

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. Volume XXVI. No. 63. ADVERTISING RATES: Yearly, \$100; Half Yearly, \$50; Quarterly, \$25; Monthly, \$10; Single Copies, 5 Cts.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe. The Herald mail steamer America, Capt. Mealey, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The News.

At noon to-day, at the national Capitol in Washington city, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, will be inaugurated President and Vice President of the United States.

Numerous reports were current in Washington yesterday that changes had been made in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, but there is no good reason to believe that any alteration will be made in the list published in the Herald on Saturday and yesterday.

The United States Senate were in session last evening, and the chamber was overcrowded with persons anxious to witness their deliberations. At the commencement of the proceedings the noise and confusion in the galleries were so great that quiet was not restored until they had been ordered to be cleared.

On Saturday last the new tariff bill, recently passed by Congress, received the signature of Mr. Buchanan. The new tariff goes into effect the first day of April next, but the last section of the bill provides that "all goods, wares and merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, within fifteen days after the passage of this act, and all goods, wares and merchandise in deposit in warehouse or public store on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be subject to pay such duties as provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act; and all goods in warehouse at the time this act takes effect, on which the duties are imposed by its provisions, may be withdrawn on payment of the duties herein provided."

The Congress of the Southern Confederacy on Saturday admitted the Texas delegates to all the privileges of the other members. Advice received in Washington from Texas, throw some additional light on the surrender of the public property by General Twiggs.

A very interesting chronological history of political events in this country since the Presidential election in November last, will be found in the pages of the Herald this morning. The ordinances of the seceding States, the account of the seizure of the public property, and the proceedings of the Conventions and legislative bodies in the Southern States, are valuable at the present time, and will enable the reader to form a correct idea of the present condition of the country.

By the way of San Francisco we have some interesting items of intelligence from the Sandwich Islands. The annual statistics show that there has been a large falling off in the staple products of the islands during the past year; a decrease in exports of \$332,000, in exports of \$128,000, and in imports of domestic produce of \$148,000.

The cotton market yesterday was without change of moment. The market embraced about 600,000 bales in lots, closing in good part, on the basis of 11 1/2c. for middling uplands. The four market was heavy and prices made some advance for export, extra brands were unchanged and in fair demand.

maad, with sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 12c. a 13 1/2c. Freight was steady for English ports, with a fair amount of engagements.

The inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.—This day is the 4th of March—a day which has been looked forward to with intense anxiety by the country. It is the day of inauguration, when the President elect becomes President de facto. The ceremony will take place at twelve o'clock, and Mr. Lincoln, like Mr. Buchanan, will deliver his inaugural before taking the oath of office. Never since the formation of the government was an inauguration day invested with so much of gloom. There is no longer any apprehension of disturbance at the capital; but the little cloud "the size of a man's hand" which appeared in the Southern horizon on the morning after the 6th of November has grown and spread and become darker and darker, till now the whole Southern heavens are overcast, and tempest seems almost inevitable.

No President of the United States has ever been inaugurated under such circumstances before. It is a new era in the history of the country—an unprecedented result of a Presidential election. It is the first time that a party organized on an issue involving a controverted question of morals and religion—a party organized moreover on a purely sectional issue, in opposition to the institutions of fifteen States, divided by a geographical line from the other States—was enabled to elect its candidate to rule over the whole Union, including those fifteen Southern States, not one of which gave him a vote. Upon this dangerous issue, therefore, Mr. Lincoln has been borne into power by a party whose principles are antagonistic to the principles of the people—whose combined opposition stands recorded in the ratio of three and a half to one the popular vote for Mr. Lincoln was 1,865,840. The whole vote was 4,739,982. The official vote against him was thus 2,874,142. If from those who voted for him we deduct the whigs and conservatives, who merely desired a change, and did not intend to endorse the Chicago platform, and who if they had to vote now would throw their suffrages in a very different direction, the strictly republican vote was about one million, against upwards of 3,700,000 opposed to the Chicago platform. Yet it has been claimed, ever since the election, that the small republican minority have a right to enforce their policy over the large majority, to the overthrow of the constitution, to the disruption of the confederacy, and even to civil war.

The result was that State after State seceded at the South, till at length a new confederation was formed and a new government established at Montgomery. But it was earnestly hoped by every patriotic heart that the leaders of the republican party would be induced, from the necessity of the case, to consent to such guarantees and securities to the Southern States as were calculated to bring the seceders back and prevent the rest from following their example. Instead of this, however, they have become more and more violent every day, rejecting every concession and even the moderate compromises proposed in the border States' Peace Convention.

In consequence of the soothing tone of the speeches of Mr. Seward, who, it was known, was to be Premier in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, expectations of moderation were formed which are now dashed to earth by Mr. Seward's recent votes. And Mr. Lincoln himself, who had remained silent at Springfield when the people demanded his voice to still the rising storm, has lately spoken in words not calculated to reassure the country or disperse the clouds of war sweeping overhead. According to our best information, he persists in the revolutionary doctrines of the Chicago platform as the practical policy of his administration, and will neither make nor advise concessions. The radical wing of the republican party appears to have prevailed over the moderates, as the Jacobins in the French Revolution prevailed over the Girondins of the party, and from the inaugural, therefore, to-day, nothing conciliatory is to be expected.

Now, if the tone of this official manifesto should turn out to be of the nature indicated by all our intelligence from Washington—holding aloft the sword and not the olive branch—and if that be the real expression of the new President's sentiments and the veritable programme of his policy, and not merely a bait to gain some point from the ultras of his own party, which would be playing an extremely foolish part, the ceremony to-day will be not only the inauguration of a President, but the inauguration of civil war, and it will give birth to a new conservative party at the North which will utterly root and destroy the republican party, horse, foot and artillery. Mr. Lincoln had a glorious game in his hands, but we fear he has lost it forever. He might have saved the country and become second only to Washington in the hearts of the people; a few hours will tell whether he is the man for the occasion.

FAILURE OF THE COMPROMISE.—This is the last day of the present Congress, and after all the protracted discussion on the great difficulty now afflicting the country, what has it effected in the direction of a settlement? The Senate met last night at seven o'clock, and before they adjourn will probably adopt the Corwin resolution, amending the constitution so as to preclude Congressional interference with slavery in the States where it now exists. The republicans will no doubt go for this resolution; but that is no more than can be expected from them, because they only claim to deal with the slave question in the Territories at present, and not in the States, and thus they can afford to humbug the South by accepting the Corwin amendment.

This House meets to-day at ten o'clock; but as this will be the last hour of its life—as it ceases its official existence at twelve o'clock—it is not to be expected that anything will be done by that body towards saving the country. Thus at noon to-day a new administration will be inaugurated—a new order of things will be established, without anything having been accomplished by all the Union loving men throughout the entire country to settle the existing difficulties. Mr. Lincoln will then find—as he has said in his speech at Springfield—that he has to commence a task greater than that which fell to the lot of Washington.

The Two Confederacies—The Real Crisis Upon Us.

To-day the two American confederacies assume form and shape under their new governments. The following shows the composition of the respective cabinets:—

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. President, Abraham Lincoln. Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin. Sec. of State, W. H. Seward. Sec. of Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. Sec. of Interior, Caleb B. Smith. Sec. of War, Simon Cameron. Sec. of Navy, Montgomery Blair. Postmaster Gen. Gideon Welles. Attorney Gen. Edward Bates.

The Southern confederacy, it appears, has already decided upon most of the financial, military, naval and postal measures necessary to its defence and consolidation. It has authorized the issue of a loan of \$15,000,000 to provide for the immediate wants of the government; it has adopted measures for the formation of a small navy sufficient to protect its harbors and coasts; it has organized an army of 30,000 drilled men, and it has laid in an immense supply of provisions and breadstuffs, thus giving the lie to the republican organs which have been telling their readers at the North that the Southern people were already beginning to starve from want of food, and would soon be starved into submission. This accounts for the large amount of gold which has found its way to the Northwest, and which has been to a certain extent benefitting us here by helping to alleviate the embarrassments occasioned to the mercantile community by the stringency of the money market.

In addition to these, the Southern Congress has passed several other measures which attest its foresight and self-reliance. It has adopted a tariff provisional in its application, but which will answer its purpose by giving the new government a portion of the revenue that it will require. The national loan of \$15,000,000, which has only been emitted within a few days, has, it is stated, been all taken up. In addition to this, Georgia has appropriated \$1,000,000, South Carolina \$675,000, Louisiana \$500,000, and Alabama \$500,000, for the necessities of the confederation. It is amply supplied with munitions of war; for, as the Northern journals have been taking care to inform the public, the seceding States have seized on war material, belonging to the nation, amounting in value to about \$20,000,000, but which, it is true, they offer to pay a reasonable price for when the accounts between the two governments come to be squared up, if that should ever take place. In point of military organization they have been equally favored, having secured the nucleus for a splendid army and navy through the resignation of the numerous military and naval officers enumerated in the list which we published yesterday, and who comprise some of the best officers in the service, the greater part of them having been educated at West Point, or on board the national vessels. In matters of internal economy the Southern government has set us an example which it would have been well for us if we had long since initiated ourselves. It has decided, for instance, to make its postal service self-sustaining; and in order to equalize its receipts and expenditures it proposes to discontinue all useless contracts, abolish post offices that are an expense, do away with the system of free newspaper exchanges and the franking privilege, all of which constituted the great obstacles to the proper working of the Department. Thus it will be seen that statesmanlike views have presided over the preliminary measures of the new Southern government, and that it is arming itself for all contingencies. In the seceded States men seem to be animated by but one spirit, owing to the failure in Congress of a settlement of the existing difficulties, and they entertain strong hopes now, we fear destined to be realized, that they will be joined by the border States.

Such are the condition and prospects of the new Southern confederation on this 4th of March, 1861—a day likely to prove one of the most memorable in history. On the other hand we have the Northern confederation, which is to inaugurate the President elect to-day. The new government, if it is not openly and boldly in favor of coercion, is in hopes of settling the differences between North and South by attempting to retake the federal forts and to collect the revenue by means of a blockade of the Southern coast. Its leaders, it is true, protest against these measures being considered in the light of coercion; but this is a distinction without a difference. The mere attempt to use force will precipitate the country into a bloody struggle between men of the same race and lineage, and who, if they could only be taught to think so, have interests in every respect identical. Nor will this conflict be confined to hostilities between the North and South. Here in the North there will be a division between the radical portion of the republicans constituting one party, and the conservative elements resolving themselves into another; and whilst all this is going on the administration will be weakened by dissensions in the Cabinet, resulting from the efforts of the extremists to crush out the more moderate, as well as from the jealousies and heartburnings growing out of the distribution of the spoils of office.

Such is the aspect presented by the two confederacies as they stand to-day. Before a week passes the worst anticipations to which the preparations on both sides point may be realized. Should the administration of Mr. Lincoln attempt to carry out its indicated intention of coercion, we shall at once find ourselves in the midst of a crisis the most dangerous and momentous that has ever agitated the mind of a people.

REPUBLICAN MILITARY DISPOSITION.—THE MILITIA TO BE CONVERTED INTO A SUPPLEMENTAL POLICE FORCE.—We published yesterday a communication calling attention to a bill introduced in the Legislature to authorize the Common Council to appropriate annually for the expenses of the First division, "as part of the police expenses of the city of New York," the sum of four dollars for each officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private who shall parade at the division, brigade and inspection parades. The object of the bill is purely and simply to enable the Police Commissioners to employ the troops of the First division on city duty, whilst they send their patrolmen and detectives on tending expeditions about the country, as they did on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's journey to Washington. The gallant members of the division will not feel much flattered at the use that is proposed to be made of their services.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.—A TEST OF THE POPULAR WILL.—The approaching elections for members of Congress in three of the New England States are fraught with a deep import in the present critical condition of the country, and the result thereof will go far to prove the true sentiments of the people of that section in the question at issue between the North and South. Without exaggeration we may say that they are the most important local elections which have ever taken place, because the future destinies of the country, as far as they are involved in the decision of the existing vexed question of compromise or coercion, are in a great measure dependent upon the results.

The election in New Hampshire comes off first—on the 13th day of this month. The Connecticut election follows on the 1st of April, and that of Rhode Island on the 3d of the same month. In these three contests the issue will be fairly put to the popular voice. The republican politicians seem determined to test the question of the Chicago platform, pure and simple, and the doctrine of non-compromise and coercion with the people, of those States, and they are now actively at work upon that issue. The battle has already commenced, and it remains to be seen whether they will be sustained by the popular will. We may expect to witness a large development of patriotism and no little excitement displayed on the occasion in all of the three States; but the Connecticut election is the most important of all, because three out of the four republican members of the present Congress have been renominated by their party, and these men are known to be violently in opposition to any measures of compromise or conciliation—hence the verdict of the people for or against their re-election will be a very fair representation of public opinion upon the vital question of the day. Rhode Island, too, has recently taken a very important step in a measure which may command an expression of opinion from the people. The Senate passed a resolution instructing the two United States Senators in Congress to go for compromise, but the Assembly killed the resolution by a tie vote. Thus the voters of the State will, therefore, have an opportunity of pronouncing upon this subject by the disposition of their franchise at the approaching election. In every view, then, these elections must be considered of vital moment, inasmuch as their results may decide the question whether this confederacy is to be split into two parts, and whether the Southern confederacy is to be established as a separate nation, with all the horrors of civil war threatening us in the future, in the event of the adoption of a coercive policy on the part of the new administration. It will, in short, be a contest between the republican politicians and the people; and the latter have a grave question to decide.

THE SURRENDER OF THE PUBLIC PROPERTY BY GENERAL TWIGGS.—SPIRITED CONDUCT OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—YANKEE DOODLE STILL ALIVE AND THE STARS AND STRIPES FLYING, &c., &c.

Some additional intelligence was received to-day by the government from the Special Post Office Agent, who has been travelling in Texas, and who was at San Antonio three days after General Twiggs had surrendered the property and stores of the United States to the State authorities of Texas. General Twiggs' conduct, he says, was severely condemned by all the officers and soldiers of the United States. When the troops were ordered by Twiggs to vacate the barracks in order that the Texas troops might take their place, the band played Yankee Doodle, and they kept the stars and stripes flying to the great annoyance of the Texans.

The United States troops were only allowed a sufficient quantity of supplies to last them until they could reach the coast, and very scanty at that. NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS. THE TEXAS MILITARY MOVEMENT.—OFFICERS OF THE ALAMO.—FOUR MEN WOUNDED. (From the New Orleans True Delta, Feb. 26.) On Saturday last the telegraph announced the surrender of the San Antonio Arsenal to the authorities of Texas. By this morning's mail we received the following particulars of the surrender:—

Four days ago General McCulloch called for volunteers under orders of the Committee of Safety, in the counties east and south of the city, to the assistance of Texas. He was to be last night, on Salado Creek, at the crossing of the Seguin road, which is four miles from San Antonio. The call was promptly responded to by about four hundred men ready for immediate action. Besides the above named forces, he knew of some three hundred friends who were prepared to join the army of Texas. The salado presented a very lively picture. There were companies from Guadalupe, Comal, Gonzales, Caldwell and other counties. After several hours of impatient waiting the order was given at half past one o'clock A. M. The companies from Guadalupe and Comal, and the best order prevailed, the others in close order on horseback.

On the edge of the city a hall was made, all the horses were led in a single file, and a signal given. The ranks were formed, and the march commenced. A detachment from the city, advanced and entered the city from the east by the Victoria road. This was at eleven minutes to four o'clock A. M. The balance remained ready to support the first division by a direct attack upon the various occupied positions. The first division, which was the city, were quite successful—the Alamo was taken by surprise, and the other places isolated without the firing of a gun. At daylight the Texan army had remained outside town entered the city barracks, passed in a direct line and in the city to the main Plaza. All business houses were and are still closed, as were all drinking places, and the best order prevailed. The Alamo property had been given up by the gallant Capt. Reynolds, as true a patriot as Texas can boast, who has resigned his commission under the recent United States government, determined to adhere to the cause of the South.

At present, three o'clock P. M. two companies of infantry are still being ordered, one in the company, about 120 men, and the other in the arsenal, and their unconditional surrender demanded. General Twiggs had been superseded and another officer appointed to take the command of the federal government, formerly called the United States government, before the stars were brought against him. The Lone Star flag now floats as of yore over the renowned Alamo.

Negotiations are now going on for the other property in this city, which, if not given up in a few hours, will be taken. Although the accidental discharge of a gun four times were wounded on the Plaza. A letter in the Galveston News adds:—The Rangers will return to their camp on the Salado, and will at once march to take possession of the other United States forts and garrisons on the frontier. It is thought they will be surrendered without resistance, so long as the force brought against them is not less than THE UNITED STATES TROOPS IN TEXAS.—TRANSFER OF THE UNITED STATES PROPERTY TO THE STATE. The San Antonio Ledger, of the 18th inst., has the announced interesting statement:—The Commissioners on the part of the State made the demand, this morning, that the public property should be transferred from the general government to the authorities of Texas.

After several hours spent in arranging details, the transfer was made by Gen. Twiggs, whose conduct throughout has been frank, manly and honorable. With the corps of Rangers under command of Major J. M. McLaughlin, numbering six hundred men, and the different military companies of the city, there were not more than twelve hundred men under arms. McLaughlin's ranging corps were chosen men. A body of that numerical strength has rarely ever been got together with the same rapidity, or with composition of their material. Although the streets and plazas have been crowded with armed men, not a drunken man was visible, and everything was peaceable and quiet; indeed, everything passed off with great satisfaction, except that by the fall of a double barreled shot run from a horridly mad group of gentlemen, it was discharged, wounding seven men and two horses. None of the gentlemen were dangerously wounded.

The Ledger also publishes the following:—San Antonio, Feb. 18, 1861. The undersigned, commissioned on the part of the State of Texas, fully empowered to exercise the authority undertaken by them, have formally and solemnly agreed with David Major General David E. Twiggs, United States Army, commanding the department of Texas, that the troops of the United States shall leave the soil of the State by the way of the coast, that they shall take with them the arms of the respective corps, including the battery of light artillery at Fort Bisco, and the battery of the same character at Fort Brown; and shall be allowed the necessary means for regular sailing, including the transportation, provisions, tents, &c., &c., and transportation. (General Order, No. 8.) HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, FEB. 18, 1861. The State of Texas having demanded, through its commis-

the importation of foreign merchandise, which the exorbitant duties imposed by our new tariff will send to a more profitable market. DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN THE SOUTH AND GREAT BRITAIN.—We see that British enterprise is already preparing to take advantage of the policy which has driven the cotton States out of the Union. At a meeting held at the Bank of Charleston last week, proposals were received from Mr. A. M. Woir, a large London capitalist, and Messrs Laird & Co., the well known shipbuilders, offering to raise in Great Britain half the amount necessary to secure the establishment of a direct line of steamships between Charleston and Liverpool. It is proposed that a joint stock company shall be formed in England under the limited liability act, in which the Charleston shareholders will be placed on the same footing with all others. The company once formed, three iron screw propellers are to be built and run as a regular line between Charleston and Liverpool. It is intended that they shall be of 1,800 tons measurement and 250 horse power, with capacity for 4,000 bales of cotton, taking the bale at 440 lbs. The total cost of each steamer, it is calculated, will not amount to more than \$235,000, or \$705,000 for the three, the proportion to be raised by the people of Charleston being \$235,000. The proposal has been warmly taken up by the leading merchants of that city, and a committee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions.

It would be premature to enter into an investigation of the merits of this scheme until we see how the appeal made to the Charleston capitalists will be responded to. Of one thing, however, there can be no question—that the establishment of the line will at once bring the calculations of the republican extremists to a halt. Should the incoming administration attempt to carry out a policy of coercion against the South, it must immediately bring it into collision with Great Britain. The vessels of the company being owned in moieties by English shareholders, any attempt to lay an embargo on them will be regarded, if not as an act of direct hostility, at all events as a case for damages. Under such circumstances, the threatened blockade of the Southern ports will be practically inoperative, and will affect only the vessels of those governments which are too weak to force it. Its main object—that of preventing Southern staples being sent direct to England—will be defeated, and thus one of the principal means of coercion relied upon will fall the new administration at the start. IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH. ADDITIONAL FROM TEXAS. THE SURRENDER OF THE PUBLIC PROPERTY BY GENERAL TWIGGS.—SPIRITED CONDUCT OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—YANKEE DOODLE STILL ALIVE AND THE STARS AND STRIPES FLYING, &c., &c. Some additional intelligence was received to-day by the government from the Special Post Office Agent, who has been travelling in Texas, and who was at San Antonio three days after General Twiggs had surrendered the property and stores of the United States to the State authorities of Texas. General Twiggs' conduct, he says, was severely condemned by all the officers and soldiers of the United States. 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IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Despatches from Major Anderson.—Position of Affairs in Charleston Harbor.—The Intercourse Between Fort Sumter and the Charleston Authorities, &c., &c. The Secretary of War received last evening another despatch from Major Anderson, dated Feb. 23. He contradicts the statement that President Davis had been sick in Charleston. He says that the report that he had been sick is without a particle of foundation. He is in good health, and also has his little band of soldiers. Affairs in Charleston harbor are awaiting at a point when further delay on their part will be impossible. Their extensive works of defence and attack are nearly if not quite completed. The feeling between the authorities and himself continues to be friendly, and he is allowed all the facilities that he could expect. Fresh provisions and marketing are supplied in abundance. He experiences no difficulty in sending or receiving his mail matter.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS. Montgomery, Ala., March 2, 1861. The Congress has admitted the States deputed to full privileges of the other members. There was a short session of several hours again to-night. TROUBLE AT NORFOLK, VA. Norfolk, March 3, 1861. Some excitement was created here on Friday night by a suspected plot of insurrection by negroes and four whites. Precautionary measures were taken, a detachment of volunteers being ordered out. There are now no serious fears. Interesting from Washington. Washington, March 3, 1861. Minister Dallas, in communicating to the President information relative to the proceedings before the Lord Chief Justice of England, in the Anderson fugitive case, says that the amount of legal expenses and attorneys brought to bear in support of the British interpretation of the tenth article of the extradition treaty was astonishing, but not on account of the necessity of the case, but on account of the social condition of slavery. The correspondence has been submitted to the Senate. The matter will be a subject for the consideration of the incoming administration. A new convention will probably be the result for a mutual understanding of the article. Senators Hemphill and Wigfall, of Texas, leave Washington for Montgomery on Tuesday, to join Mr. Reagan and other members of the Southern Convention from that State. No measure which even the most ultra secessionists can construe as coercive has passed Congress. The Pacific Railroad bill is beyond reconstitution. Non-Arrival of the Australasian. Sandy Hook, March 3—Midnight. As yet we have no signs of the steamer Australasian, now due with later advices from Europe. The wind is fresh from the southwest, and the weather is very hazy. Majority Nominations. UNCA, N. Y., March 3, 1861. De Witt C. Groves, of the Daily Express, is the democratic, and ex-Senator Ulrich Hubbell the republican candidate for Mayor of Utica. The election takes place on Tuesday. Markets. NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1861. Cotton—Sales to-day 5,000 bales; middling, 10 1/2c. a 11c. Sugar quiet at 4 1/2c. a 5 1/2c. for fair to fully fair. Molasses at 20c. a 25c. Freight—Olive to Liverpool 3d. Month, March 2, 1861. Cotton—Sales to-day 700 bales, at 10 1/2c. a 10 3/4c. with few buyers. Flour and heavy Ohio and Kentucky at 25. Heavy steady; red, 41 1/2c. a 42c. Corn active, yellow, 67c. a 68c. New York cut, at 117. Coffee firm. Whiskey advanced to 19 1/2c. a 20c. Cincinnati, March 2, 1861. Flour very dull at \$4.50 for superfine. Whiskey dull at 15c. Mess pork at good demand at 37.

THE MARCH TERM OF THE LAW COURTS. If the inauguration of President Lincoln will be taken away all our prominent lawyers the courts will be busy engaged to-day at the opening of the various trial terms. In the United States courts there are several slave cases and criminal trials for offences on the high seas yet undisposed of; but as Judge Roosevelt, the United States District Attorney, has resigned from this day, and only holds the office until his successor is appointed, it is not likely that any of those important cases will be called up until the incoming administration can induce some wealthy professional gentleman to accept one of the worst paid offices under the federal government. Unless the republicans intend to effect an honorable change towards the incumbent and his assistants in this department, they had better look out for as wealthy a representative as Judge Roosevelt, who can afford, not only to do without any salary, but to bear all the expense of the office. The mean, miserable and ignominious manner in which the Department of the Interior has been conducted—profligate in its wholesale plunder of bonds, but dishonorable in repudiating the lawfully contracted debts of its officers and agents—should be a wholesome lesson to those who succeed the bad men who go from that department, unscathed, unwept, unhonored and unused. In the Supreme Court the special session of the Oyer and Terminer will be opened; but as there is no probability of Jeffries, of Walton-Mathews nor notoriety, being brought to trial, it will adjourn without doing any business. The civil calendars of the Supreme Court are, however, still very heavy, and two branches of the Circuit will be held for trial generally. A special term and chambers will also be held. In the Superior Court a general and special term and two trial branches will be held. The calendars embrace, as usual, a large number of actions against public companies. The Common Pleas and Marine Courts will each hold two trial branches and one special term. Chief Justice Brewster, of the Superior Court, has gone South for the benefit of his health, which has been shattered by the mannerly "punch" rooms allotted by our authorities for the business of that tribunal. Suits involving about half a million of dollars will soon become matters of inquiry before our Federal courts. A highly respectable legal firm in this city are now busily engaged in preparing the pioneer case for trial. COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY. SUPREME COURT.—GRAND JURY.—Nov. 5, 23, 29, 31, 35, 41, 47, 53, 59, 65, 71, 77, 83, 89, 95, 101, 107, 113, 119, 125, 131, 137, 143, 149, 155, 161, 167, 173, 179, 185, 191, 197, 203, 209, 215, 221, 227, 233, 239, 245, 251, 257, 263, 269, 275, 281, 287, 293, 299, 305, 311, 317, 323, 329, 335, 341, 347, 353, 359, 365, 371, 377, 383, 389, 395, 401, 407, 413, 419, 425, 431, 437, 443, 449, 455, 461, 467, 473, 479, 485, 491, 497, 503, 509, 515, 521, 527, 533, 539, 545, 551, 557, 563, 569, 575, 581, 587, 593, 599, 605, 611, 617, 623, 629, 635, 641, 647, 653, 659, 665, 671, 677, 683, 689, 695, 701, 707, 713, 719, 725, 731, 737, 743, 749, 755, 761, 767, 773, 779, 785, 791, 797, 803, 809, 815, 821, 827, 833, 839, 845, 851, 857, 863, 869, 875, 881, 887, 893, 899, 905, 911, 917, 923, 929, 935, 941, 947, 953, 959, 965, 971, 977, 983, 989, 995, 1001, 1007, 1013, 1019, 1025, 1031, 1037, 1043, 1049, 1055, 1061, 1067, 1073, 1079, 1085, 1091, 1097, 1103, 1109, 1115, 1121, 1127, 1133, 1139, 1145, 1151, 1157, 1163, 1169, 1175, 1181, 1187, 1193, 1199, 1205, 1211, 1217, 1223, 1229, 1235, 1241, 1247, 1253, 1259, 1265, 1271, 1277, 1283, 1289, 1295, 1301, 1307, 1313, 1319, 1325, 1331, 1337, 1343, 1349, 1355, 1361, 1367, 1373, 1379, 1385, 1391, 1397, 1403, 1409, 1415, 1421, 1427, 1433, 1439, 1445, 1451, 1457, 1463, 1469, 1475, 1481, 1487, 1493, 1499, 1505, 1511, 1517, 1523, 1529, 1535, 1541, 1547, 1553, 1559, 1565, 1571, 1577, 1583, 1589, 1595, 1601, 1607, 1613, 1619, 1625, 1631, 1637, 1643, 1649, 1655, 1661, 1667, 1673, 1679, 1685, 1691, 1697, 1703, 1709, 1715, 1721, 1727, 1733, 1739, 1745, 1751, 1757, 1763, 1769, 1775, 1781, 1787, 1793, 1799, 1805, 1811, 1817, 1823, 1829, 1835, 1841, 1847, 1853, 1859, 1865, 1871, 1877, 1883, 1889, 1895, 1901, 1907, 1913, 1919, 1925, 1931, 1937, 1943, 1949, 1955, 1961, 1967, 1973, 1979, 1985, 1991, 1997, 2003, 2009, 2015, 2021, 2027, 2033, 2039, 2045, 2051, 2057, 2063, 2069, 2075, 2081, 2087, 2093, 2099, 2105, 2111, 2117, 2123, 2129, 2135, 2141, 2147, 2153, 2159, 2165, 2171, 2177, 2183, 2189, 2195, 2201, 2207, 2213, 2219, 2225, 2231, 2237, 2243, 2249, 2255, 2261, 2267, 2273, 2279, 2285, 2291, 2297, 2303, 2309, 2315, 2321, 2327, 2333, 2339, 2345, 2351, 2357, 2363, 2369, 2375, 2