Constitution. If this absurd demand is rejected, as everybody knows it will be, they are for Disunion. Their Unionism is therefore all hypocrisy. Nobody is truly for the Union who is not for it with the Constitution as it is.

We beg the Custom-House officers who supply *The Herald* with cock-and-bull stories affirming the impossibility of administering the new Tariff to keep doing it for a few days longer. We want to be able to show, when Mr. Barney gets a Republican *corps* of officials about him, that some things can be done as well as others, and in fact a little better—if you have the right men to do them.

"Richmond has gone for Union!" exultingly proclaims *The N. Y. Express*. The telegraph and the Secession organs say it has gone for Secession; but these are only two different ways of saying the same thing.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

BOSTON NAVY AGENT AND STOREKEEPER.

Mr. Brown of Boston was appointed Navy Agent to-day, and Mr. Beale of this city Naval Storekeeper.

THE WASHINGTON APPOINTMENTS.

The remaining District offices will be filled without much delay. The Post-Office, District-Attorney, Commissioner of Public Buildings, and Warden of the Penitentiary are all that remain of any consequence, and they are pretty well foreshadowed.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

The President has appointed S. P. Brown of Maine Navy agent; George N. Beale of Maryland Naval Storekeeper at Washington, and Elisha Whittlesey to his former position as First Controller of the Treasury.

Titian J. Coffey of Pittsburgh has entered upon his duties as Assistant Attorney-General. Archibald Roane, till recently Chief Clerk of that Department, has gone to Montgomery, and the place thus vacated is filled by Richard Bates, the son of the Attorney-General.

There is reliable information to show that the late publication that Gen. Ampudia was marching on Brownsville is false. On the contrary, he has retired from the army, gone into the interior, and has no means, even if he had the disposition, to enter upon such an enterprise; besides, the Constitutional Government is opposed to any such movements.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

The twelfth resolution came up.

Mr. Carlisle moved to strike out a portion making an indispensible condition that no attempt be made to reenforce or recapture the forts, etc. Rejected, 17 to 104.

Mr. Wise moved to add a clause declaring that all the forts in the limits of the seceded States ought to be evacuated for purposes of pacification. Lost, 6 to 67.

The resolution as amended was adopted. The following is the resolution:

"The people of Virginia will await any reasonable time to obtain answers from the other States to these propositions of amendment. We are aware of the embarrassments that may produce delay, but we will expect as an indispensable condition a pacific policy will be adopted toward the seceded States, and no attempt made to subject them to Federal authority; nor to reenforce any of the forts situated on the main land or within the borders of any of the seceded States; nor to recapture the forts, arsenals or other property of the United States within their limits; nor exact payment of imposts on their commerce, nor any measure calculated to provoke hostilities or collision. The forts, arsenals, magazines, and other places ceded to the United States, and situated on the mainland, or for the protection of the harbors of the seceded States, ought, for the purposes of pacification, be evacuated by the authorities of the Federal Government.

The thirteenth resolution was then taken up.

The Convention then took a recess.

Much excitement was occasioned by the reports that an attempt will be made to reënforce Fort Sumter to-day or to-morrow. The extreme Unionists in the Convention say they are not to be moved by telegraph dispatches, and indicate that they will stand by the Government if the steamers are attacked. The Conservatives entertain different sentiments.

After recess, the Convention amended the thirteenth resolution, and passed it. It is as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the people of Virginia would regard any action of the Federal Government or of the Confederate States tending to produce a collision of forces, pending the efforts to effect an adjustment of existing difficulties, as unwise and injurious to the interests of both, and they would regard any such action on the part of either as leaving them free to determine their own future policy.

Pending the consideration of the fourteenth resolution, the Convention adjourned.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

In Executive session, Mr. Van Dyck's nomination as Bank Superintendent was postponed indefinitely—by 17 to 15.

Railroad Bridge Washed Away.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

The bridge of the Central Railway was washed away to-day, and trains have stopped running.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

A bill to insure protection to freedom of speech, framed in view of the late Anti-Slavery disturbance at Newman's Temple, passed the House to-day 146 to 63, but was referred to the next Legislature by the Senate.

The Legislature will be prorogued to-morrow.

Obituary.

VERGENNES, Vt., Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

The Hon. Philip C. Tucker, Grand Master of the Masonic order in this State, died here this afternoon.

Importations at Toronto.

TORONTO, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

The customs for the last quarter show the increase of importations over the same quarter of last year of $315,000, the total value of the importations being greater than for any similar period for nine years.

STEREOTYPING NEWSPAPERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your issue of this morning, while explaining your new process of stereotyping the pages of THE TRIBUNE, you attribute to Mr. Charles Craske the papier-mâché stereotyping as a new invention.

Permit me to claim for France the priority of the improvement. The process which you describe as new has been in use in our Paris printing-offices for at least the past ten or fifteen years. So far back as 1848, the newspapers *La Siècle* and *La Presse* employed it daily, in order to print their editions on two or three presses at a time. *L'Illustration* has also constantly applied it to the reproduction of its wood cuts, as giving a more neat and finished counterpart than even the wax process.

This is by no means intended to detract from Mr. Craske's merits, but merely to establish the rightful precedence of our French industry in the matter.

Cordially yours, E. MASSERAS,
Editor *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

New-York, April 10, 1861.

Mr. Craske's peculiar process consists, as we understand it, in stereotyping a newspaper page entire, instead of column by column; and especially in casting the plates in a cylindrical form, so that they may be worked on Hoe's lightning presses. Previously, none but flat plates had ever been cast nor any plates of such great size.

[*Ed. Trib.*

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser has passed into the hands of R. Wheeler & Co. The new proprietors announce that they will "publish a straight-forward, consistent, out-spoken, independent Republican newspaper." It has always been a high-toned, trustworthy journal.

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mustering Volunteers in Washington.

TREASON OF A RIFLE COMPANY.

THE DEFENSE OF WASHINGTON,

Interesting Advices from Montgomery.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS SHOULD REBEL.

ADOPT THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION.

More War Vessels to be Fitted Out.

THE JAMESTOWN and ST. LAWRENCE.

Military and Naval Movements Here.

MORE TROOPS AND SHIPS TO MOVE.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

A collision at Charleston and Pensacola is momentarily expected.

In order to prevent anarchy and war, the Democrats of the North should at once rebel, and accept the Constitution of the Confederate States.

The entire South will soon be under arms, but the New-York Democracy, by prompt action, may possibly ward off the impending danger.

G. N. S.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

The foreshadowed probabilities of the last few days are rapidly culminating at Charleston, and great excitement prevails here in consequence. The Administration has acted with perfect frankness and fairness, in notifying the South Carolina authorities that nothing more was intended or desired than to provision Major Anderson's garrison. No change of the military status, and no reënforcements have been contemplated.

It is simply a mission of humanity, which is proposed, and which has been rendered imperatively necessary by the refusal of General Beauregard to permit the supplies to be continued, which Gov. Pickens agreed should be furnished to Fort Sumter. That arrangement was brought about by a letter written from here after the return of Lieut. Anderson from a visit to his brother, and signed by Jefferson Davis, Mr. Hunter and others, then members of the Senate. It has continued up to a recent period, with no serious interruption, and, now, without the pretense of a sufficient reason, the privilege is suddenly cut off, and simultaneously the public announcement is made from Charleston that it is designed as a declaration of war.

The whole responsibility therefore devolves upon South Carolina of inaugurating the collision, if it should unfortunately occur, as now seems to be threatened. It is still possible that Jefferson Davis, who assumes the absolute control of the military movements, may interpose and prevent this catastrophe. But, without some such intervention, it is difficult to suppose, in the excited state of feeling which exists in Charleston, how it can be avoided.

Opinions differ as to the effect of a collision upon the other States of the South. When the country understands the cause for opening the war, it cannot be justified. Major Anderson is a Kentuckian, and that people will never consent to see him willfully starved out. An attack upon an unarmed vessel, bearing him supplies, is virtually an assault upon the fort and the flag, and as much an act of war as any that could be committed. This is especially true, after the President has taken pains to notify the authorities in advance of the extent of his purpose. They will, therefore, invite the consequences deliberately by firing into the transport which may enter the harbor with supplies.

Little doubt is entertained among military men as to the result of the struggle, if it should once begin. The opinions heretofore entertained on that subject have been materially modified. It is considered practicable to land and carry the works at Cummings's Point, which are most dangerous to Fort Sumter. Fort Moultrie, which is directly opposite, could not stand many hours under the heavy fire of Sumter's batteries. If any reënforcements can be thrown into Major Anderson's aid, he can maintain himself without much embarrassment or loss; and it is now believed, after the experience of the Star of the West, that vessels of ordinary speed can run the gauntlet of the guns on Morris Island, and not incur the danger that has been supposed to exist, except in landing the men and supplies at Fort Sumter, when they would, of course, be exposed to the batteries of Fort Moultrie.

When the actual presence of a bloody alternative is felt, it may induce calmer counsels, and lead to a more satisfactory adjustment than seems imminent now; and though that hope is necessarily limited, from the serious aspect of affairs, it is still entertained in well-informed circles. Civil war is no trifling event, and the authorities of South Carolina will be apt to pause before they begin it from passion only. They have no other reason, or even pretense.

The district troops were ordered out to-day, at their different armories, and mustered quite as well as was expected. The oath usually administered to regulars was required, and generally taken, without much hesitation. Some defection occurred in a few of the companies, by members refusing to serve as volunteers. This movement was thought necessary, in consequence of the threats which have been openly made against the capital, and the well known plans of Secessionists, who look to such a demonstration, if any opportunity offered. It has long been ascertained that the game of Jefferson Davis was to strike an effective blow at some point in the South, and then move upon the Capital, by a concerted arrangement with his sympathizing followers in Virginia and Maryland. The Secretary of War has taken efficient steps to counteract this scheme, and he will be ably seconded by Colonel Smith, who is charged with the care of the defenses.

Three or four thousand men are said to be enrolled in Baltimore, ready for any desperate design which may promise reward. Their haunts are known, and measures have been taken to break up this pernicious organization, which heretofore has been the cause of much mischief under other names and disguises.

Much excitement was occasioned here this morning by false rumors from Charleston, reporting that a collision had occurred last night, and several vessels sunk. This shameful hoax was, however, soon disposed of by correct information, and the usual calm now prevails, while deep interest and anxiety are necessarily manifested to learn the real facts that have transpired. Every disposition has been manifested to oblige the public by the fullest information from the Departments, consistent with the great interests at stake.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

The Charleston Courier of yesterday morning reports the arrival of Lieut. Talbot there on Monday. He had a conference with Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard, but was not allowed to communicate with Maj. Anderson at Fort Sumter. Lieut. Talbot started back for Washington last night.

It is understood that the nature of his conference with Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard was to obtain permission for an unarmed store-ship to victual the garrison at Fort Sumter. Permission was refused. It is generally believed that the unarmed store-ship will be accompanied with a naval force. Every preparation is made to prevent any relief being sent into Fort Sumter.

Ten companies, or about one-fourth of the Volunteer Militia of the District of Columbia, are mustering today for inspection, the order having been issued from the Government headquarters last night. Several days ago the company officers were directed to immediately report the number of effective men. This unexpected movement has given rise to many surmises, especially as reports prevail, believed to be correct, that these ten companies are to be drafted into immediate service.

Much excitement everywhere exists, hightened in a great degree by bogus dispatches professedly from Charleston of a stirring battle in the vicinity of Fort Sumter.

There is no doubt that the military movements here in progress are connected with precautionary measures for the defense of the Capital from an apprehended attack from the South.

The Federal forces in Washington are to be strengthened this week by at least one additional artillery company.

During the afternoon various volunteer companies proceeded to the War Department, and were inspected by Assistant Adjutant-General McDowell. Several hundred men were mustered into service. Two or three broken companies were rejected, the number of each being below forty-two members.

An attempt is making to-night to bring them up to this minimum in order to their acceptance.

Of the National Rifles (over sixty members) only one half consented to be mustered in. The reason for this, as in other similar cases, was that some of the men were apprehensive that they would be ordered to some point beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, while others were unwilling to take the oath, which, they conceive, in the event of the secession of Maryland and Virginia, would compel them to fight against those States. It is said they were informed that the oath must be taken unconditionally, and the infraction of which would expose them to punishment under the rules and articles of war.

At a late hour of the afternoon two companies appeared at the War Department, some of the members without uniforms, but the Adjutant-General had retired for the day.

Capt. Carrington's company (about eighty) were mustered in, to a man.

The accepted companies have already been placed on duty, guarding their respective armories.

Immense crowds gathered in front of the War Department to witness the proceedings attendant on the inspection and mustering into service.

A new Military department, formed of Maryland and the District of Columbia, is to be established, with Col. C. F. Smith as Commandant, and Captain Talbot, Adjutant.

Sherman's Artillery from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, which was ordered to Newport but countermanded, and two companies of cavalry, are expected here to-morrow. The latter will come without horses, which will be purchased in this market.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

The floating battery, finished, mounted and manned, was taken out of the dock last evening, and anchored in the cove, near Sullivan's Island.

Our people are not excited, but there is a fixed determination to meet the issue.

An additional regiment of 1,000 men is hourly expected from the interior.

The Convention has just adjourned, subject to the call of the President. Before adjourning, it passed resolutions approving the conduct of Gen. Twiggs in resigning his commission and turning over the public property under his control to the authorities.

Gov. Pickens was in secret session with the Convention to-day.

About 1,000 troops were sent to the fortifications to-day; 1,800 more go down to-morrow.

Messrs. Wigfall, Chesnut, Means, Manning, Memgowan, and Boyleston have received appointments in Gen. Beauregard's staff.

A large number of the members of the Convention, after adjournment, volunteered as privates.

About 7,000 troops are now at the fortifications. The beginning of the end is coming to a final closing.

[The following dispatch is from the editor of *The N. Y. Day-Book*, now in Charleston:]

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

The troops are pouring into Charleston from the interior this morning, and everything is ready for a collision.

The floating battery was successfully placed last night.

The battle is hourly expected.

Fort Sumter will be attacked without waiting for the Abolition fleet.

Everything is prepared against a land attack.

The enthusiasm is intense, and the eagerness for the conflict, if it must come, unbounded. G. W. O.

CAPT. MERCER AND THE POWHATAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

The Bulletin, of this evening, authoritatively denies the statements relative to Capt. Mercer, of the Powhatan, and says they do him great injustice. The facts are as follows: He left the ship at Staten Island by instructions from Washington. These instructions directed the command of the ship to Commodore Porter.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

Dispatches from Washington state that the sloop-of-war Jamestown and the frigate St. Lawrence, now at the Navy-Yard here, are to be fitted out for sea forthwith.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

The Pawnee sailed at 6 p. m. yesterday, with sealed orders for the South.

TONE OF FEELING AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 9, 1861.

The old Government is still a Power. The old familiar banner, as it floats from turret and flagstaff, still stirs the pulse of patriotism. The rebels of the South dread to encounter soldiers and sailors whose accouterments and weapons still display the time-honored and battle-scarred initials "U. S. A." The masses of the people, South as well as North, cannot forget that *this* is the Government and *this* is the flag of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Jackson, Decatur, Perry, Scott, Clay, and Taylor.

The South dread a war with the "U. S. A." rallying under the "Star Spangled Banner." They know that they are in the wrong; that their rebellion is causeless; that they are traitors; that they are poor and cannot raise money; and worse than all, that they must enter the conflict with four millions of black enemies within striking distance, and ready to leap to their throats at the first sign of fear. They know, too, that in a contest waged on our part to preserve the Union, and enforce the laws, and protect the public property, they cannot hope for a divided North, while they themselves will be the victims of division at home.

One has but to look at the visages of the Slavery propagandists in this city, and mark the changes which have come over them since the war tidings reached us from New-York, to see that their minds are filled with the gloomiest apprehensions. Gasconade, bullying, Palmetto buttons, and Secession cockades, no longer pass current in the Federal Capital. True, one now and then hears a feeble threat about Virginia going straight out of the Union in case Sumter and Pickens are reënforced, and the ports of the Seceded States are blockaded.

By the by, this threat about Virginia going out of the Union, has become a bore. All during the last session of Congress, it was constantly said that if old father Crittenden's thirty-six-thirty resolutions were not adopted, Virginia would go right out of the Union. And fools believed it. Again, it was said that if Congress did not accept the ultimatum of the Peace Conference, she would certainly go. But, the Congress on Capitol Hill paid no attention to the ukase issued by the Congress at Willard's Hotel, and Virginia staid. And then, during the week or ten days when the question was pending whether Gov. Chase should be called to the Treasury Department, men of truth and veracity stood ready to make affidavit that if he did go into the Cabinet, Virginia would go out of the Union the next day. But, Chase did go in, and Virginia didn't go out. So now, the same croakers faintly suggest (they have stopped blustering), that if we attempt to feed our soldiers in Sumter and Pickens, or collect the revenue at the mouth of the Mississippi, or help Sam Houston drive the Mexicans and Comanches out of Texas, Virginia *will certainly* go out of the Union.

Perhaps she will. We shall see!

Since some of the troops have been ordered away from here, threats of seizing Washington are revived. A few simpletons venture to boast, with shrugs of shoulders and wise winks, that Jeff. Davis will be here in thirty days. But, to effectually silence such bravado, one needs only to suggest that Lincoln intends to give him work nearer home! If the muttering is renewed, the remark that, ere the North would surrender this capital, she would make these hills white with the tents of 50,000 soldiery; and, rather than allow the public buildings to fall into the hands of the rebels, would blow them into the air with gunpowder, causes the sneer of the vaunting Southron to relapse into a ghastly grin of mingled incredulity and apprehension.

I repeat: the face of every Democrat, and especially every man from below the Potomac, sojourning in this city, discloses the fact as plainly as if it were a printed page—"the South dread war."

MR. BOTTS ON MR. LINCOLN'S POLICY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1861.

The Hon. John Minor Botts of Virginia has had an interview of several hours with the President. He says that "Mr. Lincoln is a man of very strong sense, has a clear head, a fine heart, and that it is in the right place." "That he is an undoubted patriot, and he has no doubt whatever but that Mr. Lincoln will make the best President we have had for many years." Such an opinion from one whose all-pervading love of country is proverbial is worth something at this crisis. Mr. Botts seeks no favor from the Administration. His highest aspirations are for the salvation of this Union and the maintenance of the Constitution as our fathers gave it.

He regards the policy of the President as wise, just, and patriotic, and one which will ultimately command the approbation of the *people* in all sections.

UNIONIST.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

In order that full justice may be done to a brave and meritorious officer of the Army, it is proper to state more fully than we did in our brief paragraph yesterday the distinction between Col. James W. Ripley and the individual by the name of R. S. Ripley, who, with the title of Colonel given him by Jeff. Davis, now commands the whole forces in Fort Moultrie. Col. James W. Ripley has long been in the Army, and is one of the best men in the service. He was sent to Japan a period of six months ago by Secretary Floyd, probably to get rid of him; but on learning the state of things in his own country, he took passage home, and arrived in the Persia, and yesterday proceeded to report himself for duty. R. S. Ripley, now in Fort Moultrie, was aid to Gen. Pillow in Mexico, and was breveted Major. He resigned six or eight years ago, and has been resurrected by Jeff. Davis.

Since the commencement of the month applications for enlistment have been unusually numerous—recruits presenting themselves by threes and fours; but in the absence of any special orders on the subject, none but really good men are taken.

At the principal recruiting rendezvous in Chatham street, 317 men were enlisted during the six months ending March 31, and 1,296 rejected in the same period—showing a monthly average of 62 enlisted and 216 rejected.

Of the rejected candidates, many would be eligible in case of war; such, for example, as those foreigners who were refused in consequence of not speaking much English. The Chatham-street books show that out of every twelve men enlisted ten are foreigners—Irishmen and Germans predominating.

The following questions are put to each applicant:

How old are you?
Do you drink?
Are you acquainted with any trade?
Are you married or single?
Are you in the habit of getting drunk?

The questions being answered satisfactorily, he is passed over to the sergeant, who examines him as to his physical abilities. The surgeon then gives a re-examination.

The rendezvous in Hudson street is under the command of Lieut. Eagle, First Cavalry. It is devoted solely to the enlistment of men for the mounted service, and as the military code for the infantry and artillery limits the average hight of a man to 5 feet 4½ inches, while for the cavalry no one can be taken short of 5 feet 8 inches, the applicants at this depot are less numerous than at the Chatham street rendezvous.

At the recruiting office No. 114 Cedar street enlistments of recruits are made for the infantry and artillery service. It is under the superintendence of Lieut. H. C. Bankhead of the Fifth Infantry. A great many applications are made at this place for positions as drummers.

At No. 9 Cherry street is the naval rendezvous. It is under the control of Capt. Swartwout and Lieuts. Renshaw and Creighton. Thorough going sailors only are shipped here, no landsmen being accepted. The average daily enlistment is about fifteen men. Surgeon Maylo is at all times at the rendezvous to examine applicants as to their physical condition.

The marine rendezvous is at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. Applications are not as numerous as for land service.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Yesterday was another quiet day on the island, except that the men were a little extra jolly over their captain.

Major Samuel P. Heintzelman, First Infantry, will take command of Fort Columbus, vice Major Holmes, until 30th June, when Col. Smith, previously detailed for that post, will assume command.

Major Heintzelman is a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed from that State in 1826 to a Brevet-Lieutenancy in the Third Infantry. He was breveted in 1847 for distinguished services in the Mexican war.

THE NAVY-YARD.

There is no doubt that orders for the immediate fitting out of the United States ships Wabash, Perry, and Savannah have been received at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The housing of the Wabash was removed yesterday, extra hands put to work on her, and preparation made to put coal on board, which shows that the authorities are in a hurry to have her completed for commission. From the appearance of things, her machinery will be finished by Mr. King very soon, and steam will probably be applied on Saturday.

The rigging, carpenter-work, and ordnance were taken in hand to be hurriedly got ready. The Wabash is in fine condition, rates 40 guns, but does not carry more than 25; is 3,200 tuns burden, and was built in Philadelphia in 1855. Having been constructed of timber fresh and green from the woods, and subsequently sent in a warm climate, she was at one time deemed unsound, but is now all right. She will be fit for commission in three weeks.

The brig Perry, whose state of readiness is to be turned into condition for active service, will be rigged to-day. Some riggers are to be taken on to expedite the job. Six days will suffice to put her in duty trim. The Perry is 280 tuns burden, carries six guns, and was built at Gosport in 1843. She has cruised on nearly every squadron, and was last attached to the Paraguay expedition. She can be made ready for sea in three weeks.

The corvette Savannah, now in the dry-dock, is to be prepared also, we should judge. She can be in the commissioned state in five weeks. The Savannah is a sailing-corvette, 1,726 tuns burden, is rated for 24 guns and 300 men, and was built at Brooklyn in 1842. She was a 50-gun frigate until 1857. Her last duty was performed as flag-ship of the home squadron, the Cumberland, now to be replaced by the Minnesota, relieving her.

Commodore Stringham, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Home Squadron, was to leave this city last night to join his ship at Boston. He will sail in less than ten days for Pensacola.

The Marine garrison of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was to have been paid off yesterday, Major Russell, the disbursing officer, having been ordered from the headquarters at Washington for that purpose.

THE TROOPS FROM TEXAS.

We have stated already that the steamers Coatzacoalcos and Star of the West are expected here, daily, with the remainder of the garrison of Texas. The first of these troops embarked on board the steamer Fashion, at Indianola, on the afternoon of the 30th ult., to be subsequently transferred to the Coatzacoalcos, which they were. They mustered as follows:

	Men.
1. Company D, Second Cavalry, from Camp Verde	70
2. Company B, Second Cavalry	64
3. Company E, Second Cavalry, from Camp Cooper	64
4. Company J, Second Cavalry, from Camp Cooper	63
5. Company G, Second Cavalry, from Camp Verde	67
6. Company F, Second Cavalry, from Brownsville	60
7. Company H, First Infantry, from Brownsville	64
8. Company A, First Infantry, from Camp Verde	69
9. Company I, First Infantry, from San Antonio	58
Total	579

The following officers accompany the soldiers:

Infantry—Captains King, Caldwell, and Carpenter.
Cavalry—Captains Palmer, Stineman, Brackett, and Jenifer.
Officers Oaks and Whiting, Company K, Companies G and F, had been brought up from Brazos Santiago to Indianola, on the steamer Arizona, there not being convenient room for them on board the steamship Daniel Webster, which brought the Artillery companies here some time since.

THE CHARTERED FLEET.

We gave on Tuesday a hastily-got-up table of the chartered fleet. The following is correct as regards the tunnage, and nearly so as regards the men in the vessels. Of course, all hands usually on board are included, merely to show the number of extra persons whose services have been engaged by the Government. There are, altogether, at least 3,500 men attached to the expedition:

	Tuns.	Men.
Coatzacoalcos	1,500	75
Fashion	500	40
Atlantic	2,845	60
Baltic	2,885	74
Illinois	2,123	60
Ocean Queen	2,602	75
Yankee	400	14
Uncle Ben	300	14
Empire City	1,050	50
Star of the West	1,500	54
Total	16,505	506

A CLUE TO THE DESTINATION OF ONE OF THE SHIPS.

At the Troy Arsenal, unusual bustle has been observable within the past week. Lieut. Balch, stationed at that place, was, on Friday last, ordered to repair at once to Fort Pickens, and report himself for duty there. Singularly enough, he arrived in this city the evening before the departure of the Baltic, and left next day. How and where he went immediately from here are mysteries. Major Mordecai of the North Carolina Ordnance Department, who is now nominally commander at Troy, being really absent in his native State, Lieut. Strong fills his place. There is only one other commissioned officer, Lieut. Porter. The works at the Arsenal are prosecuted with the utmost vigor, even on Sundays. The preparation of cartridges chiefly occupies the men at present.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA JUIVE.—The revival of this opera drew a capital audience last night. Madame Colson took the place of Madame Fabbri as the unfortunate Jewess, and displayed her customary and correct French precision and elegance. Miss Hinckley did Isabella—a light grand-opera part—very well. She has the advantage of a fresh, young voice, which is most of the musical battle. M. Stigelli has identified himself with the inflexible Jew, and we have nothing to add to our former notice of his unequivocal success. M. Susini, as the Cardinal, had full opportunity for his large basso.

This opera is the most magnificently put upon the stage of any that has been witnessed in this country. To-night, La Juive will be produced in Brooklyn; to-morrow, Miss Kellogg will appear in New-York in Linda; Saturday, close of the season, grand gala matinee, Un Ballo in Maschera: and on Sunday, grand oratorio, Rossini's celebrated Moses in Egypt. On Sunday the price of admission to all parts of the house will be 50 cents.

Cambridge Cattle Market

REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, BY GEO. RUPP.

WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1861.

Whole number of Cattle at market, 444; about 350 Beeves and 94 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two, and three year old.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF.—Extra, $6 50@$7 25; first quality, $6 25; second quality, $5 50; third quality, $4.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE.—Working Oxen, per pair, $90, $115 to $140; Cows and Calves, from $25, $30, to $42; Yearlings, none; Two-years-old, $15 to $16; Three-years-old, $17 to $19.

Sheep and Lambs, 2,250 at market; prices in lots, $1 50@$2 each; extra, from $2 50@$3 12 to $5 50, or from 3½ to 6c. ℔ lb.

NUMBER FROM EACH STATE.

	Cattle.	Sh'p & L'bs.	Calves.	Horses.	Swine.
Maine	49	..	..	..	..
New-Hampshire	63	570	..	27	..
Vermont	92	620	..	50	..
Massachusetts	84	550	..	..	..
New-York	20	500	..	20	..
Western	149	..	..	..	..
Canada	25	430	..	28	..
Total	444	2,350	250	115	

Hides, 6½c. ℔ lb; Tallow, 6@7c. ℔ lb; Pelts, bbl @$1 25 each; Calf Skins, 10@11c. ℔ lb; Veal Calves, $3 50@$8.

N. B.—Beef extra and first quality includes nothing but the best, large, fat, stall-fed Oxen. Second quality includes the best grass-fed Oxen, the best stall-fed Cows, and the best three-year-old Steers. Ordinary consists of Bulls, and the refuse of lots.

SHEEP.—Extra includes Cossets, and when those of inferior quality are thrown out.

There were 11 cars over the Grand Trunk and Eastern Railroad; 44 over the Boston and Lowell; and 62 over the Fitchburg.

REMARKS.—The market was quite active to-day, there being a good number of buyers present, and prices improved 2@c. ℔ cwt. on Beef, sellers having the advantage, as the supply was not more than half as large as last week, there being only about 200 from Albany. There is considerable call for working Oxen. Sheep sold quick, the yards being all empty before 9 o'clock. The prices were the same as last week. Calves come in quite plenty.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTIONS.

THE CHARTER ELECTION IN JERSEY CITY.—The canvassing of the vote for charter officers in Jersey City was concluded last evening. It will be seen that Cornelius Van Vorst (Rep.) was reelected Mayor by a majority of about 230 over the two opposing candidates, Augustus A. Hardenburgh (Union and Dem.), and Joseph G. Edge (People's candidate).

The vote for Mayor and Recorder was as follows:

For Mayor—Van Vorst, 1,[illegible]4; Hardenburgh, 924; Edge, 569.
For Recorder—Cornelius C. Mattlesdale (People's candidate), 1,408; Thomas E. Tilden (Union Dem.), 953; Henry D. Holt (Rep.), 442.

The following officers were elected:

School Commissioner—Abram S. Jewell.
Assessors—Smith Mead, Lewis M. De Camp.
Collector—Henry L. Richards.
Water Commissioners—Delos E. Culver, Augustus S. Widlow.
Aldermen—First Ward, Thos. B. Decker; Second Ward, Edward D. Riley; Third Ward, Chas. M. Hawkins; Fourth Ward, John W. Pangborn; Fifth Ward, Henry T. Cox, Chas. H. Allmar, Amariah Drake; Sixth Ward, Cornelius Kane, Wm. L. Brokling, Orestes Cleveland. [Mr. Pangborn was the only Republican elected.]
Chosen Freeholders—A. Fitch, Jas. Lynch, Jno. Pringle, Chas. H. O'Neil, Patrick Riley, John Wiesman. [Messrs. Fitch and Pringle, Republicans.]

THE ELECTION IN HOBOKEN.—The votes for City officers in Hoboken were not all canvassed until about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The result is, the election of the Democratic ticket, with the exception of the Street Commissioner, and the Chosen Freeholder in the First Ward. Mr. Johnston was reelected Mayor by about 400 majority, being an increase of 300 over his previous vote.

The principal officers elected are as follows:

Mayor—John R. Johnston.
Treasurer—Seba M. Bogert.
City Clerk—John Kennedy.
Collector—Wm. H. Child.
Collector of Arrears—Edward Mons.
Superintendent of Schools—Lorenzo W. Elder.
Assessors—John McDermott, Wm. N. Parslow.
Water Commissioners—Long term, J. Henry Haddenbrock, and Charles M. Reed, short term.
Street Commissioner—Thomas S. Field, Republican.
Overseer of Poor—Matthew Conklin.
Ward Officers.—Councilman—First Ward—Robert McCagan. Chosen Freeholder—James Stevenson (Rep.)
Second Ward—Councilman—Lewis W. Malres. Chosen Freeholder—Hoyt Sandford.
Third Ward—Councilman—George Wilhelm. Chosen Freeholder—James H. Dewey.

The amount of appropriations for the current year as voted for was as follows: Fire Department, $1,600; Public Schools, $5,000; Poor, $2,600; Light and Gas, $3,500; Cleaning Streets, $1,500; Repairing Streets and Roads, $600; Water Rents on City Property, $500; Salaries, $2,000; Police, $2,500.

THE ELECTION IN HUDSON CITY.—The regular Democratic ticket was elected in Hudson City by probably about 200 majority. In the Ist District the majority was 180; in the IId District the straight Democratic ticket was ahead, but the canvass would not be completed until late in the night. The principal officers elected were as follows:

Mayor—Edmund T. Carpenter.
Aldermen—Andrew Leicht, Timothy Deegan, Garret D. Van Riper, Andrew Schick.
City Clerk—Charles J. Roe.
School Superintendent—Joseph E. Culver.
Street Commissioner—Joseph Donohue.
Assessors—Wm. Clarkson and J. M. Van Tassell.
Collector of Taxes—J. J. Gaffney.
Collector of Arrears of Taxes—J. Bundschuh.
Freeholder—Charles Loxton.

MINOR CITY ITEMS.—The fine weather of the past few days has dried up the dirt, which Mr. Contractor Hackley has been liberally paid for removing, but which he, doubtless unwilling to shock the nerves of New-Yorkers by the strange spectacle of clean streets, resolutely abstains from taking away, and yesterday our citizens were treated to a sharp taste of its quality. How they relished it, it would do the delinquent Mr. Hackley good to hear. He might have heard his name coupled with fervent wishes that his own nose could be compelled to snuff up all the dusty gale, that his own eyes might be blinded by the dirty blast, and his own lungs poisoned by the filthy compound, till his recreant self should subside into his native dust. In a less civilized community, were a man like Hackley to engage to furnish his fellow-citizens with clean streets, at a price largely in advance of a score of competitors, having the sweeping and dumping grounds subsequently thrown in as a free-will offering, and willfully cheat his employers, while drawing his full pay, he would stand a pretty fair chance of having his ears nailed to his door post. But, here in New-York, where we are blessed with "the ring," and other institutions of a more advanced civilization, he is esteemed a "smart fellow." Really, the peculiarly suspicious circumstances under which Hackley obtained this contract, and the bare-faced impudence with which he draws pay for its non-fulfillment, entitle him to the attention of the Grand Jury. Is it true that Hackley is only a foil, and that Fernando Wood, through "Brother Ben," is the real swindler in this street-cleaning business? If so, we can understand the solicitude of the Mayor for the confirmation of the contract—a solicitude which could keep him at his office far into the night to complete it.....On the 1st instant we reported the arrival at this port of the brig Yankee Blade, having on board Capt. Larkin and crew of the British bark Mansanito, which had been fallen in with on 28th ult., in lat. 37° 22', lon. 67° 40', in distress, and the captain and crew taken off. The abandoned Mansanito was brought into this port yesterday by the mate and three of the crew of the Yankee Blade, leaking, however, badly. She was from Cardiff, Wales, with a cargo of railroad iron, bound for City Point. The sailors report very heavy weather since they took charge of the vessel. Their gallantry will, no doubt, be handsomely rewarded.....Capt. Spencer of the ship Chancellor, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reports that, on the 6th inst., during a violent gale from the north-east, the ship was boarded by a sea, which filled the decks, and washed overboard John Larabee, a seaman, of Rome, Oneida County.... The Clay Festival Association will celebrate the eighty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of Henry Clay by a dinner at the St. Denis Hotel, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock. On that day the Common Council have ordered the national and municipal flags to be displayed from the City Hall....The Atlantic steamer took out especial charts of Charleston harbor, from the Coast Survey, thus indicating that place as a point of stopping....The remains of Jacob Hawunstene were yesterday escorted down Broadway by Co. E, 9th Regiment, and the Helvetia Society, of which he was a member. The body was conveyed to Greenwood for interment.... Collector Barney has decided not to confiscate the diamonds seized on a passenger by the Persia, on Tuesday, being convinced that they are intended for private use, and not for sale....The Cunard Mail ste