusions seem to commend themselves to common sense more than any involving the selection of chronological limitations to be binding on all schools alike, without any reference to the circumstances of particular schools or the judgment of those who will have to make the selection of pictures.

ANOTHER RAID UPON WASHINGTON.—The New York *Post* (Republican) says a correspondent in giving the information that Ben McCulloch declares in the most positive manner, that, with the assistance of Governor Wise and other rank Secessionists of the ultra Virginia school, he has succeeded in effecting a complete military organization, recruited both from Maryland and Virginia. The number of men already enrolled is five thousand. The order is that they shall be ready for active service at a moment's notice, and that the first step will be a march upon Washington and the seizure of the Federal Capitol and the archives of the Government, at the moment when civil war shall commence. The active military preparations of the government have inspired McCulloch and his fellow rebels with the belief that a decisive blow is to be struck, and the opportunity that will then be offered for a display of his forces will be eagerly seized.

The car-conductors on the Carrolton Railroad, in New Orleans, have seceded in consequence of the introduction of an innovation in the method of collecting fares, ticket-boxes being substituted, which the conductors are required to hand around, instead of receiving the fare directly into their hands, as has been the custom.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA,

LORD PALMERSTON HOPES FOR AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT OF THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTIES.

WARLIKE RUMORS.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The steamer Persia, from Liverpool, bringing via Queenstown, advices to the 31st ult., has arrived.

The general condition of the market continued unchanged.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech to his constituents, adverted to the American crisis, and expressed fervent hopes, let the adjustment be what it may, that it may be arrived at by amicable means.

Warlike rumors contiued to circulate in Paris, having a depressing influence on the Bourse.

The concentration of Austrian troops in Venetia attracted considerable attention, although it was asserted that the movements were purely defensive.

It was vaguely rumored that Lord Cowley had demanded from the French Government explanations respecting the expedition to Abyssinia and the annexation of some territory at Adina.

The discussion of the Roman question had closed in the Italian Chambers. Count Cavour reiterated the urgent necessity for delcaring Rome the capital of Italy, and guaranteeing the Pope his liberty and independence in the exercise of his spiritual powers.

A resolution to this effect, and expressing hopes of non-intervention by France, was adopted.

It was reported that Garibaldi's former State officers had been ordered to proceed to Brescia on the 6th of April, for Conference.

The Emperor of Austria has sanctioned the political reorganization of Transylvania, and its restoration to its former position in that respect.

The Danish Government was making warlike preparations for all eventualities.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, March 31.—The *Opinione* of Turin says that the Sardinian Ambassador at London has received a notification from the British Government that he will be received and recognized as Minister of the Kingdom of Italy.

Switzerland has given a notification that if the movements of the Austrian troops continue, orders will be given for the construction of additional works to the fortifications of Pola.

The Swiss Federal Council, at the instance of Sardinia, have appointed Commissioners for adjusting the affairs of the Ticino Bishopric.

It it is said that 50,000 Austrian troops are in movement in Venetia.

The Paris papers assert that the Austrian movements on the Po are purely defensive.

Several French editors, whilst on an excursion to Venice, were roughly expelled, notwithstanding their passports had been vised by Austrian officials.

Hostilities continue in Herzegovin between the insurgents and the Turkish troops. The Porte, it is said, will submit to the Great Powers, before their promulgation, the reforms which it is intended to grant, apprehending that Russia might again take up the project of a permanent Conference at Constantinople.

Bosnia is menaced with anarchy, and Austria has forbidden the export of arms into Bosnia, and sent troops to the frontier.

Advices from China say that the new treaty has been ignored by the Mandarins at Pekin.

Lord Elgin had arrived at Trieste *en route* for England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—The cotton market is closed on account of the holidays. The Breadstuff market is quiet, and prices steady.

Provisions dull.

LONDON, SATURDAY.—Consols closed at 91¼@91¾ for money, and 91¾@91¾ for account.

Specie at the Bank of England has increased £154,000.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Virginia Will Recognize the Independence of the Seceded States.

RICHMOND, April 9.—The State Convention today, in Committee of the Whole, took up the tenth resolution, when Mr. Conrad proposed an amendment to strike out to the word *authorities* inclusive, and insert, "believing the Federal authorities have no power to deal with the subject in any way." This was rejected—yeas 12, nays 114.

Ex Governor Wise offered the following substitute for the resolution:

Resolved, That the people of Virginia hereby declare their consent to the recognition of the separate independence of the seceded States; that they shall be treated as independent powers, and that proper laws shall be passed to effect their separation.

This sustitute was adopted. Yeas 128, nays 20.

The eleventh resolution was next taken up. Mr. Wickham moved an amendment, declaring confidence in the justice of the people of the other States, and willingness to refer to them for a satisfactory adjustment, by the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution hereto appended; and declaring the definite refusal or neglect of the non-slaveholding States to accede to such amendments should and would result in the total and final disruption of the Union.

Mr. Goode proposed an amendment declaring further, that in such an event Virginia would feel compelled to resume all her sovereign powers and throw her use in and her interest upon her reserved rights. This was rejected. Ayes 54, nays 70.

Mr. Wickham's amendment was then voted on, and rejected. Ayes 57, nays 68.

Mr. Tarr moved to strike out the last sentence of the 11th resolution, declaring that the State will resume her sovereign powers in the event of a failure to receive satisfactory responses from the non-slaveholding States. This was rejected. Ayes 54, nays 70.

Pending the recess private advices were received that a war steamer was lying down at the mouth of Charleston harbor, and that Fort Sumter would be reinforced at all hazards. The circulation of this report produced a decided sensation in and outside of the Covention.

After the recess the eleventh resolution was adopted with a slight amendment.

The twelfth was taken up and various amendments were proposed, pending the consideration of which the Convention adjourned.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SOUTH.

President Davis Makes a Requisition on Alabama for Three Thousand Troops—Movement of Troops towards Pensacola—Military Preparations at Charleston.

MONTGOMERY, April 9.—President Davis made a requisition to-day on the Governor of Alabama for three thousand troops.

The Mississippi brigade, 1,800 strong, arrived at Pensacola on the 7th.

Georgia troops, to the number of 370 men, *en route* for Pensacola, have passed through here within the last 48 hours.

CHARLESTON, April 9.—Affairs here are culminating to a decisive point. About 800 men left here this morning for different points. It is estimated that near 5,000 men are stationed on Sullivan's and Morris Islands, and along the coast.—Companies are continually arriving from the interior, and all the posts will be further strengthened to-morrow by near one thousand additional troops. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among all classes of citizens.

AUGUSTA, April 9.—A report of war vessels having been seen off Charleston harbor has been circulated here, but it is regarded as unfounded.

WILMINGTON, April 9.—Charleston news received here produced intense excitement to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Object of the Present Military Preparations.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—It is persistently stated in Administration quarters that the present military preparations mean defensive purposes only, and that in whatever is done the Government will not be the aggressor.

The *reinforcement of Fort Pickens and the relief of Fort Sumter is not of recent origin, but dates back to the commencement of the present Administration.* The proceedings on the Gulf, *beyond the relief of Fort Pickens*, will be governed by circumstances.

Many appointments have been published as being made when the cases of the individuals named have not even received the consideration of the Executive. The only one thus far made from the District of Columbia is that of Col. Lamon, as Marshal.

There is no truth in the report that thirty days will elapse before the new treasury notes will be ready for delivery. On inquiry at the proper quarter it is ascertained the plates are nearly ready, and the notes will be issued within the time allowed depositors to place the coin, say in eight or ten days after the opening of the bids.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA RELATIVE TO OUR NATIONAL DIFFICULTIES.

He is Informed by the President of a Design to Attack Washington.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—Governor Curtin sent a message to the Legislature to-day relative to our national difficulties. He recommends the organization of the militia, and other measures proper in the present crisis. He also states that he has received a letter from the President *saying that he has information of a design to attack Washington City.*

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

A Disguised War Steamer Reported to be Reconnoitering.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—A private despatch from Fort Jackson says that a war steamer, disguised, passed the mouth of the Mississippi yesterday afternoon, and came within reach of the guns of the fort. She was reconnoitering about until towards morning when she proceeded to sea.

The mechanics at the Warrington Navy Yard are becoming dissatisfied on account of the non-payment of their wages.

Flood on the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The heavy northeast storm has raised the Potomac river almost to an unprecedented height, flooding the lower parts of Alexandria and Georgetown. Fears are entertained along the wharves of considerable damage to merchandise.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

Warlike Preparations Progressing---Final Adjournment of the State Convention.

CHARLESTON, April 9—Evening.—All is quiet to-night on the surface of affairs, but there is a deep feeling among the people. Prodigious preparations are progressing.

Ex-Senator Wigfall is testifying his patriotism by serving as a common soldier.

Rifled cannon are arriving and being placed in position.

President Jamison delivered his farewell address to the State Convention to-day in reply to resolutions adopted complimentary to himself. The final adjournment of the Convention is expected to-morrow.

No war vessels have been seen outside this harbor so far as known here.

[*Special Despatch to the New York Times.*]

Important News from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Everything is now prepared for action. All vessels have been directed to keep out of the range of fire between Fort Sumter and Sullivan's Island.

The famous floating battery is expected to sail at 7 o'clock P. M., for a point somewhere near Fort Sumter.

A house has just been blown up near the five-gun battery.

Business is entirely suspended, and the most intense excitement prevails.

FROM NEW MEXICO

INDEPENDENCE, April 8.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 25th ult., arrived this morning.

Colonel Loring had arrived and taken charge of the Military Department of New Mexico, which gave much satisfaction to the people of that territory.

The report of the taking of Fort Marcy by the citizens of Sante Fe is incorrect, no demonstration of the kind having been made or thought of.

Peace has again been made with the Navajoes.

Great crowds of people are flocking to the San Juan mines, and numbers are leaving and going back to the Pike's Peak region.

The grass on the plains is growing fast, and in a few days will be sufficient for stock to subsist on.

The emigration to the gold fields had commenced over the Southern route, quite a number of emigrants having been met by the mail party.

Arrival of the California Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, April 9.—The California Pony Express, of the 27th ult., has arrived here. The Senatorial question was still unsettled. It is understood that Mr. McDougall is willing to enter into another contest, and surrender his present advantage.

A bill has been introduced in the California Legislature offering a premium of $10,000 for the first growth of cotton on California soil, and its preparation for market.

The Boundary Commissioner, to act with the Federal Commission for running the Eastern boundary line will soon be elected. J. C. McKibben stands the best chance.

Coal oil springs are reported to have been discovered in Humboldt county. The coal mines are flourishing.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

More War Vessels for St. Domingo.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—The steamship General Miramon, from Havana on the 4th inst., arrived at this port to-day.

Prince Alfonse was expected to arrive at Havana on the 15th inst.

Three more war vessels sailed for St. Domingo on the 30th.

HAVANA MARKETS, April 3d.—Sugars are dull at 6¾ reals. Stock in port 280,000 boxes. Exports of the week 18,500 boxes, Receipts of the week 34,500 boxes' Exchange on London, 10@10¼ per cent. premium. On New York 2@3 per cent. premium.

The Currency Movement at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—Another enthusiastic meeting of the business men of Pittsburg was held today in reference to the currency question. Both the wholesale and retail trade were fully represented, and the strongest determination was expressed not to receive depreciated money except at brokers' rates. Missouri and Virginia money is quoted at 4 per cent. discount.

The Louisville Municipal Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 8.—The following is the Mayoralty vote at the election held in this city on Monday:

Delph, (Workingmen's Union candidate)	4,163
Crawford, (Union)	1,487
Gillis, (Southern Rights)	592
Kriel, (Independent)	109
Devan, (Ultra Secession)	42

Major McCullough Left for New Orleans

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A letter from Richmond says that Major McCullough, the Texan Ranger, whose presence there had given rise to some speculations, left last Wednesday for New Orleans.

Departure of the Transports Baltic and Illinois.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The steam transports Baltic and Illinois went to sea this morning.

FROM HAVANA.

More Spanish Vessels Gone to St. Domingo.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—Advices have been received from Havana to the 4th instant. Three more Spanish vessels had sailed for St. Domingo.

Boston Items of News.

BOSTON, April 8.—The Metropolitan Police bill was defeated in the Senate to-day, by a vote of 7 to 21.

George A. Darley murdered his mother this morning by beating her. His reason for this infamous deed was her neglect to wash his clothes promptly.

Municipal Election at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8.—The Democrats today elected five out of the six Aldermen, and twenty-one out of the twenty-four Councilmen by 500 majority. They also carried the entire city ticket.

New York Legislature—The Susquehanna Rail and Bill Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—The Governor to-day vetoed the Susquehanna Railroad bill. This action created much excitement in the Senate Chamber.

Excitement at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—The news received here to-day from Charleston is the all-absorbing topic. It creates a universal excitement.

POSTAL MATTERS—*New Government Envelopes.*—It is well known that the only rates of postage adapted to the stamped government envelopes at the present time, are one, three, four, six and ten cents. With a view to extend to the public the full benefit of the law of Congress on this subject, the Postmaster General has ordered the manufacture of envelopes, with the additional rates, twenty, twenty-four, thirty and forty cents, adapting the sizes of the envelopes as nearly as possible to the bulk and weight intended to be enclosed. By the use of these government envelopes, letters and other enclosures can be sent either in or out of the mail, but they must be sealed, and the address written or printed, with the date of transmission. The new envelopes will soon be for sale at the principal Post Offices.

Stamped Letter Sheets.—The Postmaster General has ordered the preparation of sheets of letter paper, cut, gummed and embossed with the three-cent postage stamp—combining in one both a letter sheet and envelope. Also similar sheets of note size, to be packed in such manner as may be necessary to insure the safe transmission of the sheets by mail. This will be a capital safeguard against the carelessness of correspondents who are prone to omit placing postage stamps on their letters. It will also be just the thing to obviate the legal difficulty which sometimes arises in identifying the date of an inclosure with that of the official postmark.

IN FAVOR OF BLOODLETTING.—Senator Chandler, of Michigan, is not the only Republican in favor of bloodletting. The New Haven *Journal*, under the head of "good news," has the following:

Our people, of all parties, have been much encouraged within the last forty-eight hours by the manifestations of a vigorous defensive policy on the part of the Government. Every true man is sick of the present state of things, and wants to find out whether we have a government or only a set of officers who are to be bullied from one concession to another, till the whole fabric of our Union is shattered and destroyed. Let the Administration enforce the laws, let it assume its constitutional responsibility, and call upon the people to back it, and it will find a response from the popular heart which will prove that a Republic is as strong as any government on the face of the earth. We may have to fight, but people are rapidly getting into a fighting mood, and are ready to pay more for all the strength of the power we possess as a nation.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—*A Man Kills his Wife and Commits Suicide.*—A tragedy, resulting in the death of a man and his wife, occurred on Saturday afternoon last, at Amelia, about twenty-two miles from this city. The particulars, as far as can be gathered, are as follows:—For some time previous to Saturday a bitter feeling existed between Washington Grigsby and his wife, both residents of this city. This was caused, as we learn, by habitual stubbornness and perverseness on the part of Mrs. G. and her suspected unfaithfulness to her husband. The two, however, lived together. Grigsby left nothing undone in his duty as a husband, so far as providing for the wants of his family was concerned. They had one child, a boy about five years old, whom they recently committed to the care of a friend in the country. On Saturday last they started to visit him, taking the omnibus from the Denison House. Arriving at Amelia late in the afternoon, Grigsby made a proposition to his wife which elicited a contemptuous reply. Some conversation ensued, the exact nature of which we could not learn, after which the husband drew a revolver, pointed it at his wife and said, "You have been false to me long enough. You will be no longer." He then fired two shots in rapid succession. The first took effect in the head, penetrating to the brain and lodging there; the second lodged in the abdomen. The unfortunate woman fell to the ground, uttering a few words in an indistinct manner. The noise of the pistol-shot attracted the attention of citizens, but before any one arrived, Grigsby had placed the weapon to his own head and shot himself through the brain. He died ten minutes afterward. His wife lingered in great pain until yesterday afternoon, when she also expired. A coroner's inquest was held upon the bodies, resulting in a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Grigsby was twenty-seven years of age. His wife was four years younger than he, of gay and fascinating appearance, and tolerably well educated.—*Cincinnati Gazette, April 8.*

SUSPENSION OF MAJOR YELVERTON FROM THE ARMY.—The following is the official order issued for the suspension of Major Yelverton:

"Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, 18th March, 1861.—In obedience to an order received from his Royal Highness, the General Commanding-in-Chief, the General commanding the forces in Ireland directs that Major, the Hon. W. C. Yelverton, Royal Artillery, be suspended from all military duties until further orders. By command, J. S. Brownrigg, Deputy Adjutant-General."

The Pennsylvania Legislature propose to repeal all laws exempting from taxation real estate and all property except church property, and such as is exempted by acts of incorporation.

WAR PROSPECTS.

[*From the New York Herald, April 9.*]

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

DEPARTURE OF THE BALTIC AND ILLINOIS WITH FIVE HUNDRED TROOPS ON BOARD—SAILING OF THE HARRIET LANE—THEIR DESTINATION STILL A MYSTERY—$50,000 IN GOLD ON BOARD THE ILLINOIS, &C.

Contrary to general appearances and expectations, the Baltic took her departure yesterday before the Illinois, which sailed about half-past nine o'clock last evening.

At an early hour yesterday forenoon a lighter came alongside the Illinois and transferred on board of her a cargo consisting of sea biscuit and cement. The shipping of this latter commodity bears a suspicious aspect, as it is a most useful and necessary article in the rapid erection of field fortifications.

The cargo of the Illinois shipped on Sunday principally consisted of artillery, guns, gun carriages, tents, canvass, camp furnaces, foraging carts and provisions. To this were added yesterday materials for increasing the sleeping accommodations of the soldiers.

About noon, one of Herring's safes, which had been purchased at the office of the manufacturer in a very hasty manner in the morning, and thence taken to the United States Sub-Treasury office, in Wall street, where $50,000 in gold was secured within it, was carted to the dock and placed on board the Illinois. The agent, on delivering the safe, presented the bill, but the captain refused to fill up the blank after the words "bound to ——," a fact exhibiting the profound secrecy which all connected with the expedition are desirous of preserving in regard to the objects and destination thereof.

Later in the afternoon four large howitzers were brought from the Navy Yard, with all the requisite equipments, and placed on board the Illinois on the forward deck, which was occupied by the camp outfit above enumerated as shipped on Sunday.

Colonel Keys and Lieutenant Gilmore went on board of her about three o'clock with official despatches, the nature of which, however, did not transpire. A short consultation was had with the other officers in the vicinity, the objects of which like a very remained a secret.

A large quantity of molasses and a pure article of vinegar were also shipped. A mixture of these, called "switchel," forms a very refreshing beverage, extensively used in warm or southern climates.

The work of shipping a cargo on the Baltic was prosecuted with unceasing vigor during the whole of Sunday night and yesterday, until the moment of departure. The articles shipped embrace ordance tools, muskets, foraging carts and forgevices. A large number of gunny bags was in the list. These gunny bags possess a warlike character, inasmuch as they are used in throwing up redoubts, and are also very serviceable in protecting a boat's crew in approaching a battery.

Among the commodities shipped was a remarkable quantity of spiritous liquors of all kinds, the attempt to secrete which were oftentimes rather indicrous, especially such as the following: "58 buckets firemen's rum."

During the afternoon the workmen were principally engaged in shipping provisions and ammunition on board the Baltic. A number of Bengalee lights were also shipped.

Towards five o'clock the steam tugs R. L. Mabey, C. P. Smith and Catlin came to the dock with 500 troops. The R. L. Mabey placed 160 men, from Governor's Island, on board the Baltic, after which the steamer moved out from the dock, the soldiers on the top deck cheering, and being in the middle of the river, turned towards the Bay and went out to sea. She passed the Narrows at seven P. M., accompanied by the steam-tug Yankee, which had been chartered by the government.

The remainder of the troops shortly after dusk were placed on board the Illinois, where they were doomed to considerable mishaps. Tired with the fatigues of the day, the soldiers almost immediately upon their embarkation withdrew to the berths, several of which broke down, creating no little confusion. One of the officers expressed his regret that better accommodations had not been provided for the troops.

Towards midnight, when several launches had been taken on board, the Illinois hauled out into the stream, and commenced taking in her steam, she has been chartered by the Government and will accompany her.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Governor's Island, during the past week or two, has resounded with a martial hum. Lieutenant E. M. Hudson yesterday directed the embarking of the troops for the Baltic and Illinois.

The troops destined for the Baltic, consisting of 160 men from companies C and D of the recruits, were marshalled yesterday afternoon on the drilling field, and thence marched to the dock, where they embarked on board the staunch steamtug R. L. Mabey, to whose gentlemanly captain—Mr. Howland—our reporter expresses his thanks for his courtesy. These troops were under command of Captain Robertson, company D was transferred yesterday from Bedloe's Island.

Some two hundred more soldiers for the Illinois were taken on board the C. P. Smith. They are formed of detachments from companies B, D, E, F, G and H recruits. Companies A, I and the remainder of H remain on the parade ground on the island. When about to embark the soldiers were bid farewell by their comrades, and the leavetaking occupied some time. Captain Robertson, at the moment of departure, ordered the ensign of the C. P. Smith to be run up to the masthead, and called upon the soldiers to give it three cheers. They did so with a lustiness that seemed to spring, however, more from the novelty of their position than from any great enthusiasm for the cause in support of which they believed they were going to fight. As the tug moved off, one band struck up "Garry Owen," which contributed to cheer the drooping spirits of the soldiery with no little enthusiasm and drew forth a hearty cheer.

The United States Coast Survey steamer Vixen was lying off the Battery when the R. L. Mabey passed out from the dock, and as she came out saluted her with three lusty cheers and dipped the ensign. The Vixen afterwards passed up to the Navy Yard.

In addition to the two hundred troops from Governor's Island for the Illinois, two companies—I and K—of the Second Cavalry, were sent from Fort Hamilton.

Large quantities of army stores were being shipped from the barge office pier this morning, to go on board the steamers Baltic and Illinois.

ORDERS CONTINUED TO BE RECEIVED AT THE NAVY YARD—SHE SAILS UNDER SEALED ORDERS—SUPPOSED DESTINATION, PICKENS OR SUMTER.

The United States steamer Harriet Lane, Captain John Faunce, sailed from her anchorage off the Battery yesterday forenoon at ten o'clock, flying the American ensign instead of the revenue flag, as heretofore.

The destination of this vessel is said to be Fort Sumter or Fort Pickens, but of course it is merely conjecture. The commander received directions last Saturday to prepare his vessel for immediate sailing at a moment's notice, and having got the final word "to go," put off yesterday, as stated above, with sealed orders.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The United States sloop-of-war Savannah was yesterday taken into the dry dock, where she will undergo a thorough overhauling. The Roanoke, which was taken out on Saturday, has a large force at work on her, but the work on the Wabash and Perry was temporarily suspended and the men directed from them to assist in securing the Savannah in her present berth.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE ARMY SINCE MARCH 26, 1861.

Major T. H. Holmes, of N. C., Eighth infantry.
Captain E. K. Smith, of Florida, Second cavalry.
Captain M. L. Johns, of D. C., Third infantry.
First Lieutenant W. D. Pendar, of N. C., First dragoons.
Second Lieutenant Jas. P. Major, of Mo., Second cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Jos. P. Mintur, of Va., Second cavalry.

PREPARATIONS AT BOSTON.

For War Vessels Fitting Out at Charlestown Navy Yard.

The Boston *Journal* of Saturday evening gives the following account of the war preparations at the Charlestown Navy Yard:

The increased activity in the Naval Department of the Federal Government begins to be felt at the Navy Yard in Charlestown. Orders were received there on Thursday to fit the steam-frigate Minnesota for sea as soon as possible. There are now over eight hundred men employed in the yard, the larger part of them upon this vessel, while the number of workmen has been increased one hundred within a day or two.

The Minnesota is a fine steamship of 3,200 tons, mounts forty guns, and her complement is six hundred men. She was built in 1858 at this navy yard, and has made one cruise to China. She returned in 1859, and since that time has been lying in her present position. A month will suffice to get her in readiness for sea. The Mississippi will be the flag ship of Commodore Stringham, who, it is promised, will command the home squadron. The other principal officers are Captain Van Brunt of Boston; Commander Augustus L. Case of N. York. Commodore Stringham is expected at the yard the first of next week.

The steamship Mississippi, which will carry four nine-inch guns, is in process of preparation for sea. She is of 1,700 tons burthen, and was built in 1841. A short time only would be necessary to put her in complete trim. The Colorodo, a war steamer of forty guns, and of 3,400 tons burthen, is likewise nearly ready for sea. The brig Bainbridge is already fitted, and awaits her officers and men. Orders were transmitted to prepare this vessel a month ago. She is 259 tons, carries six 32's, and 70 men, when fully armed.

It is not known at the Yard from what quarters the men are to be obtained for the Minnesota, or the other vessels in readiness, or to be prepared for sea at the Yard. At this naval station there are about one hundred marines and a few in the receiving ship. Orders, however, were received from the department to-day to commence the enlistment of recruits.

ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG GIRL—*The Danger of Hoops.*—On Friday last an accident occurred at the Virginia Paper Mill, by which a young girl named Ellen McGraw came near being instantly killed. The girl had only been employed in the mill a few days, and everything was consequently new to her. She was engaged in what is called the dusting room of the establishment, and was voluminously crinolined. Approaching too near a shaft attached to a fly-wheel, her skirts suddenly caught, and she was instantly pinned fast to the shaft, and in this way was carried round the wheel some seven or eight times, each revolution wrapping her clothing tighter about her, and tearing them from her person. Luckily she was caught so high up on the shaft that her head could not strike the wall. But for this her head must have been crushed and battered into a shapeless mass. The engine was stopped as soon as possible, and the girl extricated, which was only done after a good deal of difficulty. She was discovered to be badly bruised and cut, and it was feared she had received internal injuries which would prove fatal. She was at once carried to her home in the vicinity of the mill, and medical aid called. On Saturday hopes were entertained of her recovery.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, April 8.*

IS IT A COMET?—*New York*, April 7.—Will you do our good citizens and science a favor by kindly inserting the following additional news respecting this stranger comet? Yours, &c.,

A. E. THATCHER.

The comet which was discovered in this city on Thursday evening, 4th inst., at 11½ o'clock, had moved up to 11:12 o'clock on Saturday evening, 6th inst., about 1 degree, 25 minutes, It had increased a little in brilliancy. It was then about 1 degree 25 minutes northwest of the twin double star, which is four degrees from Z, or Grummium, in the constellation of Draco. Its approximate place then was R. A. 17 hours 40 minutes; Dec. N. 57 degrees.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

WASHINGTON RUMORS.

[*Extracts from the Correspondence of the Northern Journals.*]

THE PLANS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

At last they have determined to enforce the laws, and to do it vigorously; but not in an aggressive spirit. When the Administration determined to order Major Anderson out of Fort Sumter, some days since, they also determined to do so on one condition, namely, that the Fort and property in it should not be molested, but allowed to remain as it is. The authorities of the Confederate States would not agree to this, but manifested a disposition to get possession of the fort and United States property therein. The Government would not submit to any such humiliation.

It was immediately determined upon to keep Major Anderson in Fort Sumter, and to supply him with provisions forthwith. *A portion of the fleet which should have left the port of New York last night, will reach Charleston to-morrow, for that purpose.*

There is no desire to put additional men in the fort, unless resistance is offered to the attempt to furnish Major Anderson with supplies. The fleet will not approach Charleston with hostile intent; but in view of the great military preparations about Fort Sumter, the supply vessels will go prepared to reply promptly to any resistance of a warlike character that may be offered to a peaceful approach to the fort.

The responsibility of opening the war will be thrown upon the parties who set themselves in defiance of the Government. It is sincerely hoped by the Federal authorities here, that the leaders of the secessionists will not open their batteries.

Captain Talbot conveyed instructions to Major Anderson from the President, that his Government would supply him forthwith, and in the event that the vessels performing that duty were fired upon, to open his batteries, and the Government would sustain him at every hazard. This is the stern condition of things.

The companies of flying artillery, cavalry, and dragoon corps, and sappers and miners, are destined for Texas, at the request of Governor Houston, to prevent the invasion of that portion of the United States by Mexicans, to repel Cortinas, put down the Indians, and quell insurrection. It is said that the people of the State will welcome the federal troops and swell their ranks.

A portion of the fleet are destined to Pensacola and other points in the Gulf. Other vessels will join the Gulf Squadron as soon as they can be got ready.

Recruiting is fast going on, and I am authoritatively assured that at least fifty thousand volunteers will be offered from the Free States in a few days. Action was to have been taken in the Pennsylvania Legislature to day on an appropriation of half a million of dollars to put the State upon a war footing.

Governor Dennison, of Ohio, pledges the support of that State to aid the Administration in carrying out a vigorous policy. He returns home immediately to execute his pledge.

It is expected that a conflict at Fort Sumter will create a terrible sensation throughout the country, but the Administration do not mean to be the aggressors. They will only act upon the defensive.

The moment the President has any official knowledge that a blow has been struck he will issue a proclamation calling Congress together, in which he will make some startling announcements to the country, showing to the people of the South, as well as the North, a state of facts the most extraordinary on record.

REFUSAL OF THE ADMINISTR