THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL. VII---NO. 973. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for month of April.
WM. SPERRY, EDWARD JENKINS,
W. F. JOY, A. L. WEBB,
A. GROVERMAN, JR.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, April 24, 1861.

A session of the Stock Board was held to-day, the first since last Friday, and sales were made of $3,000 Baltimore City 1890's at 85, and $2,000 do. 1875's at 81⅝ but nothing was done in any of the other stocks on the list. For Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shares $43 was bid, but none were offered under $45. For Northern Central Railway $10 was bid buyer's option 60 days, but no bid was made for it regular way. There was some inquiry for Virginia and Missouri 6's, and Virginias closed at 48 bid, 54 asked, and Missouris at 42 bid. Baltimore City 6's left off at 85 bid for 1890's, and $1 bid, $3 asked for 1875's. Railroad bonds were very heavy. Northern Central 1885's were offered at 41, but no bid was made for them, and for Baltimore and Ohio extra dividend bonds, the last sales of which were made at 50, only 40 was bid. No quotations were given for the other bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. There was some inquiry for the Mining stocks but nothing was done in them. Spring field closed at $1.35 bid, $1.50 asked, Guilford at 30 cts bid, 90 cts. asked, and Silver Valley at 35 cts. bid.

No despatches have been received to-day from New York, and we consequently have no information in relation to the condition of the stock market there to-day. Virginia 6's sold there on yesterday (Tuesday) at 48; Missouri 6's at 44; Canton at 26¾; Erie at 20⅛; New York Central at 72½; Reading at 32½; Cleveland and Toledo at 24¾; Michigan Southern at 13¾; Rock Island at 59; Michigan Southern guaranteed at 29⅞; Harlem at 12½; and Galena and Chicago at 59⅞.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, April 24th, 1861.

$3,000 Baltimore 6's, '90.....$5
2,000 " 6's, '75 opt.....81½

The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday, says:

The banks in their weekly statement show the effect of the payments into the Sub-Treasury on the last issue of Treasury Notes. The loans show an increase from advances made on these notes. In the other items there is no change worthy of note. In the present strong position of the banks, however, the weekly fluctuations are of very little importance.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York city, April 13th and April 20:

	April 13.	April 20.		
Loans.....	$129,108,305	$124,692,766	Dec...	$1,583,861
Specie.....	41,764,748	40,604,017	Dec...	1,160,731
Circulation..	8,801,429	8,815,867	Inc...	14,438
Deposits....	96,626,079	97,380,562	Inc...	654,484

The Philadelphia *Press* of Tuesday has the following:

With the knowledge of the reinforcement of Washington and the menaced fortresses in Virginia and Maryland, the pressure to sell stocks has somewhat abated, and prices tend to a partial recovery from the heavy decline suffered during the week. Reading last week, declined stock advanced to 16¾—a gain of one dollar a share upon the opening price yesterday. City sixes were sold at 96; Pennsylvania Railroad shares at 57; and other popular bonds at 100, and these securities were firm at these prices.

In the money market matters are at a stand-still though a little more activity is apparent among business men.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed an act preventing the summary closing up of banks which refuse to redeem their notes on demand; in other words, authorizing them to suspend specie payments till the 20th December next.

The Louisville *Journal* confesses that never, in any country, did the banking institutions contribute so promptly and abundantly for the support of a war as the banks of the East and North have done. Nothing could be stronger evidence of a fearfully aroused spirit among the people.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—By the Galway at St. John's, there are advices from London to April 8. The money market was easy, and consols were quoted 91¾ to 91⅞ for money, and 91⅝ to 91¾ for account. The latest quotations of American securities are—Illinois Central shares, 23 to 24¾ discount, Erie shares, 28¾ to 28⅞. New York Central shares, 70 to 72. The London *Economist* of April 6, has the following remarks on the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England:

The step was fully expected to take place, but there was some doubt whether the change would be made this week or next. Hence, the announcement of the reduction caused considerable buoyancy in the stock markets, and altogether a feeling of greater confidence. During the whole week the demand for discount has been moderate, and in the open market the current rate was always below the bank, except last Saturday, when, being the last day of the quarter, more pressure prevailed. The requirements for the 4th of the month appear to exercise little influence, traders being well supplied with capital. On the stock exchange money has been rather abundant, and loans on government securities can be obtained at 5½ per cent.

It was on the 7th of January that the bank raised their rate from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent., a point never positively touched except in a crisis, and further advance was subsequently adopted to 8. Nearly three months have therefore elapsed, with money at a panic height. It is a matter of congratulation that, notwithstanding this circumstance, no failures of any importance have taken place. The Greek interest for some time suffered severely, but have since almost entirely recovered themselves.

The joint stock banks held a meeting to-day, when it was resolved to reduce their allowance on deposits to 4½ per cent. The discount establishments have also lowered their terms to 4¾ per cent. on money at call, and 5 with 7 days' notice. A general reduction is thus shown of a half per cent.

The following are the rates of discount in the principal cities of the Continent:

	Bank Rate. Per Cent.	Open Market. Per Cent.
Paris.....	5	4½
Vienna.....	5	5½
Berlin.....	4	3
Frankfort.....	3	2¾
Amsterdam.....	3	3
Turin.....	6	6
Brussels.....	4	4
Hamburg.....	4	2½
St. Petersburg.....	6	6

The commercial bills maturing yesterday, the 4th, were unusually large, but were remarkably well met, no default of any importance being announced.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of Monday, says:

Eastern exchange went up to-day to 3 premium selling, and 2 premium buying. This is not caused by any falling off in the supply, but it is the result of a disposition on the part of dealers to increase their Eastern credits. Consumers were, of course, compelled to buy, and the anxiety of the latter to purchase increased as the figure advanced. How high the rate will go to-morrow, we do not know, but it might be well to give us Chicago quotations at once and be done with it. Between a heavy discount on currency, and high rates for exchange, business men are getting pretty severely squeezed. But this state of things cannot long continue. Checks on Baltimore are not saleable, and we omit quotations. Early in the day something was done at par buying and 1 premium selling, but the mob at that place put a stop to operations. Gold brought 3@4 premium, or whatever sellers chose to ask for it. Parties are buying gold now at these rates, who will be glad to sell it at a small premium in less than ninety days. These frightened individuals are thinking of Continental times, and do not stop to consider that, as matters now stand, it is utterly impossible for bank notes, at this point, to depreciate to any considerable extent, below coin. But "fools and their money are easily parted." We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Sight.....	2 prem.	3 prem.
Boston.....	2 prem.	3 prem.
Philadelphia.....	2 prem.	3 prem.
Baltimore.....	....	....
New Orleans.....	.... dis.	....
American Gold.....	2 prem.	3@4 prem.

The Valley Bank rate for Eastern exchange remains at ½ premium; but it drew sparingly to day. There have been further changes for the worse in most kinds of current money.

The flour market continues dull, and prices are little better than nominal. Whiskey advanced to 13¾ cts. There is a continued speculative demand for mess pork, which touched $17.10 was offered to day for country brands, which were held at $17.25. A large amount has been purchased within the last few days, for the East, the government having made heavy purchases in the seaboard markets. Bacon and bulk meats are firm, but there is little or nothing doing.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday says:

Money matters continued to flow in the same crooked channel previously noticed on Saturday. There is little or no regularity in anything, except in producing irregularity. Every banker had his own views, and operated mainly without reference to what others thought of his proceedings. For first class paper there was a good demand at 10@12 per cent., this being regarded as the safest security in these changing and uncertain times; and a place could be found for a great deal more of it than, after all, is wanted. As there is but little disposition to do business, and a general determination to avoid new engagements, the demand for loans is, in the aggregate, but moderate, and in the money market, therefore, there is neither pressure nor stringency.

The market for Eastern Exchange was firm on Saturday, with a free demand and an unwillingness to sell, and rates were unchanged. We continue to quote New York, Philadelphia and Boston, 2 prem. buying, and 3 prem. selling. Nothing doing in Baltimore or New Orleans, and nominal figures. Gold was higher, but the counter demand was not so heavy as previously. The rates were 2@3 prem. buying, and 4@5 prem. selling. First class Eastern bills were saleable at par, and 8@10 per cent.—We quote sight drafts and coin as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Sight.....	2 prem.	3 prem.
Boston.....	2 prem.	3 prem.
Philadelphia.....	2 prem.	3 prem.
Baltimore.....	——	——
New Orleans.....	——dis.	——
American Gold.....	2@3pre.	4@5prem.

A further revision of uncurrent money quotations has been made necessary by Saturday's changes. A decline is noticed in every description.

The principal features in the general markets was an active demand for mess pork, with sales of 1,200 bbls. country at $17, and 3,800 bbls. city at $17 25, closing firm at these rates. The purchases were made for speculative and partly to fill Eastern orders. Nothing done in bacon or bulk meat.

It is impossible to ship South. Little or nothing done in other articles. Whiskey declined to 13 cts. No change in grain.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 19th, says:

The movement in the market to-day was restricted. Some clear sterling was sold at 10¼@10⅛, but there is no general demand for any description of exchange. About $50,000 sight on New York was sold at ¼ discount, and towards the close some bills could have been bought at ⅜@⅝ discount. The banks ask ¼ premium at the counter, but make no progress in selling.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.

COFFEE.—There is no demand for Coffee, and if there was there is no disposition to sell it except for cash. We still quote as follows, viz: Rio at 12@12½ cts. for low grades, 13@13¾ cts. for fair, 13¾ cts. for good, 15¾@14 cts. for prime; Laguayra at 14@15 cts.; and Java at 17¾@18 cts. but the rates are altogether nominal. The stock here is about 13,000 bags.

FLOUR.—The Flour market continues in a feverish and excited state. The local demand is still very active, and we have to note a further large advance in prices. There is we believe a large stock of Flour here, but the cutting off of our receipts is generally apprehended, and almost every body seems to be purchasing in this emergency. We heard on 'Change of sales made yesterday and to-day in lots to the trade, of about 1,000 bbls. Ohio and Howard Street Super at from $5.50 up to $6.50, 200 bbls. standard City Mills do. at $6.400 bbls. Ohio Extra at $7, and of some 300 bbls. do. at from $6.75 to $7.25 per bbl. We quote Super as closing at $6.25@6.50 for standard Howard Street and Ohio, and $6 for City Mills, and Extra at $6@7 25 for Howard Street and Ohio. The retailers are however getting an advance of 50 cts. to $1 per bbl. on these figures. The export demand for Flour has entirely ceased, as no shipments can now be made except by special permit, and as the pressing local demand must be to a great extent supplied, we may reasonably look for a reaction in the market.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The rates for Baltimore ground Family and Extra Flour have advanced again to-day 75 cts. per bbl., the drayload price for Family being now $9.50, and of Extra $9 per bbl. Ohio and Howard Street Family may be quoted at $8 50@9 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour may be quoted to day at $4@4.50, these figures being an advance of 50 to 75 cts. on our previous quotations, but we still quote Corn Meal at $3 per bbl.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Grain this morning were light, but the market for it was generally dull, and for the leading descriptions prices were quite irregular. There was some inquiry for Corn, and sales were made of some 5,000 to 6,000 bushels at from 58 to 64 cts. for both white and yellow. Most of this was taken by a party who is loading a vessel for England, and who has obtained a permit from the city authorities to clear his cargo. Wheat, of which there were about 3,000 bushels at market, was dull and very irregular in price, red ranging from 110 to 130 cts., and white from 120 to 150. Most of the lots received were taken by one or two of our city millers within the above range. Of Oats there were about 3,000 bushels at market. Sales were made of some 1,200 to 1,500 bushels Virginia and Maryland at 28@30 cts., and a lot of 1,600 bushels prime Maryland sold at 34 cts.

MOLASSES.—There is no demand whatever for Molasses, but we still quote as follows, viz: Cuba at 16@18 cts. for new crop cleaned; 19@22 cts. for do. Muscovado; English Island at 18@20 cts. for old; Porto Rico at 28@32 cts., and New Orleans at 32@35 cts. for new crop.

PROVISIONS.—Provisions continue quiet. There is a fair retail demand for them, but the recent order of the city authorities has put an end to all wholesale operations. Our receipts of Provisions from the West will doubtless soon be cut off, but there is an ample stock here to last for some weeks to come, and the leading holders have no intention of putting up prices. For all varieties the market is however firm. We quote Bacon at 8¾ cts. for Shoulders, 10⅛ cts. for Sides, and 12@14 cts. for Hams; Bulk Meat at 7 cts. for Shoulders, and 9 cts. for Sides; and Lard at 9¾@10 cts. for Western in bbls. and tcs. Mess Pork is held to-day at $21; Prime do at $18; Rump do. at $13 50@14; and we quote Beef as before at $12 50 for Baltimore No. 1, and $16 per bbl. for do. Mess.

RICE.—We hear of no transactions in Rice, but we continue to quote it nominal at 4¾@5 cts. per lb.

SALT.—The nominal rates for Liverpool Salt from store are as follows, viz: 80@85 cts. for Ground Alum, and 140@145 cts. per sack for Marshall's, Jeffrey & Darcy's and Worthington's fine, and we quote Turks Island and St. Ubes do. nominal at 15@16 cts. afloat, and 20@25 cts. per bushel from store. There is very little demand for either description.

SEEDS.—There is nothing whatever doing in Seeds, but we quote Clover as before at $4 50@4.75, Timothy at $2.50@2.75, and Flaxseed at $1.25@1.35 per bushel. The season for the sale of Grass Seeds is over, and there would consequently be very little done in them, if there were no other causes to restrict transactions.

SUGARS.—Sugars remain very quiet. There are none selling, and there is no disposition whatever to sell except for cash, in the present state of affairs. The nominal rates are still as follows, viz: $4.62½@5 for refining grades Cuba and English Island, $5 12½@5.75 for grocery grades Cuba; $4.75@5.25 for common to fair Porto Rico and New Orleans; and $5.50@6 50 for good to prime do. We note the receipt to-day of 227 hhds. from Porto Rico.

WHISKEY.—We quote Whiskey to-day at 20 cts. for Ohio, but there is very little selling. There is but little arriving, and the supply here is light.

BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861.

THE LEGISLATURE TO MEET AT FREDERICK.

The Special Session of the Legislature is to be held at Frederick instead of Annapolis. A proclamation from Governor Hicks to that effect having been received at a late hour last night.

THE ELECTION.

An election was held yesterday throughout the city, for ten delegates to represent the city of Baltimore in the session of the Legislature, specially called by Governor Hicks, to meet at Annapolis on Friday, the 26th inst. There was but one ticket nominated, and the candidates were Messrs. John C. Brune, Ross Winans, Henry M. Warfield, J. Hanson Thomas, T. Parkin Scott, Henry M. Morfitt, S. Teackle Wallis, Charles H. Pitts, William G. Harrison and Lawrence Sangston. The following is the result:

WARDS.	Brune.	Winans.	Warfield.	Thomas.	Scott.	Morfitt.	Wallis.	Pitts.	Harrison.	Sangston.
1....	356	356	357	357	348	357	357	357	357	357
2....	588	586	587	587	585	586	585	587	586	585
3....	402	402	401	401	402	401	402	405	404	401
4....	449	456	450	450	445	449	448	448	450	448
5....	500	499	500	497	493	500	496	500	499	497
6....	411	411	411	411	405	411	411	411	411	410
7....	588	584	588	583	581	585	584	587	586	585
8....	574	575	572	573	569	574	573	574	574	573
9....	617	615	617	615	610	615	612	614	615	6 9
10....	658	657	658	653	644	652	655	658	656	645
11....	628	626	625	625	618	621	616	622	625	622
12....	328	328	328	328	324	325	327	329	328	326
13....	356	356	353	353	348	355	350	349	353	353
14....	498	497	499	499	484	494	497	496	499	490
15....	500	500	501	498	490	500	496	499	497	491
16....	368	371	368	367	366	367	368	366	368	367
17....	389	389	389	389	389	389	389	389	389	389
18....	394	392	392	395	395	394	393	395	396	395
19....	285	286	285	284	282	283	281	284	284	277
20....	356	357	356	356	355	356	355	346	354	350
Total	9244	9236	9245	9223	9128	9218	9198	9223	9229	9158

THE BALTIMORE STEAMERS SEARCHED.—By order of the Collector and Surveyor, officer Isaacs went on board the steamers sailing from pier No 7 for Baltimore, and examined the various portions of the cargo. Several cases were opened and inspected, but containing nothing contraband of war were allowed to go to their destinations. A very close inspection is now made upon every vessel destined to suspicious places, and an order has been issued that no vessel, no matter what its destination may be, shall leave the harbor between sunrise and sunset, unless furnished with a special license so to do. —*N. Y. Herald of Tuesday.*

NO MORE TROOPS WANTED AT WASHINGTON.—The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday says:

By private and special advices received late last night, we learn that Gen. Scott was satisfied on Sunday that his force was sufficient to defend Washington against any attack that could be made within a few days, and that the troops which were expected there this week would be ample for its protection in any possible contingency.

SOUTHERN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—*New York*, April 23.—A gentleman from Charleston, who left that city on Thursday last, says that the Southern troops were in excellent condition. It was the intention of the Southern Confederacy to march North with an army of 50,000 or 60,000 men, expecting to join with 50,000 additional troops, to be raised in Virginia.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM NOT MOBBED.—We are authorized to say that the statement which has been published in the papers to the effect that the Hon Mr. Vallandigham had been mobbed at his house at Dayton, Ohio, is incorrect. There was some excitement, but it was soon quieted.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—Files of Rio Janeiro paper to March 14 have come to hand. There is no local news of any importance. The coffee market is nearly paralized, and foreign exchange shows a tendency to decline. Some negotiations were effected at 25¾ and 25⅞.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—This place of amusement will be re-opened this evening. The plays selected for the occasion are the *Soldier's Return* and *Horse-Shoe Robinson.*

REPRISALS—SEIZURE AND DETENTION OF TWO NORTHERN BOATS, THE LADY JACKSON AND THE CITIZEN.—The telegrams announcing the detention of Memphis property at Cincinnati provoked a number of our most respectable citizens to adopt a course which, at the time they were adopting it, we were editorially advising—that of making reprisals. The Lady Jackson, Capt. Samuel Dean, from Cincinnati, and the Citizen, from Pittsburg, were waited on and informed that they would be detained here till such time as the people of Cincinnati forwarded the goods illegally arrested.—The captains expressed themselves satisfied, and the boats are now under surveillance. It was reported that the goods arrested in the unclean city were stopped for debt, and Mayor Baxter has telegraphed to ascertain. We disbelieve the report, because the despatch which stated the detention of the goods asserted that *two* distinct Memphian shipments were stopped, both for—debt? All steamboats are prohibited taking provisions South—for debt? Two steamers, thoroughly armed, are acting as police boats to stop and search all passing steamers—for debt? A large quantity of bacon for Charleston, via Nashville, was taken from steamer Glenwood—for debt? The debt business won't explain half, quarter of it this; and till 'tis all explained the boats and all other Cincinnati property must remain here *as security*. Let it not be injured, however, in the slightest particular.

A late telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati states that the Memphis goods were seized by the police authority to prevent their falling into the hands of a mob. We hope this is true, and it may be, but the character of Cincinnati for truth is such as to leave it doubtful, unless otherwise substantiated.—*Memphis Argus, April* 18.

BULLETS—PATCHES.—The best material for patches is old loam or old cambric; previous to use it should be slightly greased all over on one side with spermaceti stuff, spread over it with a palate knife, and folded until it forms a square rather larger than the intended patch. In this state it should be pressed under a heavy weight between two boards for some hours; then by means of a sharp punch and mallet, fifteen or twenty patches may be cut by a blow at once. In using them it is only necessary to lay one, greased side downwards, upon the muzzle, to place the base of the bullet upon its centre, and then to punch the two gently into the barrel. One end of the loading rod, having a cavity exactly fitting the upper part of the bullet, should now be applied, and the bullet pushed home at one thrust without any blow or violence. There is no difficulty in this if the bullet fit properly and the bore be clean; but no violence should be used, as besides notching and indenting the bullet, it is almost certain to cause a defection of its axis, and besides that, to cake the powder in the chamber. The instant the bullet is felt to have reached the powder, the rod should be withdrawn; no second stroke, however light, should be given. Nothing is more common, both in the use of shot guns and rifles, than to see the shooter ramming and thumping at the charge, as if desirous of compressing it into the smallest compass. This is a great mistake; the force exerted by the powder will always be greater if the grains be left uncrushed than if they be mealed and caked together. Of course no space must be left between the bullet and the wad of the shot gun and the powder; they should rest evenly upon its surface.

ANN R. BILANSKI was executed at St. Paul (Min.) some weeks ago for the murder of her husband, by administering arsenic; and it is now believed she was the same person who, on the 8th of November, 1849, poisoned Alexander D. Simpson, her husband, in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. In that case arsenic was the agent employed, and after the death of Simpson the wife was arrested, but succeeded in escaping to Charleston, and thence to Havana, where she remained until May, 1850. She returned to Fayetteville on the 7th of November following, surrendering herself for trial, and was acquitted. On the trial of Mrs. Bilanski at St. Paul, she stated that she had resided at Fayetteville, N. C., where her husband died. The Christian names of the two women were identical, and many circumstances in St. Paul subsequent to her execution have been called to mind, which tend to the belief that she and Mrs. Simpson were the same person.

NEW KIND OF LAMP.—A new construction of lamp is described in the Mechanics' *Magazine*.—The case of the lamp is a tube—which may resemble a candle—closed at both ends, and this contains the oil, &c., with which the lamp is fed. Immediately under the bottom of it is a shallow egg-shaped vessel, the lower end of which is made of platina. At its upper end this vessel communicates by two fine apertures with the reservoir above, and through these apertures the oil descends, and, falling on the platina bottom, which is heated, is converted into vapor. This passes away by a pipe proceeding up from the top of the lower vessel or generator into the reservoir, and the vapor escapes and bubbles up through the liquid in the reservoir; at the top of the latter a jet is placed, and from this the vapor escapes and is burnt like ordinary coal gas. From the top of the reservoir a small pipe proceeds, and terminates in a jet under the platina bottom of the generator, and at this jet a small quantity of the vapor is burnt, and generates a constant supply for the main burner.

Blanton Duncan, Esq., a member of the Kentucky Legislature, is enrolling a regiment of 1,800 men for service in the cause of the Confederate States.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 22.—The following is from the *Gazette* Extra of this evening:

WASHINGTON, April 24.—About 1,200 men, including the Massachusetts Regiment, are quartered at the Capitol.

All the army and navy officers from Virginia have resigned, or will resign.

Major Haskins, of New York, is in command of Fort Washington, with 200 men.

It is estimated that from 14,000 to 20,000 barrels of flour have been taken from Georgetown by the Government, and stored in the public buildings.

Plot Discovered to Burn Willard's Hotel.

ALEXANDRIA, April 20.—A plot to burn Willard's Hotel, at Washington, was discovered last night. Fifteen bundles of inflammable material were found distributed in various parts of the building, with slow-matches attached. Cassius M. Clay and seventy-five Border Ruffians are quartered at Willard's, and it is supposed the plot was to exterminate them.

All along the line of railroad from Alexandria to Richmond the troops are drilling, and the Confederate flag is flying.

Seventy five troops are quartered in the east room of the White House, at Washington.

Arrest of a Supposed Secessionist.

HARRISBURG, April 23.—Lieut. F. A. Packer was arrested here this morning, on the strength of a despatch from the Pittsburg Committee of Safety, being charged with uttering secession sentiments. The accused was examined before the Mayor, when he acknowledged that his brother lately resigned his commission in the U. S. Army. He proposed three cheers for the Union, and the examination being satisfactory, he was discharged. The cheers for the Union were responded to by the crowd present.

Five companies of dragoons have left the Carlisle barracks, and there are now hundred still there, ready to move at a moment's warning.

From New Orleans and Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—The Governor has information that 1,500 Tennesseans are on the way to join the Confederate army.

The steamer Habana is being converted into a war vessel.

Ex-Governor Houston spoke at Galveston on Friday, emphatically denying that he had communicated with the Federal Government, and also denied that he claimed to be still the Governor of Texas. He said that he had retired to private life, and would never leave it except for the defence of his country.

Further from Key West.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Advices from Key West state that the steamer Atlantic received arms and ammunition on board from Fort Taylor, and sailed on the morning of the 14th inst. The United States steamer Powhatan passed on the 14th the transport steamer Illinois, which was expected to arrive at Key West on the 15th with stores for the garrison.

Major French, the new Postmaster at Key West city, was despatching and receiving the mails via Havana.

News from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—The steamer Cahawba, 18th inst., has arrived here.

The reduction of Fort Sumter caused a great sensation and an almost suspension of business.

Sugar was quiet at 6½@7 for Cuba, and 7½ for P. S. No. 12. Stock 325,000 boxes, against 226,000 last year. Freights are dull and declining. Exchange on London 8@9 per cent. premium; on New York ½@1¼ discount.

The garrison at Fort Taylor and Key West barracks are engaged drilling at the guns.

Retaliatory Policy of the Confederate Government.

MONTGOMERY, April 18.—The Government here is determined that no acts of petty annoyance or of outrage committed by the people or Government of the United States shall pass without proper measures to secure indemnification. In this spirit it has had the late seizure in Ohio of produce intended for the South under advisement, and it has decided to take effectual steps for retaliation.

Encampment at Perrysville, Md.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 23.—Col. Dare has taken up a position at Perrysville, on the Maryland bank of the Susquehanna, opposite this place. The volunteers occupy the large depot building of the Baltimore Railroad Company, and are comfortably housed, and have ample room for drilling.

Naval Preparations.

BOSTON, April 23.—There is great activity in the Charlestown navy yard. The steam frigate Minnesota is nearly ready, as is also the brig Bainbridge. The steam frigate Mississippi is progressing rapidly, and the Colorado will be ready in ten days.

Naval recruits are constantly arriving, and a large number of caulkers have volunteered for the war.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF MARYLAND.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ANNAPOLIS, April 24, 1861.

Whereas, I, Thomas Holliday Hicks, Governor of Maryland, under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution of Maryland, have heretofore, by my Proclamation, convened the Legislature to meet at the city or Annapolis, at noon, on Friday, the twenty-sixth day of April, instant, in extra session.

And whereas, It has been represented to me that it might, in view of the extraordinary state of affairs existing at the present moment, be more advisable that the meeting of the Legislature should take place in the city of Frederick; and I being at all times desirous of the safety and comfort of the members of the Legislature, do, by this my proclaim, direct that the Legislature be convened at the same hour, and on the same day, but in the city of Frederick, in the Court House in said city.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, the twenty fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

THOMAS H. HICKS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

Farmers Bank of Virginia *vs.* William G. Thomas. Before reported. Case continued until next term and jury withdrawn. Court adjourned for the term.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

Mary King *vs.* Philip King. Bill for divorce *a mensa et thoro.*

Other courts—nothing done.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY YESTERDAY.

The city since Saturday last has gradually returned to almost absolute repose, all excitement having entirely subsided, except among the military, who are still on duty. The usual routine among them is kept up, all the armories being guarded. Uniforms are to be seen at almost every step upon the street, all being prepared for any emergency, but all excitement has died away, and their movements are hardly noticed by our citizens, who have already become accustomed to the present condition of things. Secret expeditions of various kinds left the city at short intervals, but so quietly are their operations that but few are able to discover their destination or business.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

The Pennsylvania troops, to the number of 2,200 men, who have been creating such a commotion among our people for several days past, by their close proximity to the city, (at Cockeysville,) have at last taken their departure from the soil of Maryland; but have not, as has been supposed, returned to Harrisburg. They are now encamped in York, Pa. In obedience to orders received from the Federal Government, the entire body took their departure about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, by railroad, from the Ashland station, about one mile from the former encampment. Owing to the great length of the train, there having been about thirty-five cars, the trip Northward was a slow and tedious one, and they did not arrive at York until about 9 o'clock, A. M.

Upon the arrival of the train the troops were received in a very enthusiastic manner by the citizens of that place, and received a military escort as far as the Fair grounds, about one mile from the city, where they immediately encamped. They were furnished with tents and other accommodations by the citizens of the town and the surrounding country. Immediately upon the departure of the train from Ashland, the authorities of Baltimore county despatched a body of armed men up the railroad in the rear of the train, with instructions to destroy all bridges this side of the Maryland line. The party proceeded to obey their instructions, and destroyed all the bridges, great and small, between Ashland and the State line, with the exception of the "Gunpowder bridge," which was allowed to remain, being an exceedingly large and costly structure.

Upon the arrival of the troops at York the train by which they were transported was again got ready and was sent, together with *seven* powerful engines, to Bridgeport, opposite Harrisburg, where they will await the arrival of a body of 5,000 volunteers who are to be immediately taken to York, to reinforce those companies encamped there under Major Wynkoop. Large numbers of volunteers from the country villages surrounding York are flocking into the camp of Major Wynkoop and enrolling themselves.

It is stated by one of the officers connected with the force stationed at York, that it is intended to concentrate about 15,000 volunteers at that place, when the entire body will take a circuitous route through the northern counties of the State and force their way to Washington city, upon receipt of orders to that effect from Gen. Scott. The troops it is said have plenty of provisions, but provisions of every description which could be collected, together with horses and wagons for transportation. In fact, their preparations are such as to leave but little doubt of their intentions to make a long march to some distant place.

The feeling among the Pennsylvanians, and particularly the residents of York county, towards Baltimoreans, is said to be very bitter, and a number of prominent citizens of our city have been notified to leave or suffer the consequences. As an evidence of the correctness of this information, we would state that five Baltimoreans, employees of the Northern Central Railway Company, who had charge of the train which conveyed the troops to York, were threatened in such a manner as to cause them to leave the place, being fearful of an attack. They accordingly took their departure on foot, being unable to obtain any conveyance, and walked the entire distance upon the turnpike, arriving in this city yesterday morning, completely worn out with the fatigue.

Great excitement exists among the people residing near the border of the State, fears being entertained of an attack from above. All business of every kind, including farm work, has been suspended, and the entire section of country bordering upon the line looks dreary and dull.

Our people would, no doubt, be surprised to witness the "emigration" going on from this city to Pennsylvania, and also into the counties in Maryland. The York turnpike, which is the principal thoroughfare to the North, is literally lined with vehicles of every description, conveying whole families out of the city, fears being entertained by many that a bloody war will soon be waging in our midst. On Tuesday, some twenty hack loads from the city proceeded to Ashland for the purpose of embarking upon the train, but were doomed to disappointment, as upon their arrival there no train was to be found, the bridges having been destroyed beyond that point. A family council was held by each party and many of them proceeded on to York in the hacks by paying an enormous rate of fare. Many others, however, were less fortunate, and were left upon the road at some of the country inns, to make their way as best they could, the owners of the vehicles refusing to go so far from home.—Scarcely a wagon of any description can be seen *en route* for Baltimore, the country people evidently being afraid to leave their homes. The proprietors of the inns upon the line of the turnpike are reaping quite a harvest from the travellers, numbers of whom travel by easy stages and stop over night upon the road. The inn-keepers are charging fair prices, though, in many cases, their rates of charging, and considerable grumbling, is heard from their victims.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A number of gentlemen of this city who have heret ofore been organized as Ducking Clubs, have resolved themselves into a military company and elected the following officers: Wm. McDonald, Captain; Thomas Sheppard, 1st Lieutenant, and W. Wm. Corbett, 2d Lieutenant. They furnish their own arms, and have offered their services to the State.

A company called the Watson Rifles has also been formed and officers elected. James Mullen, of O, Captain; John Sullivan, 1st Lieutenant, and Lewis Apron, 2d Lieutenant.

The Law Greys Zouave corps have elected the following officers: Commissary, Phillip Thomas; 1st Lieut. Company E, Edmund Conway; 2d Lieut., Wm. Boone; 1st Lieut. Company A, Robt. H. Biggs; 2d Lieut., Alex. Cross; Sergeants—Drs. Busk, Marbury and Bowers.

A company of sixty-five men, called the Winans Guard, have attached themselves to the Fifth Regiment. C. Ferrandini has been elected Captain.

Col. Bouldin has reorganized the old corps of Independent Light Dragoons, and an election of officers will soon take place.

Dr. R. W. Carr has been appointed Surgeon of the First Light Brigade Maryland Volunteers.

Religious services were yesterday held at the Maryland Institute, the headquarters of the Fifty-third regiment.

DONATIONS BY CITIZENS.

In addition to other donations heretofore noticed from other citizens, we have to record that Messrs. B. M. & W. L. Campbell yesterday placed at the disposal of the authorities five hundred dollars for the aid of the families of any of our volunteers who may need such assistance.

Donations of food have also been contributed by various parties.

Five hundred dollars have also been contributed by Mr. Cole, of the firm of Cole & Hopkins.

FAST DAY.

Yesterday was observed in a number of the churches of the city as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer. The services, appropriate to the day, were generally very well attended.

LADY CONVERTS.

It having been announced yesterday morning that the gallery of the Maryland Institute would be open for the reception of ladies who desired to witness the drill of the companies composing the Fifty-Third Regiment, quite a number availed themselves of this opportunity, and were present at the drill.

THE CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY.

The managers of the Passenger Railway have liberally extended the privilege of free passes to the volunteer military, now in service. This is certainly a handsome compliment, as a large number of them reside at some distance from their armories and are generally pretty well exhausted from their regular drill as well as the constant duties of various kinds which they are called upon to perform.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

The special election held yesterday, for the purpose of electing ten delegates to represent Baltimore in the approaching Legislative Assembly, passed off in a remarkably quiet manner. The vote was quite large, as was expected under the circumstances, and gratifying to all concerned.

AFFAIRS AT PERRYVILLE.

From accounts received, it appears that a large force of Northern troops are concentrating at this point, preparatory to being conveyed to Washington. They have established a camp, and strict discipline is maintained.

On Monday night, while one of the officers was going the rounds of the camp, he was accosted by a sentinel, who demanded the password, which the officer gave. The sentinel, who either misunderstood him or had forgotten the password, presented his bayonet at the officer. The officer ordered his guard to fire, which they did, killing the sentinel on the spot, nine balls entering his body. The sentinel was a man of family, and is a resident of Philadelphia.

A gentleman who passed through this camp states that on Tuesday night he observed, under the protection of the military at this point, the party who was recently appointed Deputy Naval officer.

CONDITION OF LIEUT. COL. STEUART.

We regret to say that the accident which befel Lieut. Col. Thomas E. Steuart, of the 1st Law Grey's Armory, on Sunday, was of such a serious character as to render necessary the amputation of his leg. The operation was performed late on Monday afternoon, gangrene having already set in, and further delay having been deemed inadvisable. He was yesterday reported very well, although his condition is still critical.

SEIZURE OF A RAILROAD TRAI