The *Times* has said from time to time; but whether it has spoken the sentiments of "the editor of *The Times*" or the opposite, how can we determine? We know that *The Times* did not even profess or seem to support the Republican State Ticket at the election of 1858, nor at that of 1859; we know that it opposed the Republicans and supported the Tammany Democrats in the spirited Charter Contest of 1859—our last election prior to the Presidential—assailing the Republicans who stood by their own candidate, George Opdyke, with all manner of base imputations of knavery and peculation. We certainly understood that Mr. Henry J. Raymond was, not in Paris but in New-York at that time, and engineering the hot and heavy fight made against Mr. Opdyke by his *Times*. In the struggle for the Speakership which followed, we supposed it was Mr. Raymond—it certainly was *The Times*—who said (Dec. 23d, 1859), in reprehension of the persistent support of Mr. Sherman:

"The Republicans cling to their original choice; and when they are pressed to a more conciliatory and rational course, they nothing better to reply than a silly muttering over *their dreary party shibboleth*, and a hypocritical show of anxiety for a decision which they are themselves doing all in their power to retard."

As to *The Times's* decided, earnest, and [for *The Times*] remarkably consistent support of Mr. Douglas's humbug of "Popular Sovereignty"—a humbug abandoned by himself when the time arrived for giving it practical effect—we cannot say whether that was inspired by Mr. Raymond or by some one else, though it was so long persisted in—say from the middle to the end of 1859—that we are sure Mr. R. must have been in New-York at least a part of the time. In commending Mr. Douglas's position and doctrine, *The Times* (Sept. 6, 1859) thus defines its own stand-point:

"As impartial commentators on the course of public events [as whom *The Tycoon, Democrat and the Trojan Republican* are alike indifferent], we feel bound to enter our protest thus far."

And it [we cannot certainly say he] goes on to eulogize Mr. Douglas's Squatter Sovereignty as

"that clear-cut and impregnable position of legal and historical right upon which he succeeds in planting the practical doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. It is by the assertion of this doctrine in its length and breadth alone that the vexatious Federal intermeddling with questions of internal social law in the States can be definitely arrested. Of this the conservative masses of right-thinking men, both at the North and at the South, are fast becoming convinced."

—So late as the 12th of January, 1860, a great meeting was held at Albany, which was addressed by ex-Gov. Seymour, Henry J. Raymond [not *The Times*] and others, whereof the drift and manifest purpose was denunciation of the Republican party as narrow, sectional and bygone, and the establishment of some common ground on which its accession to power at Washington could be successfully resisted. The spirit of this meeting was pretty fairly evinced in a leader of *The Times*, Nov. 14, 1859 (when Mr. Raymond, we are confident, was *not* in Paris), wherein it was oracularly given out that

"If the Republicans nominate *Mr. Seward*, Mr. Banks, or Mr. Chase, they will still stand before the country as substantially a sectional party, and will, moreover, forfeit the support of conservative members of the Opposition."

—Even so late as Feb. 2, 1860—just before the fatal fissure in the Democratic ranks became obvious—Mr. Raymond or somebody else thus wrote in *The Times* with reference to the contest for the Speakership:

"Both parties have been severely disciplined; and those who, like ourselves, have echoed for weeks past the wish of Achilles, when he watched from his tent the Greeks and Trojans fighting from the ships, 'that both might be utterly destroyed and give place to better men,' &c.

—We have heard of conversations in this spirit and to this precise effect by Mr. Raymond when he was in Paris—that is, during the Summer of 1859—and we might quote at any length to like purpose from the leading columns of *The Times*—but need we?

The N. Y. Times enters as follows into the amusing (if it is not tedious) controversy respecting the genuineness of THE TRIBUNE'S Charleston correspondence:

"THE TRIBUNE meets the various attempts that are made to impeach the authenticity of these letters with a good deal of insolence. But it has never yet ventured to make the direct assertion that they are written in Charleston, or that they come by the post-mark of that city upon them."

If we have not made the assertion before, we make it now. Our Charleston letters are written in Charleston, and are sent to us from there by post, or otherwise, according to circumstances. If the Editor of *The Times* will step over any day, we shall be very happy, on his promising not to make any unsuitable revelations concerning these letters, to show him both the envelopes in which they are received, and the manuscripts themselves. We will even convince him of a fact which he regards with extreme doubt (it is true it is expensive), namely: that we have long had there more than one correspondent. In fact, for some time past we have had three, but now we have only two, one of them having, after a rather protracted resilience, suddenly found a Northern climate more congenial. He will probably be in town within a few days, when it will give us pleasure to introduce him to our incredulous neighbor, who may like to examine his hotel-bills and any other documents which may go to prove the fact of his actual presence at the Palmetto metropolis during a period of three months or thereabout.

The Times also makes the following curious statement respecting another gentleman who has served us at Charleston:

"It is also within our personal knowledge that the gentleman in question left Charleston, and returned North, at least six or eight weeks since, and that he continued to write letters, which were published in THE TRIBUNE, dated at Charleston, long after he had reached New-York."

How *The Times* obtained its "personal knowledge" we can't imagine, but we can declare that its knowledge differs so materially from the truth as to be in fact no better than no knowledge at all. It is true, however, that the gentleman alluded to left Charleston from motives connected with his personal convenience, and what is also true is that his place was supplied without delay, *so that we have uninterruptedly been in the receipt of correspondence from Charleston written in that city.* But since *The Times* seems to regard the matter as one of great importance, it is perhaps not improper for us to say that a gentleman who had been in Charleston informs us that, after his return, he was applied to in behalf of *The Times* to write Charleston correspondence for that paper here in New-York. Whether he undertook the labor or not, we have not inquired; but it is possible that the great skepticism of *The Times* touching the fact that its neighbors actually employ correspondents in the South may grow out of some confession respecting the management of its own and of their affairs.

The Secession journals of Virginia are exulting at the fact that Mr. James Barbour, who was elected to the State Convention as a Unionist, has changed his sentiments, and is now in favor of immediate and unconditional secession. In Culpepper, the county which Mr. Barbour represents, sixty per cent of the population are slaves. It is a striking fact, in almost all the strongholds of Secession feeling, there are more slaves than freemen.

The richest phase of the Disunion treason is thus set forth in the Washington correspondence of *The N. Y. Express*:

"Southern men now here anticipate the holding of a Border State Convention, and the adoption by it of the Southern Constitution, which they expect will be ratified by Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the border Slave and Free States, and even by New-York, and thus bring about a reconstruction of the Confederacy, with the exception of the Abolition States. The Cotton States are said to have had this object in view when they adopted the Montgomery Constitution. They will return, as a matter of course, to the reconstructed Union, when formed, and march on as before, hand in hand with Virginia and Tennessee—Pennsylvania and Indiana.

"Should this plan be adopted, a new election for President will be held in 1861 or 1862, and it is not improbable that Mr. Douglas will be the successful candidate, with Andrew Johnson of Tennessee for Vice-President. The Republicans will, of course, oppose such a movement to the bitter end—but to what purpose? The revolution which has already commenced at the North will go on, and they will be unable to resist it. They will be swept away, as with the breath of Euroclydon—the storm-wind, for, ere November, the people will begin to discover that the continuance of the Union and the continuance of Republican ascendency are incompatible with each other. One or the other must go down. Shall it be the Union, or the Republican party?"

Let the people of Connecticut take note of this beautiful project and vote accordingly on Monday of next week.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1861.

FORT SUMTER.

Surgeon Fox, whose presence in Charleston and visit to Fort Sumter appears to have occasioned some excitement, carried no instructions from here in regard to the withdrawal of Major Anderson's command. All the statements to that effect are entirely erroneous. He doubtless had the permission of the Government to examine the state of the garrison, and was expected to report all the facts here concerning which there has been much misapprehension or imperfect knowledge. It was, perhaps, necessary, before the final step was taken that some intelligent and impartial agent should make a personal investigation in order to remove all doubt as to the supposed necessity. The President has never affected to conceal his reluctance in yielding to an alternative which even seemingly compromised the authority of the Government, and before he gives his approval to the final order, it must be clearly established in his mind that no other recourse is possible under existing circumstances. So far as the judgement of the highest military officers is concerned, he is already satisfied. The Cabinet, with one exception, concur in their opinion. As soon as the additional information is obtained, which will probably reach the President in a few days, his decision will be announced with reasons which cannot fail to be satisfactory to the country.

There is no truth in the statement that the authorities of South Carolina have have signified any purpose of opposition to the withdrawal of Major Anderson by the Government, or intend to require a formal capitulation. They will, doubtless, rejoice at any honorable mode of retreat from the present predicament, which has already nearly doubled the debt of the State.

THE NEW-YORK MARSHALSHIP.

It seems to be conceded that Mr. Shultz will be Marshal, vice Rynders, and Mr. McElrath Appraiser-General.

The District-Attorneyship is still unsettled.

VACANCIES ONLY TO BE FILLED.

The President has determined only to fill existing vacancies, before the adjournment of the Senate, and leave all other appointments for further deliberation. This announcement will soon thin out the crowd.

SECRETARYSHIP.

William Corwin goes Secretary of Legation to Mexico with his father, and William H. Fry Secretary of Legation to Sardinia.

THE REMAINING APPOINTMENTS.

All the remaining appointments for the new Territories will be sent in to-morrow. They were determined at a long Cabinet-sitting yesterday.

THE TERRITORIES.

Doctor Jayne of Illinois was nominated Governor of Dakota yesterday.

David Carter gets the Governorship of Nebraska. Mr. Saunders of Iowa, his principal competitor, who enjoys the confidence of the President, will be acceptably provided for.

Efforts are making to obtain the Governorship of New-Mexico for Major Lander, but as he is politically opposed to the Administration this is impracticable. That Territory is one of the most important, in view of present and prospective events, and its patronage ought to be distributed with the utmost care and discrimination.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Senate Committee on Patents yesterday reported favorably upon Mr. Halloway's nomination as Commissioner, which will insure his confirmation to-morrow.

THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

Judge Bates has given no opinion as to the power of the President to collect the Revenue on board a vessel-of-war, or at any other point but the port of entry designated by law. The question has, however, been referred to him by the President. It can hardly be doubted, after the forcing act of 1832, in which the foremost statesmen participated, that additional legislation is needed for this purpose. In this view, it would be either necessary to convene an extra session or to allow the present status to continue until Congress shall meet in December.

The tariff of the Cotton Confederacy cannot pass and go into operation under two months, and there is not much probability of heavy imports at New-Orleans during the Summer. All the apprehensions about the diversion of trade from its natural and recognized centers are exaggerated, and intended to excite prejudice against our new tariff.

SENATE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

As soon as Mr. Brown was nominated yesterday for Sergeant-at-Arms by the Republican caucus, the other side served notice that they would not allow an election to be made. Knowing that our friends desired to terminate the session, and that a quorum could not be kept beyond Wednesday, they had the power to carry out this design. In order to save time, it will be adjourned until the regular session. The Democrats are reluctant to yield even when fairly defeated. They have held control of the Senate for many years, and now, when dispossessed, still cling to the spoils.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The first stage of the Daily Overland Mail will leave St. Joseph early in June. The Company, with Senator Latham and the Californians here, have invited Mr. Colfax to make the pioneer trip, in compliment to his services for carrying the bill through the House. They expect to go through in fifteen days. An invitation to visit Oregon is also extended.

HARPER'S FERRY SUPERINTENDENT.

When Mr. Barbour, Superintendent of Harper's Ferry, tendered in person his letter of resignation to the Secretary of War, the latter handed it back to him and expressed a desire that he should remain in a position the duties of which had been discharged by him with so much ability.

TEXAS AND NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. Otero is in receipt of a copy of *The Mesilla Times*, containing a correspondence between the Provisional Governor of Arizona, Mr. Owens, and Mr. P. H. Herbert, and another, who profess to represent the sovereign State of Texas, and are commissioned to request the cooperation of Arizona and New-Mexico in forming a Southern Confederacy. The Governor replies approvingly, and says that he will lay the subject before a Territorial Convention, which is about to assemble.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1861.

Capt. Slemmer, commanding Fort Pickens, has informed the Government that he is nearly out of provisions, and must have them very soon or he will have to abandon the fort. The commander of the forces of the Confederate States, Gen. Bragg, has notified him that no supplies can be landed until orders to that effect have been given by President Davis.

Gen. Bragg has under his command about seven hundred troops. They, like all green troops, are anxious for fight, and there certainly will be a collision, he says, if additional troops are sent there.

The guns at Fort Pickens are all mounted, and well guarded at all points. The Brooklyn, Sabine, St. Louis and Wyandotte are there.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

James M. Burgess, Postmaster at Janesville, Wis.

Archibald W. Campbell, Postmaster at Wheeling, Va.

Albert Todd, Postmaster at Lexington, Ky.

Wm. D. McNish, Postmaster at Nashville, Tenn.

Franklin Spaulding, Collector at Niagara.

James I. McDowell, of Kansas, United States Marshal for that State.

Wm. L. Dayton, Jr., of New Jersey, Assistant Secretary of Legation at Paris.

Charles L. Wilson, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at London.

John T. Edgar, of Tennessee, Consul to St. Thomas.

John Hanna, United States District-Attorney for Indiana.

In addition to the above, a number of land officers and army promotions were confirmed, including that of Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, to be Colonel in place of Sumner, promoted.

Col. Dudley Mann, now in Washington, is about starting for Europe on business connected with the consummation of his Great Eastern steamship enterprise.

The President has been so beset with office-seekers as to be able to ride out only twice since coming into office. He is receiving no visits whatever to-day, either of friendship or on business.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1861.

The number of office-seekers in Washington seems to be on the increase. The Departments continue to be thronged with them, much to the interruption of the public business.

The removals will be numerous in the civil branches of the Government, and they will take place as soon as cases can be prepared for official action. This assurance is repeatedly given to impatient expectants.

Applications by letter, amounting to four or five hundred daily, continue to be received.

Wm. Jayne of Illinois has been nominated for Governor of Dakota.

Detective Keese of Washington has seized and retains, by order of the Court, bogus and counterfeit notes on twenty-seven different banks, amounting to $262,000; also, plates, dies, etc. The larger packages contain the following: $50,000 in counterfeits on the Bank of Augusta, Me.; $50,000 unsigned counterfeits on the State Bank of Ohio; $30,000 bogus on the Columbia Bank, Washington City; $30,000 in counterfeits on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Virginia; $8,000 of seven denominations in counterfeits on the Camden Bank, New-Jersey, and four plates of the above bank.

Dies of the denomination of ten cents, one dollar, and two and half dollar pieces were also captured.

The Cabinet, in session yesterday, was occupied in preparing nominations for the action of the Senate, who are anxious to close the session as soon as practicable.

United States Senate—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 23, 1861.

A letter was read from the Vice-President, in which he stated that it was his intention to be absent during the remainder of the Session of the Senate, and in order to afford an opportunity for the Senate to elect a Vice-President *pro tempore*, he desired this fact to be made known.

On motion of Mr. Hale (Rep., N. H.), Mr. Foote (Rep., Vt.) was unanimously chosen President *pro tempore*.

Mr. FOOT, being conducted to the Chair, said he received this unanimous expression of their confidence and good-will with a full recognition of the personal compliment which it implied, and he trusted with a full appreciation of the direct and contingent responsibilities imposed. Not altogether unaccustomed to the duties of Presiding Officer, he had learned something of the delicacy and difficulties which beset the efforts of a faithful discharge of the duties involved. Experience, indeed, showed the necessity of relying very largely on the aid of the kind cooperation, indulgence and forbearance of the Senate. A cooperation and forbearance, he was pleased to say, he had never seen wanting in this body. He thanked the Senate for this flattering testimonial, and pledged himself to his utmost endeavors to discharge the duties of the position with fidelity, vigilance, and impartiality.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) a committee was ordered to be appointed to communicate the fact of the election of a President *pro tempore* to the Vice-President. Messrs. Bright and Wilson were appointed the committee.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio,) presented the credentials of Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) elected Senator to supply the place of Mr. Chase, who resigned.

Mr. SHERMAN qualified and took his seat.

An effort was made to adopt the resolution offered by Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) to go into an election for Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeepers, but it was opposed by the Democrats, and postponed. The Senate then went into Executive session, and afterward adjourned.

From Charleston.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1861.

The Charleston Courier of Friday last, received here, states that Surgeon Fox of the United States Navy had arrived there with orders from Washington to visit and report on the condition of Fort Sumter. He was permitted to go thither on the condition of being accompanied by Captain Hartstene.

The Courier notes the arrival in Charleston of Mr. Holmes and family, Congressman of South Carolina, and says, "Before he left Washington, Mr. Seward desired him to say to the people of Charleston that he was for a peaceful settlement, and would do everything in his power for an amicable arrangement of the affairs of the country." Mr. Holmes also reports that Gen. Scott gave similar assurances.

Death of a Member of Congress.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 24, 1861.

The Hon. G. W. Scranton, member of Congress from the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, died here to-day, at 12:15 p. m.

Death of the Hon. E. Williams.

STONINGTON, Saturday, March 23, 1861.

The Hon. Ephraim Williams died here this morning, after a brief illness.

Non-Arrival of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 23—Noon.

The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool on the 7th, via Queenstown on the 8th inst., has not been signaled up to the present time. Her fears are anticipated.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM MONTGOMERY.

ENORMOUS PROSPERITY REPORTED.

Customs Receipts $60,000 Daily.

NEW-YORK INVITED TO JOIN.

War Threatened Against the United States.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, March 22, 1861.

All discontent is gone, and the satisfaction of success beams from every face.

The fogy States will fall be absorbed during Lincoln's reign by the low tariffs and extraordinary prosperity of this Confederacy. The present tariff yields too much. The actual daily receipts are sixty thousand dollars, or twice the peace requirements of the Government. Congress will lower the rates of duties, and the people will be less taxed than any on the globe.

The loan recently authorized called for fifteen millions of dollars, but the probable offerings will be seventy.

New-York should ask for immediate admission into the new Union. The majority of the Provisional Congress, acting under the two-thirds provision of the Constitution, can admit her.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, March 23, 1861.

If Lincoln obstinately persists in holding the fortresses of the Confederacy, the Provisional Government will at once make war, selecting advantageous points on land and sea.

Additional per Canada.

HALIFAX, March 24, 1861.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The steamship Bohemian, for Portland, did not leave Liverpool until the morning of the 8th, owing to stormy weather, and would probably leave Londonderry early on the 9th.

In the House of Lords on the 17th Lord Wodehouse said it was true that Russia had sent a dispatch to the French Government approving of the French occupation in Syria, and intimating that Russia would, if necessary, support the sending of an increased force. Lord Wodehouse added that the Government could not give any further information, pending negotiations now progressing.

The Duke of Newcastle, in reply to Lord Derby, said the Legislature of British Guiana had been instructed to consider the bill sanctioning the extradition of prisoners escaping from the French colony of Cayenne, but political offenders were to be carefully excluded from the operation of the measure.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, an interesting debate took place on Italian affairs. Edwin James, Sir Robert Peel, Gladstone, and Lord John Russell defended the policy of England, the King of Sardinia, and Garibaldi, while several Irish members took the opposite side, and Mr. Roebuck made a Pro-Austrian speech.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Red Sea Telegraph have agreed to confirm the unconditional guaranty of the Government.

The London Times, in reviewing Jefferson Davis's inaugural, says it never has read a public document so difficult to analyze and interpret.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Funds are ¼ firmer. Consols closed at ¼ advance. The pressure for loans on the Stock Exchange had considerably diminished. In the discount market there was a good but less active demand for money; the best short bills were quoted ¼@⅜. The demand at the Bank was rather brisk. The efflux of gold to America was partially compensated for by receipts from the Continent. Baring reports Bar Silver, 5/1; Dollars, 4/11½; Eagles, 84/7.

FRANCE.

The Senate have finally adopted an address in response to the Emperor's speech, by 1,200 to 3 votes.

Prince Napoleon was expected to leave for Italy in the middle of March.

A meeting of Hungarian and Polish notabilities is said to have been held at the Palace Royal.

Gen. Montauban and the Duke Pasche de la Pagerie have been appointed Senators.

It is reported that the Emperor has stopped the building of iron-plated ships, owing to results obtained by the last new invention of cannon.

The Mirès affair is said to be assuming a more serious aspect. He is not allowed to communicate with any one. The Receiver-General is said to have been removed from his post in connection with the affair.

Independent members of the Corps Legislatif had passed various Liberal amendments to the Address, calling, among other things, for the repeal of the law of public safety, freedom of the press, &c. The debate would commence on the 11th.

The Budget for 1862 had been submitted to the Legislature. The expenditures are estimated at near eighty millions pounds sterling; the receipts show a surplus of about half a million dollars. The War Department shows an increased expenditure of over a million sterling.

The Paris Bourse, on the 8th, was firm, but inanimate. Rentes closed at 68f. 20c.

ITALY.

The Sicilians intended to celebrate Garibaldi's Saint's day by a general holiday.

It was reported that the Irish Archbishop Cullen is to be created a Cardinal.

The Austrian Gazette says that Francis II. has determined to stay in Rome as long as the Pope remains there.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Ministry have pronounced in favor of the temporal power of the Pope, and repudiated the idea of transferring papacy to Jerusalem.

RUSSIA.

The provisional delegation of citizens continued their functions in maintaining public order in Warsaw.

It was reported that the Emperor's brother would shortly visit Warsaw.

The garrison of Warsaw was being slightly increased, but the impression was that peace would be preserved.

TURKEY.

Serious dissensions have occurred in the Ministry. The carrying out of the new Cadine scheme was postponed.

The damage by inundations at Galatz and Ibraila had been so great it was feared the commerce of those places would be seriously affected.

The Porte had sent an answer to the last Russian note, in which it denies all right of foreign interference in the international affairs of Turkey.

The Turkish fleet, with troops and six months' provisions on board, was about to cruise off the coast of Dulcigno.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of Feb. 12 had reached England, and the American portion have been forwarded in the Canada.

The Bombay import market was quiet and drooping. Exports were active. Freights to Liverpool had advanced to £3 for Cotton.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.—Exchange, 2/1½. Cotton fabrics full and declining. Produce firm at high prices, but inactive. Freights to London, deadweight, 65@72s.

LATEST—*By Telegraph to Queenstown 10th.*

BERNE, March 9.—The Federal Council has authorized the Swiss Minister at Paris to commence negotiations for the conclusion of the treaty of commerce between France and Switzerland.

POSEN, March 9.—Complete tranquillity prevails at Warsaw; 500 citizens and military alternately patrol the city every night.

This morning religious funeral ceremonies took place in the Church of Warsaw.

A judicial inquiry, conducted by a Commission composed of Poles and Russians, under the Presidency of Gen. Legoandi, is being impartially carried on.

Fresh arrivals of military from all parts of the country continue to take place.

Many women are leaving the city and taking up their quarters in the citadel of Warsaw.

The reply of the Emperor is anxiously expected.

The city is still in deep mourning. The shop windows contain nothing but black prayer-books. Photographic portraits of those who fell in the late disturbances are sold in great quantities. The burial-ground in which they were all interred has been decorated with a great quantity of flowers and wreaths.

PARIS, 9th—3:00 p. m.—The Bourse has been rather firm, but little business was done. Rentes closed at 68 1-5, or 5 centimes lower than yesterday.

LONDON, 9TH—EVENING.—The Funds and British Railway stocks are firm at yesterday's prices. Business is languid.

A Cabinet council has been held this afternoon.

PARIS.—Marshal McMahon, in the debate in the Senate, did not conceal his opinion in favor of the Pope; but, after strong representations, consented to leave Paris on the day of the final vote, in order that he might be returned among the Senators absent on the service of the Emperor.

The address, on the whole, was ultimately voted, with only three dissenting voices. The Cardinals, with the exception of Cardinal Mathieu, abstained from voting.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, March 8.—Corn firm and partially a shade dearer; Mixed, 37/, Yellow, 38/@38/3. White, 39/@39/.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef quiet, at 70/@80/. Pork dull, and no American in market. Bacon dull and declined 1/, under heavy arrivals. Lard dull at 54/@56/. Tallow in fair demand; North American, 54/@57/.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Broker's Circular reports: Ashes quiet: Pots, 28/@29/; Pearls, 29/@29/6d. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice heavy; Carolina, 19/@22/. Rosin heavy and declined 2d; Common, 4/2@4/3, closing with a better inquiry at the lowest figure. Spirits Turpentine steady, at 31/. Fish Oils quiet and steady. Linseed Oil nominal, at 28/@29/.

LONDON MARKETS (Baring, Bros. & Co.)—Breadstuffs steady: White Wheat 62@66/, Red 56@62/. Flour 29/@33/. Iron dull; Rails £5@£5 5/; Bars £5 5/. Sugar firm and closing quiet. Tea steady: common Congou 1/@1/1. Spirits Turpentine active at 31/@32/. Tallow dull at 50/. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet. Linseed Cakes slightly declined; New-York barrels 11/, Boston bags 10/5. Fish Oils generally unchanged; Linseed 29/@30/3. Tin; 4/ for English.

HAVRE MARKET—(Week ending 6.)—BREADSTUFFS firm; American WHEAT active, closing weaker. ASHES firm. COFFEE firm. Oil nominal. RICE quiet. SUGAR heavy. LARD firm.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The Market is quiet; Illinois Central, 27@28, discount; do. Bonds, 88; Erie Railroad, 29; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, 1st Mortgage, 69; do. Sterling 80.

Passengers.

For Boston—Mr. Decker, Miss Wood, Mr. H. Gazettes, Messrs. Wood, J. A. Whillars Storrell, Capt. Kennedy, John Jones, Jas. S. Chisholm, Treak Sempler, Hans Famer, Malcolm Morrison, G. W. Heard, C. Methot, E. Methot, Burton, Capt. C. Hopkins, A. Magee, Nathan Johnson, Ray, Lesy, Mesterton, Osterhout, Douglity, Jas. Gillihly, Hiram Tucker, J. L. Wright, Parsons, Robert Paley.

Affairs at the South.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 22, 1861.

The Commissioners of the Confederate States to Europe—Messrs. Yancey, Mann and Rost—will leave here on the 31st inst. for Havana, and connect with the British steamer of the 7th of April for England.

The military *statu quo* at Pensacola continues. None but official communication is allowed between the shore and the fleet off the harbor.

The armed propeller Cushman keeps up a strict police off the harbor.

A duel was fought on Tuesday morning at Fort McRae, between a Charlestonian and a resigned midshipman, with Sharp's rifles. The Charlestonian was badly wounded in the groin.

Georgia State Convention.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 24, 1861.

The State Convention adjourned on Saturday night.

The Convention adopted a State Constitution which is to be ratified or rejected by a vote of the people at an election to take place in July next.

Nothing else of importance was transacted.

There is nothing new from Montgomery.

It is generally believed in Charleston that Major Anderson evacuated Fort Sumter on Wednesday last.

The troops from different portions of the South are concentrating at Pensacola.

From Norfolk.

NORFOLK, March 24, 1861.

Commodore Jesse Wilkinson, of the United States Navy, died here to-day at his residence.

Capt. James H. North, of the Navy of the Southern Confederacy, arrived here to-day from Charleston, and leaves for New-York on Monday.

Col. Gesner of this city has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Southern army.

The repairs to the steamer Pocahontas and United States sloop-of-war Germantown are rapidly approaching to completion.

Fires and Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 23, 1861.

The North Church in Newburyport was destroyed by fire this morning; loss $80,000. Francis C. Lunt, 25 years old, was killed by a falling wall.

GALVESTON, Saturday, March 23, 1861.

A fire this morning did considerable damage to the banking-house of A. D. Reed, and destroyed seven adjoining buildings. Loss from $10,000 to $12,000; insurance $5,000.

Sailing of the Palestine.

PORTLAND, Saturday, March 23, 1861.

The steamship Palestine sailed hence to-day, at 6:30 o'clock p. m., for Liverpool.

The Niagara at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, March 23, 1861.

The steamship Niagara arrived here this (Saturday) noon and will remain some hours.

Travel Eastward.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 23, 1861.

The Eastern trains are now running regularly again.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC IMPATIENCE.

BANKS AND BUSINESS—SOUTHERN TRADE—RIVALRY WITH NEW-YORK—PRISON FACTS—OUR CASE IN COURT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1861.

It is somewhat natural that this community should be wondering why the new Administration is not doing something—something tangible, that the country can understand—and calculated to instantly untie the complicated knot of treason so deliberately created by its predecessors. It may be even said that some among us are impatient of delay. But it was so for weeks before the Inauguration, an event which none of us could hurry up, simply because it was a question of time. Yet, when the day for that ceremony arrived, it was fully consummated. Still, a measure of the old restlessness remains, and the fear is that we are asking and expecting too much of the Administration for the limited time it has been in office, and the more limited power it is found to possess. The profound silence which envelopes its purposes intensifies this impatience. The old dynasty made its intentions public property, but this one is able to keep its own secrets, and it is this secrecy which occasions our uncertainty. We are not used to it, and hence some among us cannot understand its meaning. On the other hand we feel confident that the Cabinet has a clear and definite policy for the emergency, which it may not choose to avow, but which will be acted on bravely and energetically for the peace of the country. In this confidence we are disposed to wait the development of events, though in the mean time business stands still, and every mercantile interest is suffering. Republicans must have faith in the Administration of their own choosing. So far it has not been a month in office, but within that month has done a full share of work. As to the evacuation of Fort Sumter, we accept it as a necessity forced on us by our predecessors, and not to be regarded as a Republican humiliation. It occasions no great disturbance of our equanimity.

Our banks have been steadily increasing their specie since January, and now hold $5,531,000, which is an increase of $1,500,000 in four months. The deposits rise while the circulation falls off. The formal resumption the other day occasioned no excitement or rush for coin. But it has given no new confidence to the community, nor increased activity to business. Our capital is abundant for more than our wants, but it ceases to circulate. On call, with prime securities, it can be had at low figures, as every one desires to keep it within reach and ready for a turn upward or downward. Paper goes but sluggishly, though as but little is making, there is a limited amount afloat. It is indeed a strange condition of things—money in abundance but no employment for it—thousands willing to work and but little for them to do. But the Cotton Confederacy must be harder up than we at the North, as a feeler was thrown out this week touching the prospect for negotiating part of the $15,000,000 loan among us. It was not a formal offer, only a feeler; but no sympathising response to the intimation was given here, and the probability is that Wall street will be offered the glory of taking it all. This puts to rest the flaming stories set afloat that the whole was snapped up at the South.

There is still a reasonable amount of goods selling to Southern markets, not much to be sure, but sufficient to show that there is yet a degree of vitality in the trade. I have seen various letters from these buyers, most of whom speak of the absolute impossibility of collecting money to pay old scores, but avowing a resolute determination to pay at the earliest moment. Some of them say their country is comparatively bare of goods, and that various concerns must give up business unless the North is willing to continue credits. But the North, at least this part of it, has been too severely cornered up to entertain such a proposition. It is gratifying to know that all the letters which refer to political topics speak plainly in favor of having our troubles adjusted without either war or separation. One writer says: "Let the Republican Government be "peaceful to the utmost, avoid firing the first gun, "but at the same time resolute and firm, and the "Union men of Georgia will be so strengthened as in "time to overcome the miserable handful of leaders "who have precipitated these calamities upon us." Another adds a brief postscript: "Secession, if "continued, will make the South a community of "beggars."

New-York should take notice of the recent act of Pennsylvania in repealing the tunnage tax on freight passing over the Pennsylvania Railroad. This tax was levied to protect the canals while owned by the State. It operated to prevent competition for Western freight with the great New-York lines, as well as with the Baltimore and Ohio road. On some articles it amounted almost to a prohibition, while on flour, grain, iron, cattle, or any other property, carried between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, it amounted to 63 cents per ton. The tax being now taken off, freights will diminish in cost to a like amount. What the result will be may be gathered from what followed the repeal of the tax on bituminous coal in May, 1855. In the previous year the quantity carried over the road was about 50,000 tuns, but in 1859 it had risen to 421,000. While making this reduction of tax, we notice that your Canal Board has advanced the tolls on Western freight 50 per cent, while the Canadians have abolished all tolls on corn, wheat, flour, &c., destined for their shipping ports. The reciprocity treaty drew off great quantities of produce from the old routes leading to the Hudson, and still does so; but this increase of canal tolls, coupled with the reduction on the Pennsylvania Railroad, must ultimately act injuriously on the produce trade of New-York. That concern now holds both railroad and canal between this city and Pittsburgh. It is believed that great efforts will be made to bring to us the grain trade of Chicago and Milwaukee, of which your city has so long had the lion's share, and that a sudden increase is about being witnessed. In about one year the Sunbury and Erie Railroad will be completed, giving us a new avenue by which to tap the lakes. But all these advantages we have for years struggled to secure, and New-York, out of her vast abundance, can spare as much without feeling it to be a loss.

The actual cost of supporting 21,585 prisoners in the county prison, during the past year, was $48,711 63. In 1856 it cost $90,000 to support only 14,981, showing a great reduction under a reformed superintendence. The commitments last year were 20,810, an increase of near 1,000 over the year before. Rum and its results supply the usual large proportion, some 16,000 being traceable to this cause, which the law continues to uphold, tempting victims on one hand and punishing them on the other for giving way to the very seductions which it presents to them. Our license system is believed to be the worst ever invented, as under it the commitments for intoxication have more than doubled within four years. The prison is so crowded that two or three prisoners are placed in one cell. Five are under sentence of death.

Some notice has been made of the building of locomotives for anthracite coal at the workshops of the Paris and Orleans Railroad, in consequence of the impression made on the mind of a French gentleman who recently traveled among our coal mines. It is now said that Pennsylvania coal can be delivered at Paris for $6 75 per tun, and that the prospect is good for a new demand being created for it on the French railroads, when they get to understanding its use as well as we do.

A curious case is now up before our Supreme Court. A citizen of Luzerne County, Elisha Harris, died some time ago, leaving a large farm, but no money. At the sale of his personal effects, David Hatchmacher purchased an old article of furniture, giving 15 cents for it. It was afterward concluded to split it up for kindling wood, in doing which the owner discovered a concealed deposit, amounting to $3,754, in specie and notes. He immediately notified the administrator of the discovery, and the result was a suit to determine the rightful ownership of the money. The Luzerne Court decided in favor of the administrator, from which the finder appealed to the Supreme Court.

Workmen are being discharged from our Navy Yard, as all the work is nearly finished. The Jamestown, 22, has been launched from the dry dock, and will be soon ready for sea. The steamer Water Witch, of four guns, has taken her place, and, by orders received from Washington, will be put immediately in sailing condition.

No less than 175 graduates of the Pennsylvania University received diplomas as Doctors of Medicine last week. Of these, 87 were from the Slave States, 22 of whom were from Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1861.

The Conference met at 8½ o'clock, in the Union M. E. Church (a significant name in these times.) The religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Chas. Cocke, D. D., a venerable and seered spirited member of this body. The January temper of the morning presented quite as full an attendance of visitors as usual. No important business was transacted during the morning.

Messrs. McKee, Tull, Sandreth, Plummer, Barnhill, Webb, Matthias, Killiam, and Schaffer were continued on probation in the Conference.

The following Deacons were confirmed:

Thompson, Gracey, Kessler, Redman, George, Scott, Kirkpatrick.

An aged and venerable Minister of this Conference was reported as having deceased on Feb. 11, to wit: the Rev. George Wilshire.

The Stewards made their call for moneys for the "worn-out preachers, widows and orphans of deceased preachers." The report showed a lamentable falling off in the sums raised in the charges.

The Elders on North Philadelphia District retired, were represented, and their characters passed. The Presiding Elder recounted great toil, but great pleasures, during his term of office of four years. Nearly twenty new churches have been built in that time in that District.

THIRD DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 1861.

The examination of the character of the effective Elders was resumed, and of those on the South Philadelphia District, the following were elected to Elders' orders: H. A. Cleaveland, Andrew Cathers, R. J. Carson, H. C. Best, George Cummins, William P. Talbott, E. G. Irwin, J. E. Bryan, Thomas S. Williams, William H. Fries, A. M. Higgins, T. L. Poulson, and Joseph E. Smith.

The following question was submitted: "The General Conference at its late session provided that all applicants for admission to the Conference on probation should be examined in