First Evening Edition.

ONE O'CLOCK.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 2.

500	Treasury 12 p. c N..	103¾	20	Penn. Coal Co.....	77
10,000	Treasury 8¾ p. c. N..	100	100	Mich. Central RR.....	57¾
5,000	Ohio State 5s, 1865...	90	100	do.....	s10 59½
26,000	Tenn. State 6s, 1890..	75	50	do.....	58
2,000	Virginia State 6s.....	77	350	do.....	b30 58¾
2,000	do.....	76¾	50	do.....	57¾
3,000	do.....	76¾	250	do.....	b30 58½
12,000	do.....	76	100	Chi. & Rk. I. RR.....	59
6,000	N. C. State 6s.....	82	450	do.....	59
38,000	Missouri State 6s....	65	100	do.....	58¾
11,000	do.....	65¼	450	do.....	59
17,000	do.....	65¼	200	do.....	s10 58¾
15,000	do.....	b30 66	50	do.....	s10 58½
5,000	do.....	b30 65¾	100	do.....	b60 59
11,000	Hud. Riv. RR. 1st M.	105¼	375	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R..	14¾
5,000	Hud. Riv. RR 2d M.	101	20	do.....	14¾
2,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M. Bs..	87	50	Mich S. & N. I. G. S..	34
3,000	Harlem 1st M. Bs....	99¾	50	do.....	34¼
5,000	Ill. Central RR. Bs..	98	200	do.....	34½
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	39½	200	do.....	35
9,000	C. & Tol. S. F. Bs...	75	100	do.....	s15 34½
2,000	do.....	75¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. R. Scrip...	81
2,000	D. L. & Wes. 2d m..	92	100	do.....	81¼
3,000	C. B. & Q. R. S. Bs.	94	400	do.....	81½
9	Bank of Commerce.....	91	100	do.....	s30 81½
10	Continental Bank.....	81	100	do.....	s10 81½
5	Del. & Hud Canal Co..	90	100	do.....	s15 81½
500	Pacific M. Stm'ship Co.	85	500	do.....	b10 81½
100	do.....	s30 84¾	100	do.....	82
325	N. Y. Central R.R.....	77	250	do.....	81¾
300	do.....	s15 77¼	100	do.....	81½
400	do.....	77¼	50	do.....	b10 81
700	do.....	77¼	25	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR...	94
100	do.....	s15 77¼	500	Galena & Chic. RR.....	72¼
1025	do.....	78	400	do.....	b30 72
500	do.....	b30 78¼	150	do.....	b10 72½
50	do.....	b10 78¼	100	do.....	b10 73
100	do.....	b5 78	300	do.....	72¼
100	do.....	s10 78	100	do.....	s15 72½
200	do.....	b10 78	600	do.....	s30 72
50	Erie Railroad.....	32¼	200	do.....	s30 72½
25	do.....	s10 32	20	do.....	72
320	do.....	32¼	100	Cleve. & Toledo R. R..	35
200	do.....	b10 32½	50	do.....	s30 35
500	Hudson Riv. R.R.....	45	100	do.....	35¼
100	do.....	s10 45	300	do.....	s15 35½
100	do.....	s30 44½	200	do.....	b30 35
100	do.....	s30 45	800	do.....	b10 36
350	Harlem R.R.....	15½	1800	do.....	36
50	Harlem R.R. Pref.....	40	200	do.....	s10 36
100	Read. R.R.....	44½	100	do.....	s30 36
50	do.....	45	10	Chi., Bur. & Quincy R.	74
1000	do.....	45¼	65	do.....	73¾
100	do.....	s10 45½	50	do.....	b60 74
1000	do.....	45¼	50	Milwaukee & Miss. R.R.	12

CITY NEWS OF TO-DAY.

MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Women's Hospital of the State of New-York, held at No. 71 West Thirteenth street, on Thursday evening, the 28th ult. The Hon. James W. Beekman, the President, took the chair, and Joseph B. Collins acted as Secretary *pro tem.* After the reading of the minutes, Dr. J. Marion Sims announced to the Board the death of Dr. John W. Francis, one of its members, and moved the appointment of a Committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Board on this sorrowful event. Whereupon the President appointed Messrs. Geo. T. Trimble, Peter Cooper, and Dr. Sims as said Committee, to which the President, Mr. Beekman, was added. The Committee retired for consultation, and on their return presented a series of appropriate resolutions expressive of their high estimation of the character of Dr. Francis as a man and as a friend of the Hospital, and of their sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

A NEW FERRY-BOAT.—During the past Winter a fine commodious ferry-boat has been constructed at the ship yard in Hoboken, to be run on the Barclay-street Ferry. It is 190 feet in length on deck; 30 feet beam; 11 feet hold, and about 600 tuns burden. It will be supplied with a beam engine, 44-inch cylinder, and 9-feet stroke. The boat is nearly complete, and will be launched the latter part of next week. She will be in readiness by the middle of June, The Company has now seven boats, and it is in contemplation to build another.

MINSTREL FUND ASSOCIATION.—The first regular meeting of this Association, recently formed, for the purpose of creating a fund for the relief of sick and disabled members of the profession, was held yesterday at Florence's, No. 400 Broadway, Charles White, President, in the chair. There was a pretty large representation on the part of the different minstrel companies. A number of applications were received for membership, and certificates granted.

THE ALLIANCE.—A course of six sermons, to young men, is to be given in the Mercer street Presbyterian Church, under the direction of the New-York Evangelical Alliance. The first will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Potts, to-morrow evening. The young men of the city are cordially invited to attend.

SCHOONER ASHORE.—The schooner Young Sultan, of Portland from Norfolk, bound for New-York, and loaded with corn, consigned to H. C. Baran, went ashore on Thursday night, about half a mile east of New Inlet, L. I. She is insured for $2,000 in Portland. Geo. M. Latham is master.

FIRES.—Last evening a fire occurred on the first floor of No. 20 Cedar street, occupied by Richard B. Locke, agent of Dr. Mott's pills. Damage $50.

At 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a number of frame stables in the rears of Nos. 82 and 84 James street and the "Dublin House," No. 39 Oak street. The buildings were entirely destroyed, and one horse was burned to death The stables were surrounded on every side by tenement houses, which at one time were in great jeopardy. The occupants were roused from their sleep by the alarm, and scores of men, women and children rushed into the street with little else than their night-clothes. The firemen soon extinguished the flames and no damage was done to the surrounding houses, except by water.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE BODY OF A CLERGYMAN FOUND IN A MILL POND IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—The body of a clergyman, identified as that of the Rev. Mr. Butterworth, of Patterson, N. J., was found in the mill pond in Brooklyn, L. I., last Tuesday morning. Two gentlemen state that Mr. Butterworth was at their house the night previous. He was dressed in drab pant, light-colored vest, with black frock coat and neck-tie. His carpet-bag, containing a Bible, several religious books, and some 200 tracts, was found on the bank.

DID NOT SEE THE JOKE.—A short time since, a member of the Louisiana Legislature moved an invitation to Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana to join the Southern Confederacy. A number of Brooklyn people, laughing at the oddity of the proposition, in a joke, opened a correspondence with the member, which was promptly made public in the proceedings of the Legislature, by the presenting of a communication "from A. H. Osborn, of Brooklyn, in behalf of many citizens, asking the extension of an invitation from Louisiana to New-Jersey and the Southern District of New-York to unite with the Southern Confederacy. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations." This is about the richest sell yet perpetrated on the new Government-makers.

THE FUGITIVE ANDERSON.—A soiree was held at the Baptist Church in Toronto, a few evenings since, for the purpose of raising funds to assist in defraying the expenses connected with the Anderson extradition. The church was well filled, and the great majority present were colored persons. After all had partaken of tea and coffee, served up with the usual concomitants, the Rev. Dr. Willis was called to the chair. On his right sat John Anderson, and on his left the Rev. Mr. Amrod. After the singing of a hymn, the Chairman delivered a few introductory remarks. He commenced by congratulating Anderson on being at liberty after having been so long unrighteously confined in jail. He then went on to say that the Anti-Slavery Society of Toronto did not intend making a hero of Anderson, as some of the newspapers had stated, that he (the Chairman) was not in a position at the present time to say what they intended to do, as their plans were not fully matured. After referring to the contributions which had already been received in aid of the funds for liquidating the expenses connected with the case, he said he would now call on John Anderson himself to address them. [Loud applause.] Anderson on coming forward was warmly received. He said he was very happy to meet them all, but he thought they ought not to expect a long speech from him, as this was the first time he had ever spoke at a public meeting. He trusted that the colored population of Canada would unite together and remember the proverb, "United we stand, divided we fall." In regard to the remarks of *The Hamilton Times* he said he did not want to be made a hero, as he was well able to work for himself. They would like perhaps to learn what were his thoughts while in jail. He thought several times that he was in great danger, and that the Eagle would yet carry him off, but the Lion of England had protected him, and he had now no fear of the Eagle getting him. [Laughter and applause.]

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

COERCIVE POLICY OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1, 1861.

I have positive information that the first acts of the new Administration will be to reënforce Fort Sumter, and send vessels of war for the collection of the revenue to the Gulf. [Herald.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL.

This gallant soldier, in happy and patriotic contrast with the traitor Twiggs, was a member of the Peace Conference. He is still in Washington, and has had several most satisfactory interviews with the President elect.

FEEBLENESS OF MR. BUCHANAN.

A gentleman just from Mr. Buchanan says that he never saw such a change in him as has taken place within the last ten days. He has grown quite feeble, and complains a great deal of ill health.

EXTRAORDINARY OPINION OF CALEB CUSHING.

The opinion of Caleb Cushing, to the effect that the Government of the United States is responsible for the fraudulent acceptances of John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War, is indignantly discussed by many of the most eminent constitutional lawyers now in this city.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Hon. John Covode came very near losing his life yesterday, through the accidental discharge of one of Sharp's rifles. Mr. Covode has two large rooms at the Avenue House, and a large number of his personal friends were present there last evening, to congratulate him upon the success of the tariff bill, in the passage of which he has borne so conspicuous a part. One of his friends, a distinguished member of Congress from Pennsylvania, happened by accident to examine a beautiful weapon of war, of Sharp's invention, and in making the experiment of trying the trigger, the rifle went off, and the ball pierced through the dooor of one room, passing into the adjacent apartment, and cutting its way through the rail of the bedstead upon which the honorable member was seated at the moment. The ball passed within about a couple of inches of his person. A dozen persons at least were in the same room and by the greatest good luck in the world, nobody was hurt.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

The Convention held in New-Haven on Thursday was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the State. The utmost good feeling and unanimity pervaded all its deliberations, and the strongest confidence is felt by all portions for a triumphant campaign. The nominee for Governor, William A. Buckingham, has proved one of the most popular executives that ever presided over the State.

Mr. Benjamin Dengles of Middletown, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, is a firm Union man, and in response to the nomination tendered him, said:

"We have something to do in times like these. If we consider our business before our country, we are not worthy to be the sons of revolutionary sires. Let every man be ready to buckle on his armor in defense of the stars and stripes—fighting valiently for the right, sustaining the Constitution as it is, and resolving that the laws shall be enforced, and the honor of the Government be maintained at all hazards."

J. Hammond Trumbull of Hartford, the nominee for Secretary of State, is one of the most active and energetic men in the State, and from his long experience as chief clerk in this department, is generally conceded to have been happily chosen.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That the Constitution was ordained and established by the people of the "United States," "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty;" and the same, when adopted and ratified by the people, became a sacred bond of Union for themselves and their posterity, through all coming time and generations.

Resolved, That in the language of Jackson's Proclamation of 1832, "the Constitution of the United States forms a Government, not a league; a Government in which all the people are represented, which operates directly upon the people individually, not upon the States; that each State having expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute jointly with the other States a single nation, cannot from that period possess any right to recede; because such a secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the United States, is to say that the United States are not a nation."

Resolved, That no man, no combination of men, no community or State, within the limits of this country, can lawfully throw off or escape the obligation, supreme and perpetual, of obedience to the National Constitution and to the National Government.

Resolved, That the Democratic Convention, lately held in this State, by adopting a resolution which openly proclaims the treasonable doctrine of Mr. Calhoun, in language significantly quoted from Mr. Calhoun himself, has given aid and comfort to the enemies of the Constitution and the Union, and has furnished new and startling proof of the truthfulness of their party claim, that Democracy in Connecticut and Democracy in South Carolina are one and the same thing.

Resolved, That it is the part of patriotism and duty to sustain the Constitution of the country and the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws, and we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies at home and abroad.

Resolved, That for the sake of peace, and especially for the sake of those patriotic men who are struggling against Democratic treason in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States, the Republicans of this State are willing to meet them on common grounds with any sacrifice of mere feeling or of interest; and we invite them to join us in declaring that "the Union must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, In the language of the Chicago Platform, to which we still adhere, as the latest and best expression of our sentiments, "that the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph."

Resolved, That the Republican party of this State have full confidence in the honesty, patriotism, and ability of Abraham Lincoln; and that they appeal to good and loyal citizens of all parties to sanction him, not as a Republican, but as the Chief Magistrate of the nation, in his efforts to maintain the Constitution and the Union against the plots of all disunionists here and elsewhere.

At the Congressional Convention held in New-Haven on the same afternoon, the Hon. John Woodruff was nominated by acclamation. Only one, an informal ballot, was had, when he received 75 votes out of 90, and he was then nominated by acclamation, with great enthusiasm.

TOWN MEETINGS.

WYOMING COUNTY.—Attica, William C. Smith; Bennington, Republican; China, Republican; Castile, George F. Pierce; Covington, Duncan Cameron; Gainesville, John Howell; Eagle, Ira Eastman; Middlebury, Ebenezer Webster; Orangeville, Charles Richards; Java, Amos Stevens, gain; Pike, Abraham P. Sherrill; Perry, Dennis R. Taylor; Warsaw, Robert Garretsee.—Republicans, 13.

Genesee Falls, George Fox; Wethersfield, J. R. Potter; Sheldon, Eli Williamson.—Democrats, 3.

YATES COUNTY.—Barrington, Peter Crosby; Benton, Homer Maribee; Italy, Alden D. Fox; Jerusalem Joseph W. Brown; Middlesex, Alexander Bassett; Potter, John Halsted; Starkey, Herchell W. Pierce.—Republicans, 7.

Milo, Charles Wagener; Torrey, Jacob Van Dewater, 2d.—Democrats, 2. Same as last year.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The following bills were passed in the State Senate yesterday:

To amend the Brooklyn Consolidation act.

To amend the act for the regulation of the Central Park. It provides that the Commissioners continue in office five years from the expiration of the present term.

To make an appropriation for the payment of Commissioners for loaning money to the United States.

Amending the act to facilitate the progress of civil actions, where the people of a State are parties.

Also, concerning the navigation of canals and collection of tolls. It allows boats to go no faster than six miles per hour.

The Assembly bills to provide for the better regulation of the Fire Department of New-York City, and the bill to create Commissioners of Appeals of the New-York Fire Department were passed.

Mr. Williams reported a bill establishing a general Insurance Department.

The Assembly returned the Senate resolution, asking consent of that body that the Senate adjourn from the 1st to the 7th of March, with a statement that they had given consent.

Adjourned until March 7.

THE JAY GIBBONS INVESTIGATION.—The investigation in regard to the corruption of Jay Gibbons, member of Assembly, was resumed yesterday. Messrs. Benedict and Wheeler were examined. The former testified to a conversation Gibbons had with him after the disclosures, in which Gibbons claimed his sympathy, and asked his advice as to what he should do. Mr. B. replied that it was best for him to prepare his resignation and have it in the hands of the Speaker at the opening of the Legislature the next morning. Mr. G. replied that that was just what he intended to do, but that he had been advised against it. Mr. Wheeler testified to Mr. Gibbons having told him that $50 waited for him (W.) at the District-Attorney's office. Mr. Lansing was the last witness, and corroborated the statement made by Mr. Wheeler in regard to the $50. He further stated that he (Mr. W.) at the outset was in favor of the bill, for he thought it just, but that afterward he told him that he would vote against it on account of the efforts that were being used to pass it. The investigation was resumed this morning. John M. Nelson, Assistant District-Attorney, was called and testified. He was undergoing a rigid cross-examination, when the Committee took a recess to 3½ o'clock this afternoon. [Albany Eve. Jour., yesterday.

THE TWIGGS TREASON.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

Intelligence received here to-day from San Antonio, with dates to the 18th of February, give full particulars of the Twiggs affair. It appears that Col. Ben McCullough, on the night of the 15th, at the head of eight hundred Texas rangers, entered San Antonio, and took possession of the United States Arsenal, together with all the stores and supplies. McCullough made this move by authority of the State Convention. After he had taken possession, and while Gen. Twiggs was in negotiation with McCullough, Twiggs received orders stating that he had been superseded, and that Col. Waite would take command. This relieved him of further negotiation, and he immediately dispatched a messenger notifying Col. Waite of what had occurred, and referring the matter to that officer, who was at Fort Gray. This place the matter in a very different light from the first reports received. The war Department will shortly receive official information in regard to this matter from Gen. Twiggs. Until then all proceedings in his case will be suspended. [Herald.

THE MILITARY STAMPEDE FROM TEXAS.

FROM AN ARMY OFFICER.

FORT DUNCAN, Texas, Feb. 13, 1861.

I am to go as far as San Antonio with the families of the officers, in order to see to their getting off from that place to the coast. The families to leave are: Mrs. French, three children and servant; Mrs. Robinson, three children and servant; and Mrs. Closson, two children and servant. Lieut. Childs (or rather the *late* Lieutenant, for he has resigned, to go to his wife's State, or kingdom of South Carolina), his wife, two children, and two *irrepressibles* or colored servants, may also go down at the same time. Lieut. Robinson is going with his family, and, I think, intends to clear out and go to New-Orleans. This he can do without Major French's permission, as Gen. Twiggs permits every one to do what and go where he pleases. You may think this sudden move looks like a "stampede." It is nothing less, and we are forced to make it on account of Gen. Twiggs's circular. By moving now, the families get the use of the public wagons and mules at this post, as far as San Antonio. We have but five wagons to transport the baggage of three companies, and the supplies necessary for a march. So, you see, if the families do not leave before orders reach us to move the companies, they would be left here without any means of getting away, and the officers could not remain behind to look after them. Hence the necessity of hurrying off the families to San Antonio, in order that the wagons may have time to return here, to be ready to transport the baggage and supplies of the companies, whenever they receive orders to march.

Gen. Twiggs sent an order here this morning for commanders of companies and posts to make out inventories of munitions and stores belonging to companies and posts, EXCEPT *the arms* in the possession and use of the troops. This evidently looks like turning over everything to the State, when it secedes, except the troops and their quota of arms, and such ammunition as each commander of a company may consider necessary to take. As to stores, they will necessarily be limited by the means of transportation, and these are very scanty indeed. What a shame it is that two completely equipped batteries, and three fine, full companies of artillery should be suffered to remain here in a seceding State, to do nothing but rot in their tracks, when they could have been so well employed elsewhere!

Major French, as I have already told, was informed from San Antonio that he might as well make up his mind that he would lose his battery. But we have determined to save the battery and the arms of the two other companies at this post, if we have *to march into New-Mexico* to get them out of the reach of the Rangers and the "K. G. C.'s." These companies belong to the 1st Artillery—the only regiment, so far, that has had to make any decided stand. I say hurra for Adam Slemmer. He ain't, certainly, much to look at, but he seems made of the right kind of stuff, like Bob. Anderson and those under him; all of the "*Dandy First*," as the regiment used to be called.

Advices which reached here to-day from New-Orleans state that the Mississippi volunteers had abandoned the siege of Fort Pickens. So, if the Wyandotte and Macedonian stick by Slemmer, the combined forces of all the seceding States may threaten, and get drunk around that in vain. I say again, hurra for Slemmer, and Mrs. Slemmer, too! Slemmer's retiring into Pickens from McRae, was as fine a strategic movement as that of Major Anderson from Moultrie to Sumter, although it has not created such a *furore*.

As to our movements here, I suppose they are to be regulated by orders and circumstances.

P. S.—Gen. Twiggs has affiliated with the "K. G. C.'s, and cannot be relied upon. We will, I suppose, wait for *his orders* before we move, but we shall have our own say as to obedience, if they are for surrendering any of our rights.

FROM THE SOUTHERN PORTS.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. A. J. SLEMMER.

FORT PICKENS, Fla., Feb. 20, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: As a special messenger will leave here for Washington to-morrow, I will ask him to carry some private letters, with his public ones, and let you know some little about Fort Pickens and the inhabitants thereof. I only wish it were not so much of a one-sided arrangement, as we need letters down here more than you fortunate people up North can. The papers come through sometimes, but letters never. It quite surprises me to see my name figuring so extensively is the newspapers. I have simply done my duty; but I suppose the doing it, under such a pressure of opposition, makes it appear creditable. The troops are having the opposition shore, disgusted at playing soldier, I suppose. They say there are only about three hundred remaining, and these are regulars having enlisted for one year. My messenger to the yard, this morning, said they were afraid we would attack them now. We could do so, and get possession again of everything in an hour, if we were only permitted to take such a course. I have now mounted nearly all the guns—that is, all that are really necessary to enable this work to be defended by a force of 500 men. We have worked like horses to accomplish this, but great things can be done by small means when one knows how. This small command has done more than Chase or Lomax could have done with their 2,000 men, and they know it. Having seen our guns go up so rapidly, they swear we have had reinforcements. In fact, the papers say, nothing else could be expected—that we have smuggled in men from the vessels. It is true we could have done so, and they be none the wiser; but not a man has been added to this command from them. In fact, so particular are we, that not even an officer has come ashore with the exception of Capt. Vodges, and he only once, when the vessels first came.

These Southern papers are publishing all sorts of false reports about me. One is that I was heard to say that if they had attacked the fort any time during the first fifteen days I would have surrendered it without firing a gun. Of course this is not true. My men stood at the guns every one of those days, and if they had come they would have learned the definition of one kind of grape.

The people on the opposite shore think we are in a much more defensible condition than when they first came. The moral effect of the guns on top is great. When the move was first made I worked most where they could not see me, and they thought but little was going; but when my men were put to work on the barbette guns, and they saw them go up almost like magic, as they thought (they could scarcely move their own guns), they began to think troublous times were coming. There are only, as I said before, about four hundred men at the barracks, Fort Barrancas and old McCrea—only enough to garrison them. They are very much afraid that some fine morning they will find the ships in the harbor, with the intelligence to them that they can leave within two hours, unless they prefer to be food for powder.

Col. Chase and Capt. Runnolph are both in Montgomery, leaving Col. Forney in command.

He is a West Point graduate, and was engaged in putting up the batteries before that work was stopped.

Colonel Chase was putting up a battery near the light-house, and mounting eight inch columbiads on it. This battery would have raked our front, as I wrote protesting against its continuance at present, and also against the erection of all batteries bearing on the fort. Colonel Chase told the Secretary of War that if he would not land the troops in the Brooklyn, he, on his part, would not attack the fort, and would immediately discontinue all preparations for so doing. Of course this battery building was violating the agreement, and they have admitted it by not going on. They think I have no right to mount any more guns either, but that is all they know about it. There was no armistice on my side at all, except about the landing of the troops, and that was the Secretary's. I am at perfect liberty to mount every gun in the fort if I choose, and to make such other defenses as I can invent or copy. . . . A. J. SLEMMER,

First Lieut., First Artillery, Commanding Fort Pickens.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO THE SURRENDER OF AUGUSTA ARSENAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1861.

Col. S. COOPER, *Adjutant-General United States Army:*

SIR: In compliance with your letter of this date, I have the honor to submit the following complete report of the surrender of the United States Arsenal at Augusta, Ga. On the morning of the 23d of January ult., I received from the Governor of Georgia, then in Augusta, backed by a superior force of State troops, numbering some six or seven hundred, a verbal demand of the arsenal, which I refused. Shortly after came, through his aid-de-camp, a written demand in the following terms, the substance of which was telegraphed by me to the War Department, to wit:

AUGUSTA, Jan. 23, 1861.

SIR: I am instructed by his Excellency Gov. Brown to say to you that Georgia having seceded from the United States of America, and resumed exclusive sovereignty over her soil, it has become his duty to require you to withdraw the troops under your command, at the earliest practicable moment, from the limits of the State. He proposes to take possession of the arsenal, and to receipt for all public property under your charge, which will be accounted for on adjustment between the State of Georgia and the United States of America. He begs to refer you to the fact that the situation of your troops upon the soil of Georgia, after remonstrance, is under the laws of nations, an act of hostility; and he claims that the State is not only at peace, but anxious to cultivate the most amicable relations with the United States Government. I am further instructed to say that an answer will be expected to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY JACKSON, Aide-de-Camp, &c.

About 1 o'clock on the night of the 23d of January ult. I received from the War Department the following reply to my dispatch, to wit:

Capt. ARNOLD ELZEY, *Second Artillery, Commanding Augusta Arsenal, Ga.:*

The Governor of Georgia has assumed against your post and the United States an attitude of war. His summons is harsh and peremptory. It is not expected that your defense should be desperate. If forced to surrender by violence or starvation, you will stipulate for honorable terms, and a free passage by water, with your company, to New-York.

J. T. HOLT, Secretary of War.

To have resisted such a force then ready to attack me, with my knowledge of large reënforcements at Savannah and Atlanta ready to come up by mail at a moment's warning, would have been desperation in my weak position. I therefore directed my Adjutant to address and convey the following note in reply to the Governor's demand:

HEADQUARTERS, AUGUSTA ARSENAL, Ga., Jan. 24, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I am directed by Capt. Elzey, commanding the post, to say, in reply to the demand of the Governor of Georgia, made through you yesterday, requiring him to withdraw his command beyond the limits of the State, he begs to request an interview with his Excellency the Governor, for the purpose of negotiating honorable terms of surrender, at as early an hour this morning as practicable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. P. JONES, Lieut. Second Art., Post. Adj.

To Col. A. R. JACKSON, A. D. C.

About ten o'clock of the same morning (24th), the Governor, accompanied by his staff and Brigadier-Gen. Harris commanding the troops, rode up to my quarters and was received by me, when the following honorable terms were agreed upon and accepted, to-wit:

1. The flag to be saluted and lowered by the United States troops.

2. The company to be marched out with military honors, and to retain its arms and company property.

3. The officers and soldiers to occupy quarters until removed beyond the limits of the State, and to have the use of the post transportation to and from the city and in the neighborhood, and the privilege of obtaining supplies from the city.

4. The public property to be receipted for by the State authorities, and accounted for upon adjustment between the State of Georgia and the United States of America.

5. The troops to have unmolested passage through and out of the State by water to New-York, via Savannah.

JOHN E. BROWN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the State of Georgia.

ARNOLD ELZEY,

Captain Second Artillery, Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ARNOLD ELZEY,

Captain Second Artillery.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1, 1861.

The Secretary of War is in daily receipt of dispatches from Major Anderson, in which full details are given of affairs in Charleston harbor. He states, in his last letters, that the batteries, fortifications, and other means of attack and defense, which have been under construction, are nearly completed. The impression is very general that they intend to make an attack on Fort Sumter, unless prevented by the solemn interposition of the Provisional Government at Montgomery, immediately after the 4th of March. It appears that Governor Pickens notified President Davis to that effect.

Major Anderson believes the attack will be made at night. The Administration are aware of the fact that President Davis has urged the people not to make a move looking to an attack without first notifying the Government at Montgomery.

It appears that there is a large party in South Carolina who ignore the Southern Confederacy, and will not recognize their authority. Others again, who are more conservative, including Gov. Pickens, are for acting with the Confederate States. [Herald.

PERSONAL.

—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher disappointed the Buffalonians the other evening who had gathered to hear his lecture. The indignation was appeased, however, by Prof. Gardner, the New-England soap-man, who, at the last moment, came forward with his usual diffidence, and made an address.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....MARCH 2.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Steamships—Petapsco, Vill, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Yorktown Parish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken.

Barks—Prairie Bird, Wiley, Waterford, Brett, Son & Co.; Eventide, Partridge, Cienfuegos, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Hoppe II, Overgard, Savannah, Funelck Meinke.

Brigs—Caroline, Norton, Neuvitas.

Schooners—T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, master; Mist, Discoway, Norfolk, Sturges, Cleaman & Co.; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, master; Sahiva, Elliott, Mayagues, F. Talbot & Co.; John, Stetson, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; H. P. Russell, Muskin, Charleston, D. C. Murray; Presto, Moss, Savannah, D. C. Murray.

Arrived.

Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool Jan. 12, mdse. and 32 pass. to Tapscott & Co. Feb. 26, lat. 39 34, lon. 68 30, exchanged signals with a bark bound E, showing a blue signal with a white square. From Feb. 1 to Feb. 23 has had strong westerly gales.

Ship Herald, Crowell, Palermo Nov. 27. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 11 fruit to James Robinson; has experienced westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Wm. Wilson, Van Namee, Cindad, Bolivar, Feb. 10, hides, &c., to Harbeck & Co. Passed in the river, bound up, Bremen brig Guyana, from Bremen; Feb. 26, lat. 37 10, lon. 72, spoke schr. Western Star, hence, bound S.

Brig Amy Warwick (of Richmond), Brown, Rio Janeiro Jan. 16, coffee to master. Sailed in co. with brig Breeze, of Philadelphia, Outerbridge, for Galveston or Mobile; bark Sophia, Jones, of and for Baltimore, sailed a few days previously. Jan. 29, lat. 19 12 S, lon. 34 20, saw a bark showing Kirkland & Chase's (of Baltimore) signal, standing S. S. W. Jan. 30, lat 18 to S, long 35 65, spoke bark Maria, of Boston, from Baltimore for Rivera Plata. Feb. 24, lat. 32 25, lon. 69 44, spoke schr. Samuel, of Baltimore, from Santos for New-York, 50 days out.

Brig T. S. Watson (of Philadelphia), Munday, Puerto Cabello 18 days, hides, &c., to Dallett & Biles; had light N and N. W. winds during the passage; has been 6 days N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Albatross, Bullis, Elizabethport for Taunton.

Schr. Cornelius, Noyes, Washington, D. C., 4 days, flour, &c., to Hardy & Co

Schr. Emeline Haight, Beebe Orient for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. P. Simpson, Ellis, Virginia 3 days oysters.

Schr. Express, Lawson, Virginia 3 days, oysters.

Schr. Samuel Pearsall, Pearsall, Virginia for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Armstrong, Elizabethport for Pembroke.

Schr. Asteria (of Hancock), Coggins, Cardenas Feb. 19, molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. J. G. Babcock, Babcock, Wilmington, N. C., 4 days, naval stores to M. T. Runyon.

Schr. Conrad Fox, Ward, Virginia 3 days, oysters.

Schr. Expedite, Beebe, Sag Harbor, wheat.

Sloop Active, Smith, Sag Harbor, wheat.

Sloop Diligent, Brown, River Head, L. I., wood.

Steamer Valley City, Chapman, New-Haven, mdse. to D. C. R Miller.

Steamer Ospray, Kenny, Providence, mdse. to I. Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, mdse. to I. Odell.

SAILED—Steamships Kangaroo (Br), Liverpool—passed the Battery at 12 30 p. m.; Fulton, Southampton and Havre—passed the Battery at 12 20 p. m.; Saxonia (Ham.), Hamburg—passed the Battery at 12 40 p. m.

Disasters, &c.

Bark Maury, previously reported ashore at New Inlet, will be taken on the large sectional dock this afternoon for examination.

[Advertisement.]

NO COMPROMISE WITH HUMBUG ARTICLES—But DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT has proved a benefactor to the human race. Thousands have been cured of Chronic Rheumatism, Stiff Necks, Croup, Sprains, Pains in Back, &c., by this magnetic article. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office 56 Courtlandt-st.

[Advertisement.]

TO DOCTORS.—To know the temperaments and mental organization of the sick, is of as great importance as the mere knowledge of their physical condition. For, often the disease is in the mind, or even when the body is troubled, much good could be accomplished, especially with irritable people, by a correct knowledge and application of the principles of Pneumology. For a further examination of the subject call upon FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

GOOD SERVANTS, and plenty of them, including German and French, with city references, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place, a few doors east of Broadway. French and German languages spoken. A Lady in attendance.

EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE.—A gentleman who can command $5,000 can secure an interest in an enterprise, connected with the GRAIN TRADE of New-York City, which will pay a profit of $500 a day, and without risk. This may seem extravagant, but the thing is not an experiment, it is demonstrated. Call and examine at DAYTON & JONES'S PROPERTY EXCHANGE, No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—Wanted, a few Business Men, Peddlers, &c., with some capital, to travel or locate, and SELL a very USEFUL ARTICLE in every store or family, at large profits, and no humbug. Apply at No. 629 Broadway, Room No. 41, from 1 to 4 o'clock p. m.

PARTNER WANTED, with $800, to join the advertiser in a sure business of respectable character, in a neighboring city. Same business already established in New-York and Brooklyn. Principals only, address J. M. W., Tribune Office.

HATTER TO THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—The first Hat of the Spring style was issued by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, to President Lincoln during his visit to New-York. Duplicates of this beautiful fabric can be obtained at 212 Broadway.

Second Evening Edition.

FOR STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS, &C.

THREE O'CLOCK.

STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY.

SATURDAY, March 2, 1861.

ASHES—There is a moderate inquiry for Pearls at $5 25, and Pots at $5 12½.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western and State Flour is fair, in part for export; buyers contend for a further concession, which is resisted, and the business is moderate; the better grades are in fair request, and are without quotable change.

The sales are 8,250 bbls. at $5 10@$5 20 for Superfine State and Western; $5 25@$5 30 for extra State; $5 35@$5 40 for choice do.; $5 25@$5