

THE NAVAJO ARMISTICE.—From Col. Canby, who has for a few days been in Santa Fe on a visit, that the Navajos have been complying with the terms of the Armistice which was entered into with them some time since. He is of the opinion that they are in good faith, and that at the expiration of the Armistice a treaty may be negotiated with them, which will ensure a peace. There are now, as there have always been, thieves and bad men among them, but it is thought the great body of the nation have become convinced of the folly of war with the Government and are satisfied that peace is their true policy.

Below are the names of the Chiefs and head men who signed the armistice:
Herrero Grande, Herrero Chiquito, Tot-so-mi-ni No. 1, Arzoña, Mammillo, El hijo de Juanito, Tej-o-ji, Cabana Grande, To-cha-si, Fierbon de Uchilli, Barbon No. 1, Barbon No. 2, Barbon No. 3, Barbonito, El-Gordo, Vicente Baca, El Sorbo, Solbado Barbo (El hijo de Sarello Largo), Hana-va-hi, Nal-shahi, Argula Prieto, Jose, Jose Palon, Bota, Cavalillo Boob, El Ciego, Jacinto, Cristallo (hijo de Cayetano) El So-leño de Hincro, Mariano, Huro Ist, Huro 2nd, Huro 3d, Andrew Jackson (El hermano de Mammillo), Cutano, Jose de Chusca, Juan de Chelli, Herrero Chiquillo, Juan Pedro, Mentana Lago, Juan Lauro, Mula Macha, Mula Macha (su hermano), Sal Gordo, El Chupador, El Chupador Chiquito, El Torro, Calpa Blanca.

The following chiefs and head men did not sign the Armistice Tot-so-mi-ni No. 2, (el tio de Gualo Macho), Es-kil-ti-ao, El Delgado, Nal-ga-di-da.

Tot-so-mi-ni No. 2 and Es-kil-ti-ao are said to be apprehended and exercise but little influence in the nation. Their friendly dispositions are, however, vouched for by Arrijo and Gualo Macha. Delgado and Nal-ga-di-da were present at the council and went out for the purpose of bringing their people within the limits assigned to the tribe. Nal-ga-di-da is living near Fort Fauntleroy and Delgado near the Mogui villages.

Arrijo viejo, Gallegos, El Macato and Huro Mito are the only other chiefs of any note among the Navajos and they are all represented to be bad men.

It is most sincerely to be hoped that the anticipations of Col. Canby will be fully realized.—Should he be able to bring the Navajos to terms and establish permanent peaceable relations between them and the citizens of the Territory, he will be entitled to the greatest credit and will be heartily thanked for the benefits that will thereby be conferred upon the Territory.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEW MEXICO.—The papers received from the States since our last issue have brought no information in reference to the appointments for New Mexico by the new Administration.

The numerous friends of Col. Collins will be gratified to learn that private letters from Washington, state he has been reappointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory. During his incumbency, for the last four years, he has discharged his duties in the most satisfactory manner, not only to the people here, but also to the Department in Washington City. So well pleased was the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Greenwood, with Col. Collins' Administration of the Superintendency, that he voluntarily attested to his efficiency as an officer and warmly recommended his reappointment.

This, under the circumstances, is a flattering testimonial to worth, and proves Mr. Greenwood to be a gentleman of discrimination, who is competent to distinguish between true merit and the statements of those who would misrepresent facts for the purpose of detracting from the character of a faithful and honest public officer.

In the absence of Col. Collins we have taken the liberty of saying this much in reference to his reappointment, notwithstanding he is proprietor of the paper for which we write.

THE MINES.—During the past two weeks large numbers of people have been going to the San Juan mines. All those who came out last fall and winter have gone to the gold regions, and their numbers have been largely increased by accessions from the new emigration from Pike's Peak. It is said that the snow has now sufficiently melted in the mountains to allow the localities in which the gold is to be found, to be approached without difficulty.

Reports received the city last week, that gold had been discovered near the locality of Animas city, in quantities sufficient to remunerate the miner for his toil. This statement, although made on pretty good authority and believed by many, should be further confirmed before too much reliance is placed in it.

In a short time we hope to be able to make a report in reference to the numerous deposits on the San Juan and its tributaries that will give those who reside at a distance correct information upon all points of interest concerning the mines. At this writing we neither advise our readers in the States to come nor to stay away. When we get fully posted we will volunteer such advice as circumstances will justify.

Robbery.—On Tuesday night between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, a daring robbery was committed in the house on the corner north of the Indian Superintendency. The house is occupied by females only. Between the hours mentioned, two men went to the door and around the women, who were asleep, at the same time telling them that the soldiers had killed a friend of theirs at a ball. Thereupon the door was opened and the men rushed in and after a short struggle with the females seized a trunk and made off with it. Before the alarm could be given the robbers made good their escape and secured the trunk, which it is said contained one thousand dollars in money, besides a goodly quantity of clothing.

SANTA FE AND FORT UNION ROAD.—At the recent session of Congress an appropriation was made for the completion of the Military road between Fort Union and Santa Fe. What the amount of the appropriation is, we have not ascertained.

RECORDED.—By the Clerk of Thursday Mr. J. HOWE WARR, who has been on a visit to the States for the last three months, returned to Santa Fe looking well and in fine spirits. We will now be enabled to resume the publication of such interesting matter in Spanish, which for the past few months we have been compelled to neglect on account of a recent translator.

THE MAIL.—It is with great satisfaction that we announce to our readers the fact that hereafter we are to have regular weekly mails from the States via Independence.

Entirely new arrangements for the transportation of the mail matter have been made by new Contractors who give every assurance that schedules time will be made every week without fail.

Mr. Stewart, who was here in February last, is one of the active members of the firm, and to his energy and business qualifications we are largely indebted for a return of the abuses under which this community has suffered for so many years.

At the recent term of court at Las Vegas, a woman was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung. A man was also sentenced to imprisonment for six years. Several others were found guilty of minor offences.

Union Meeting at Las Vegas.

Pursuant to a call published by the names of several of the principal citizens of San Miguel county, a large and respectable meeting assembled at the court house in Las Vegas at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 27th of March.

The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Don Juan M. Baca, president of the meeting, and on motion Faustina Baca y Delvair was chosen vice President and Sabero Baca and A. Morrison secretaries.

The president called on Dr. J. M. Whitlock, who explained the object of the meeting, when speeches were delivered, in favor of the Union, by Mr. A. Morrison, Dr. J. M. Whitlock and Valentin Vargas. Mr. Ashurst of Santa Fe, made a speech in which he advocated the cause of the Union but deprecated present action.

On Motion of A. Morrison a committee of five were appointed by the President to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting, who after a short absence reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS We see with deep regret the present distracted state of our country, whose rapid march in civilization and progress is unparalleled, whose banner has ever been the protection of the oppressed, and the rallying standard of the most free people on the face of the earth,
WHEREAS The most violent passions are raging in the public mind of some sections of our country and are now threatening the very existence of the Union, and with it the hope of the world, who are looking to our Union to solve the problems of man's capacity for self government, and whereas, the history of all Governments, tells but too plainly that the consequence of internal dissensions and divisions is degeneration and ruin, and whereas, we believe that every patriot's heart should throbb in devotion to his country, as the only true home of the free, and that every patriot's hand should be ready to do, to suffer and sacrifice all and everything consistent with honor and propriety for the perpetuity of our Glorious Union, which until now, has been the home of the oppressed of all nations; therefore

Resolved, That we the citizens of San Miguel county, cherish the fondest devotion to the Union that no act of ours, shall contribute to a rupture of ties, which should bind all of our country east, west, north and south in bonds of brotherly love,
Resolved, That we see no cause in the existing state of things to justify us in dissolving the ties that bind us to the Federal Government.

Resolved, That we search in vain the annals of history, ancient, modern and contemporary for an account of any Government which affords to its citizens so much liberty and protection and prosperity, as the least favored section of our country enjoys.

Resolved, That while we neither endorse the present administration nor censure the administration of Mr. Buchanan, (neither of which objects has heretofore been accomplished) we do hereby recommend to all good citizens every where, to give cheerful obedience to a constitutionally elected chief executive, and that at all events we are determined to stand in the front rank of the friends of the Union.

Resolved, That we recommend to our countrymen north and south, mutual forbearance, and that we approve of the adoption of measures of compromise that shall be satisfactory to all parties.

Resolved, Finally that we are for the Union, that we are for the Union without any condition or ultimatum, and yet, that while we are for the Union, we would advise any course that would prevent the misfortune of war and bloodshed, and that rather than fight our brothers of any section we would bid them Godspeed, and let them go, while we prefer to remain.

On Motion of Dr. J. M. Whitlock the following was adopted:
Resolved, That the daily California Overland Mail Route should be established on or near the 35th parallel, through this Territory; that it is the shortest and the best route for that purpose, and that we recommend it therefore, for its adoption.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting shall be published in the Santa Fe Gazette.

On Motion the meeting adjourned sine die.
JUAN M. BACA, President.
FAUSTINO BACA, Vice Pres.
OLIVARI,
A. Nogueros and Herman Baca, Secretaries.
Las Vegas, March 27, 1861.

Indian Depredations in Texas.

It appears from our western Texas exchanges that the frontier is perfectly alive with Indians, and that quite recently parties of ten, twenty and thirty have been committing every species of barbarity on the inhabitants of the more sparsely settled portions of the frontier. The San Antonio Herald has the details of the recent foray of the Indians in Uvalde county, in the vicinity of Camp Wood. We condense the following statement:

The Indians, thirty in number, about half past two in the morning, approached the ranch of Mr. Henry Robinson, fifteen miles west of the town of Uvalde on the Nueces river. Mr. B. was absent. Mrs. Robinson and her six children, hearing them, started for the camp of a Mr. Kelsey, about two hundred yards distant. Mr. Kelsey was also absent. The two families took refuge in the bush. Some of the Indians pursuing, George Robinson, a lad of 14, shot at one and wounded him, and was severely wounded, in return, by an arrow. The rest of the Indians ransacked the house, destroyed the furniture, cut open the beds, dressed themselves in Mr. B.'s and his son's clothes, threw everything out of the house, and left, going down the Nueces. While engaged in pillaging the house, a Mr. Geo. Herbert, living at Mr. Adams' ranch, a half mile off, passing near by, one of the Indians started towards him. Mr. H. presented his pistol and ordered him to keep off. Getting to Adams' he took what men were there, some six in number, and started on foot for Robinson's, arriving in time to see the Indians leaving Kelsey's ranch, after having plundered it. After getting the women and children together, it was found that a girl of 13 or 14 years, a daughter of Mr. Kelsey, was missing. Search being made, she was found, late in the evening, at the door of Mr. Robinson's house, whether she had crawled.—She was naked in sixteen or eighteen places and scalped. She is still living, and strong hopes are entertained of her recovery, the U. S. surgeon having her in charge.

When this news reached the town, a party started to bring in the families, getting to the scene of the disaster late at night. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Adams had gone early that morning to Camp Wood. Lieut. Arnold, with fifteen soldiers from Fort Inge, having arrived at daylight with ten citizens, started on the trail, while a party of three went on the river to hunt for Adams and Robinson. The larger party, arriving at Camp Wood, learned that the Indians had been there two nights before and taken some fifteen or twenty horses from Messrs. Weaver and Westfall, and several from other citizens. Capt. Whiting sent five men with the party, who followed the Indian trail by the Camp Wood road down to Adams, some twenty-five miles. Between the first and the second crossing of the Nueces, they overtook a scout under Mr. Westfall, of five men, who had just discovered the bodies of Henry G. Adams and Henry M. Robinson, in a ravine a short distance from the road. The two had either gone there to camp or to look for bear signs, as they had evidently never seen the Indians. Both were shot under the trees; there was but one wound in each. They were shot in the back, while sitting down—probably reading—as a San Antonio Herald lay beside them. Mr. Robinson alone was scalped, but both were stripped and cut nearly in two across the middle, and their hearts taken out. The bodies were taken into town at night, to be buried on the morrow.

The Alamo Express states that a gentleman was in San Antonio from the Alamo, trying to procure arms for the citizens to protect themselves against the Indians, who he reports are camped in large bodies near the settlements, watching the horns together. The people are building forts in all directions from all directions. The Express also publishes the following:

ALAMO, March 4, 1861.—Since writing you an account of the massacre of Adams and Robinson, news has been received from the scout sent out from Fort Inge. The Indians crossed over to the Green or Clappo, then turned and proceeded down the Leon, killing old man Julius Samlers, within a few miles of Eastwood's ranch and about 50 miles from here. They chased Eastwood and a man who was riding with him. Eastwood's companion was wounded, but managed to make his escape. It is supposed that the Indians killed Eastwood. The express who had gone to warn the people of their approach, and were close behind him, when he took refuge in a house, reports this party to be thirty or forty strong. Another party of Indians came down the Sabinal, killed old man M. Farlin in the Canon Uvalde and stole all his horses. The citizens are in pursuit of them. The soldiers of Fort Inge were compelled to turn back in consequence of their horses giving out.

California News.

From the New Orleans True Delta of the 19th March we clip the following summary of California news:

There is but little general news. The ceremonies at the Union celebration yesterday absorbed all attention. The day was as universally observed as absence from business as is usual upon Fourth of July celebrations in San Francisco. It is estimated that more than twenty thousand people attended the Union meeting at the square, corner of Market and Montgomery streets.—Speeches were made by Edward Stanton, Eugene Cassey, Colonel Crockett and others. Resolutions were adopted declaring the unalterable attachment of California to the Union; that we are for the Union under the constitution for a state to be made; that California will cheerfully acquiesce in any honorable plan for the adjustment of existing difficulties so as to secure the rights of all the states; that if one or more states should effect a secession from the Union, California should and will nevertheless cling to the Union with the states that adhere; that California entirely repudiates the project of a Pacific republic as visionary, mischievous and impossible; that the true attitude of the people of California at this time of trouble is that of fraternal kindness towards the people of all the states, and her honor and interests alike demand of her to do all in her power to bring about harmony and reunion among the people of the whole country.

It is generally conceded that this impromptu Union demonstration was the largest ever held in San Francisco, while the unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement of the resolutions surprised their friends.

James A. McDougall was nominated candidate for United States senator, by a caucus composed of twenty-eight Douglas Democrats, on the evening of the 20th. This is one less than a majority of the Douglas party in the legislature. The remaining or majority portion of that party have coalesced with the Breckinridges, and the prospect is favorable to the nomination of Denver.

The Republicans are expected to support McDougall, but it is hardly possible he can be elected by their united aid.

Galveston News.

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ARRIVAL OF THE BIG GUNS.—Two of the "big guns" recently ordered by Governor Moore from the Tredegar Iron Works of Richmond, Va., for Fort Morgan, arrived here yesterday morning, and attracted much attention. They are ten inch Columbiads, weigh 15,000 pounds and came through on the cars of the Richmond and Danville Railroad just as they were loaded at the former city.

These were the first through cars ever passed from the borders of the Atlantic to the Gulf, and the character of the freight is at least significant of the times upon which we have fallen. The guns are very handsomely made and finished, and when mounted must be formidable adversaries. The three car loads of shells which accompanied them were also suggestive of bloody work, should necessity demand their use in the manner designed. —Mobile Register, 3d.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore American.

Washington, March 21, 1861.

THE PEACE POLICY REVERSED.

There is an evident desire, both on the part of the Administration at Washington and the Administration at Montgomery, to prevent any armed collision. The policy is peace and conciliation, and it is now regarded as certain that there will be no bloodshed, but that the contest will be one of diplomacy, in which both sides are equally skillful. It is even asserted that the garrison at Fort Pickens will also be withdrawn, and nothing but Key West and Tortugas, with other reef forts, retained in the possession of the Government. The article in the intelligence of this morning is said to have furnished the policy of Mr. Howard, recommending that all reports of garrisons be raised by the authorities of both Washington and Montgomery.

An announcement has been made to-day, which is regarded as official, that no orders have been issued to reinforce any of the forts, and that the recent naval movements have no hostile intent, but are merely for the transportation of troops from the seceded States and the necessary supply of provisions.

It is said that Fremont is preparing a reply to the application of the Southern Commissioners for recognition, which will distinctly formalize the peace policy of the Administration, and be in the form of an address to the people of the seceded States, inviting on their part the adoption of similar peaceful and conciliatory measures. He will also define the particular position of the President in a condition of affairs not contemplated by the Constitution, and make a partial appeal to the people, North and South, to drop all animosities and resort to the only Constitutional means, a National Convention, for the settlement of their grievances.

CONSEQUENCES OF TARIFF PROBLEMS.

Secretary Chase received a telegraphic dispatch to-day, from St. Louis, confirming the report that goods were arriving there free of duty. The mercantile community, who have been required to pay the duty on their stocks, are complaining bitterly. The goods are supposed to have arrived in foreign vessels at New Orleans, and to have been sent by the Custom House to the importers in St. Louis, without requiring of them the payment of duties. The Government will of course adopt measures to secure the payment of duties at St. Louis on all such goods in future. It is a nice question, however, as the Government would receive nothing if the duties had been paid at New Orleans.

MR. BUCHANAN'S RETURN.

The friends of the Hon. Anson Burlingame are exceedingly pleased at his appointment to Vienna, the third European mission, when he applied for our comparatively insignificant, and had been declined by March. It will be recalled that Burlingame made the defense of Sumner in the House of Representatives, after he was attacked by Col. Fremont S. Brooks of South Carolina, for which defense he was subsequently challenged by Brooks, and the "Clifton House," Canada, named as the place of meeting. Sumner has exhibited his gratitude in securing for Burlingame a first-class European mission.

MOORE OFFICIAL DECLARATIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior is about putting on foot an inquiry into the manner in which a large portion of the agricultural fund has been expended for several years past. It was said that a large portion was paid to Government employees for extra jobs, among which the manufacture of seed bags will figure conspicuously. This article has cost the office four dollars and a quarter per thousand, besides the cost of paper, when they could have been purchased in New York at fifty-six cents per thousand ready made. This understanding, has been only one of many reckless expenditures of public money in order to throw perquisites into the hands of favorites.

REMARKS TO THE FEEL.

Harvey, of the New York Tribune, is said to be preparing for an appointment as Secretary of Legation. He would be well qualified for such a position, and the Tribune is certainly entitled to this much.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, March 22.

The Legislature met on the 18th, when the house and Senate took oath of allegiance to the new government, a few members doing so under protest. Gov. Houston and the Secretary of State retired and surrounded the archives.

Houston has published an appeal to the people denouncing the Convention.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The latest news from the States is the passage of the bill, raising only one mounted regiment.

ATLANTA, March 23.

The Special Committee of the Kansas Conference of the M. E. Church, to whom was referred the question of the drought and destitution in Kansas, made a report which was unanimously adopted.

They say "we have been careful to gain all the information necessary to the formation of a correct opinion from ministers representing all parts of the State, and declare:

Firstly, That in October last there were not provisions enough in the State, nor means to procure them with which to preserve more than one-half of the people from starvation.

Secondly, Notwithstanding all the aid that has been afforded us, the most of our population have had but little for their sustenance except corn bread with a little meat a part of the time.

Thirdly, From all accounts we have no doubt that the various statements of facts in regard to our condition, made by Messrs. Pomeroy, Maher, Hyatt, have been prompted by the purest motives, and are substantially correct, and that we tender them our special thanks.

Fifthly, That in our judgment, the donations of our friends in the East have, in almost every instance, reached their destined object.

Sixthly, We desire in this formal manner to express our heart-felt thanks to all our kind donors, and assure them that their combined liberality has saved the lives of thousands and prevented an untold amount of suffering.

Seventy, it is now several months till harvest, and we have but little in store, and we pray our friends not to stop their hand till we shall be able to receive some, us from our own resources.
Signed by Messrs. Brooks, Moore, Terry, Hann, Stokess and Paulson, committee.

Washington, March 24.

Renomials in the civil service will be numerous. Wm. Jayne of Illinois, is nominated Governor of Dacotah.

New York, March 23.

The Herald's Washington correspondence says it is believed that the programme of the Administration in regard to the evacuation of Fort Sumter has been altered since the departure of Col. Lamson. It is now reported that the evacuation is to be conditional. Lamson is to examine the stock of provisions and if the supply is insufficient to maintain the troops now there, he will deliver the President's order to Maj. Anderson to evacuate the Fort.

It is said that the Government has received advices that Texas sent Commissioners to New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora and Chihuahua, to induce the people thereof to join the Southern Confederacy, and the mission, it is said, is regarded favorably.

Dispatches from Fort Pickens state that the garrison is short of provisions and can hold out but a short time. None but official communication is permitted at Pensacola, and the squadron can neither reinforce the fort or furnish supplies. Appearances indicate that the Government before long will be compelled to abandon Fort Pickens to the Secessionists.

Dr. Leih, of Illinois, has been nominated Marshal of Dacotah.

T. Rigslow Lawrence, of Boston, is to be Consul-General to Florence.

Surgeon John L. Fox, U. S. N., reached here to-day from Fort Sumter. He was sent there by the Administration on Monday last. He visited Maj. Anderson on Thursday in company with Capt. Harstein, of South Carolina. Mr. Fox will make his report to-morrow.

I have just received a dispatch from a gentleman in Charleston, who visited Fort Sumter, this morning, and states that he found Major Anderson taking an inventory of everything, preparatory to evacuating the Fort. He is, it is said, allowed to exercise his own judgment as to the method of leaving.

CHARLESTON, March 25.

Col. Lamson had an interview this morning with Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard, and left in company with Col. Duven for Sumter. The opinion prevails that Anderson will evacuate on Wednesday of this week.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Hale, his resolution for the election of a Sergeant at arms and Doorkeeper was laid over for the present.

On motion of Mr. Powell, it was resolved that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if compatible with the public interest, the dispatches from Maj. Anderson to the War Department, during the time he has been in command of Fort Sumter.

Mr. Howe resumed his speech in opposition to Mr. Douglas' resolution calling for information relative to the Southern forts, &c. He showed the difficulties of procuring the amendments to the Constitution which Mr. Douglas advocated as a remedy for the present state of affairs, and stated that the recognition of the seceded States would not produce peace, and the same is between loyal citizens and those who defy the authorities of the Government. He said the Unionists in the seceded States were borne down by tyranny from which they ought to be relieved. He asked Douglas to unite with him and the Republicans in a declaration, that while we do not profess to make war, we do not intend that war shall be made on us.

Mr. Douglas said if the War Department was not in possession of the information this resolution calls for, no harm could result from such an answer. He apprehended that this information would tend to allay public excitement. He supposed there was no danger as to Fort Sumter, but desired to know whether Fort Pickens would be held merely for intimidation. He wanted to find out whether we are to have peace or war. He believed the policy to be peace. The threat to collect revenue and blockade the ports without legal authority, was a threat to violate the Constitution. Was it wise to divide the people into the belief that the Administration was going to do what the Constitution does not permit. Mr. Douglas said that he endeavored during the last session, when the Republicans were making through a bill to destroy the revenue, to prevent it they would not listen to the warning, and he apprehended that an extra session would be called to undo part of what was recklessly and unadvisedly done.

It seemed impossible for the Republicans to make speeches without impugning his motives or assailing his character.

Mr. Howe said he had opposed the amendments proposed with a view of insuring safety and equality, and restoring peace, unity and fraternity to the whole country.

Mr. Clark, interrupting, said he was one who chose to stand by the Constitution as it is, behaving it better than entertaining compromises.

Mr. Douglas, No doubt the Senate entertained that opinion, if even a division was the inevitable consequence, and would prefer war to amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Clark said he could judge of two amendments proposed, and deprecated war.

Mr. Douglas, Yes when the question of war or amendments was proposed, he understood Mr. Clark to be against all compromises.

Mr. Clark distinctly believed he could stand on the Constitution better than on anything else, and avoid war by taking that position. The time was not far distant when the laws would be enforced all over the Union, without the need of the impost.

Mr. Douglas, Still no one denies that even States have expelled Federal authority.

Mr. Clark inquired whether the Post Office Department did not run mails through those States.

Mr. Douglas believed they did, but with the consent of those States, but letters might be opened without punishment.

Mr. Clark inquired if the revenue could not be collected on shipboard, if Congress clothed the President with power.

Mr. Douglas supposed they could, but he had been speaking of laws as they are. He regarded this as an admission that the Republicans did not mean to collect revenue until the laws were changed.

Mr. Clark wished Mr. Douglas not to take the admission as including anybody but himself.

Mr. Douglas thought the admission so clear that he might include all the Republicans in it, and said the triumph of the Republicans had brought division, and God only knows what consequences were to grow out of it.

Mr. Howe asked whether he understood that the election of Lincoln instead of somebody else had caused the dissolution of the Union?