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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Friday, March 15, 1861.

THE INAUGURAL.

Copies of the inaugural address, in pamphlet form, can be had at this office. Price, fifty cents per hundred.

All the accounts which reach us from Tennessee are of a most cheering character. Secession has no hold upon the sympathies of her people, and in no event will she desert the stars and stripes.

The following is an extract from a letter received at this office, yesterday, from Kingston, Roane county, East Tennessee:

"The Inaugural gives general satisfaction in Tennessee. It is looked upon as breathing proper sentiments, firm and conservative. Tennessee knows her duty. She knows her interests, and she will faithfully perform the one, and firmly abide by and preserve the other."

It is denied in official quarters that any unusual naval display is intended to be made in Southern waters. The fitting out of vessels in Northern ports is stated to be for the purpose of bringing the twenty-five hundred troops away from Texas.

The President yesterday nominated Jacob T. Halderman, of Pennsylvania, as minister resident at Stockholm.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the following nominations:

Cassius M. Clay as minister to Spain; W. N. Allen, Nathaniel Green, and Francis Blake, as officers in the navy; Julius Miere, Alexander W. Starke, and D. M. Cohen, as first lieutenants in the Marine Corps; James Forney of Pennsylvania, and Louis M. Goldsborough of District of Columbia, as second lieutenants.

The Pennsylvania says: "The studious and complete exclusion from the Senate committees of all Senators from the seceding States is a very decided official recognition of the fact of secession."

By no means, however, a recognition that "the fact of secession" is an accomplished one, but simply that these Senators have withdrawn from the Senate, and consequently cannot take part in the deliberations of the body. In accordance with which fact, by the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Clark, and which Mr. Fessenden accepted as a substitute for his of expulsion, the Senate yesterday directed that the names of these Senators be omitted from the roll.

The States and Union seems to make itself unnecessarily unhappy about the city appointments. We have certainly no objections to its making any suggestions which it deems proper in the premises, and Mr. Lincoln will doubtless give them all the attention which their intrinsic importance demands. It would be well for our contemporary to be better advised in relation to facts which it states so confidently. "We learn on good authority" that its report in yesterday's issue of a conversation between the President and Mr. Clephane is incorrect in every particular—no conversation at all on the subject referred to having ever taken place.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice Taney pronounced the opinion of the Court on the mandamus asked for by the Governor of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, to compel the latter to surrender a fugitive from Kentucky, holding that the demanding State has a right to have every such fugitive returned; that the Governor of Ohio has no right to go into the question as to whether the act of which the fugitive is accused is or is not criminal in Ohio, provided it was a crime in Kentucky, and it is the duty of the Governor of Ohio to deliver up the fugitive upon any proper process; that the act of Congress of 1793 determines what evidence is to be submitted to the Governor; that his duty is ministerial, like that of a sheriff or marshal; but as Congress cannot impose any Federal duty on State officers, the good faith and the conceivable good sense of the officer of a State is relied on. Upon these grounds the mandamus was refused.

A NEW SENSATION.

The New York Herald, persistently following its instincts of mischief, and resolved to leave no stone unturned to accomplish its cherished object—the downfall of the Republic—after having exhausted every appliance of flattery and coaxing to induce Mr. Lincoln to consent to the dismemberment of the Union, now changes its tune, and resorts to bullying to deter him from the performance of his sworn duty in the support of the Constitution and the laws of the land. It now insists "that the most strenuous efforts are being made to forestall hostile action by marching an army upon Washington," and "that the safety of Mr. Lincoln in the White House may soon depend, either upon his desisting from the fatal, unconciliatory course which he and his advisers are pursuing, upon flight, or upon the most formidable preparations for defence that can be collected together."

In the Herald seriously afraid that its Southern circulation will fall off unless it reaches a deeper intensity of "sensation?" or that the inauguration, which it did all in its power to inaugurate, and to which it has given uniform and hearty aid and support, will die out, unless new fuel of misrepresentation and hate is added to its fire?

We apprehend that it has over-estimated its ability, either to "rule or ruin."

MR. DOUGLAS'S RESOLUTION.

The resolution of Mr. Douglas in the Senate on Wednesday, we cannot but regard as ill-timed, and liable to serious objection. In the first place, it requests that information should be furnished the Senate as to what forts in the seceded States "are within the actual possession and occupation of the United States, by what number of men each is garrisoned and held, and whether reinforcements are necessary to retain the same; and, if so, whether the Government has the power and means, under existing laws, to supply such reinforcements," &c. It can readily be perceived that grave considerations of public policy may render it inadvisable that such information should be spread before the Senate and the country. These forts are within the limits of States which have assumed a hostile attitude to the General Government; they are in a state of blockade, and many of them exposed to attack at any time. Of course, it may be in the highest degree impolitic to acquaint these States with the exact condition of the forts, and with the number of their separate garrisons; whether in the opinion of the Government reinforcements are needed for any of them, and what "power and means" it has in such case to reinforce. The leaders of revolution at Montgomery would doubtless be very glad to avail themselves of all the knowledge thus obtained, that they might make their preparations, and guide their movements in reference to it; but the Government might possibly have some slight objection to showing its hand so plainly. *Fat est doceri et ab hoste*, is an old proverb, but we can hardly expect the Administration to be so innocent as to assume the office of teacher. We cannot but think that it would have been as well to have added to this part of the resolution, "if not deemed incompatible with the public interests."

The resolution, in the next place, so far as we can make out of the obscure language and bad grammar in which it is reported to the press, requests an opinion whether the protection and defence of the United States "make it necessary and wise" to retain possession of these forts, and to recapture those which have been taken by the seceded States, "for the purpose and with a view" to the subjugation of these States. This is evidently a call for a fuller exposition of the policy of the Administration. Mr. Lincoln, on the fourth of the present month, in his inaugural address, made a clear and explicit statement of this policy to the American people. Any new light he may obtain with regard to his constitutional duty, any change which may take place in his views as to the course he may deem it advisable to pursue, will doubtless not be withheld at the proper time from the public, and will be learned by the practical development of the policy of the Government. Meanwhile the Secretary of War, to whom the resolution of Mr. Douglas is addressed, may possibly feel some hesitation in expressing his individual opinion upon the wisdom of the occupation or recapture of forts, and in regard to the measures which, in the present emergency, the Administration, in its united councils, may deem it expedient to adopt. A call upon him for information would seem to be sufficient, without asking his advice upon the policy of the Government.

The resolution concludes with the inquiry, "if such be the motives for recapturing and holding the forts and other public property, what military force, including regulars and volunteers, would be necessary to enable the United States to reduce the States aforesaid, and such others as are supposed to sympathize with them, to the subjection and obedience to the laws of the Union, and to protect the Federal capital."

This branch of the resolution would seem to look to some legislative provision for the supply of the military force, "if such should be the motives for recapturing and holding the forts," and this policy should be determined upon; but, as the Thirty-sixth Congress expired by limitation on the 4th of March, and the Senate is only in extra session, and thus incapable of any legislation, we do not exactly see the object of the inquiry. Action could only be taken upon it by Congress in both Houses assembled. It would therefore seem that the inquiry would be more appropriate and pertinent than now. We should be extremely unwilling to believe that Mr. Douglas offered the resolution with any view to embarrass the Government in the present crisis, when all true patriots, without distinction of party, should seek to strengthen its hands for the preservation of the Federal Union.

The Missouri Democrat thus speaks of Hon. John Sherman in connection with the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the appointment of Mr. Chase to a seat in the Cabinet:

"The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means would be no unworthy successor of Governor Chase, as the representative in the United States Senate, of the great State of Ohio. In truth, Mr. Sherman is one of the ablest men in the nation, although not a very brilliant orator. He grows great as you approach him, unlike so many others who are great only at a distance. His report on Kansas affairs is a monument of his penetration, sagacity, and comprehensive understanding. To the reputation which he acquired by that production, he has largely added in each succeeding session of Congress. The experience he has acquired in the last six years in the House of Representatives, qualifies him for taking a leading part in the proceedings of the Senate. For these reasons, and especially for his practical devotion and lofty fidelity to the Republican cause, we are desirous of seeing him translated to the left wing of the Capital. It would be nothing more than a just recognition of his services, while it would contribute materially to the strength of the Republican phalanx in the Senate."

FORTS SUMNER AND MOULTRIE.—A gentleman who arrived from the South a day or two since, relates an anecdote that was current in Georgia, though but little was said about it in Charleston. The gunners at Fort Moultrie, recently anchored a rice steamer equidistant from Fort Moultrie and Sumter, and fired some twenty or thirty shots at it without effect. Major Anderson watched their proceedings for some time, and then aiming and sighting one of his large guns, shivered the tierce at the first shot.—*Boston Traveller.*

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Thursday, March 14, 1861.

Mr. Douglas moved that the Senate take up the resolution introduced by him yesterday, calling for information in relation to the forts, &c.

Mr. Fessenden said it was quite obvious that this was a matter on which the Senate could not act, as it required legislation. Mr. Hauger expressed the hope that the resolution would be taken up. It interested very deeply the country, which wanted to know whether they are to have peace or war. He did not agree with the Senator from Maine, that the resolution was legislative in its character. Mr. Clingman said he had prepared a resolution advising the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, to make a treaty with the seceded States in relation to this very property.

Mr. Douglas thought they ought to be permitted to debate the resolution. He wanted to show his object in introducing it was for the best of all purposes. Mr. Mason orally advocated the taking up of the resolution. Mr. Fessenden objected to the resolution because, among many other reasons, he thought it ought not to pass. It would be unwise to pass it.

The Senate by yeas 16, nays 24—refused to take up the resolution. The resolution of Mr. Fessenden was taken up, as follows:

Resolved, That Messrs. Benjamin of Louisiana, Brown and Davis of Mississippi, Clay of Alabama, Mallory of Florida, and Toombs of Georgia, having announced that they are no longer members of the Senate, their seats have become vacant, and the Secretary of the Senate is directed to strike their names from the roll of members.

A debate followed, when, after several proposed modifications, Mr. Clark offered a substitute, which Mr. Fessenden accepted, as follows:

Whereas the seats of Messrs. Brown and Davis of Mississippi, Mallory of Florida, Clay of Alabama, and Toombs of Georgia, as members of the Senate, have become vacant; therefore, Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to omit their names respectively from the roll. Mr. Mason offered an amendment, that those gentlemen having ceased to be members of the Senate, the Secretary be directed to omit their names from the roll. This was disagreed to—yeas 4, nays 24. Mr. Clark's resolution was adopted. The Senate then adjourned.

DEPARTMENTAL.

THE U. S. MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.—The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Commodore Bell, commanding this squadron, dated U. S. flag-ship Richmond, Messina, Feb. 16, which state that the "Iroquois" arrived at Naples on the 20th of January, where she still remains. Commodore Palmer states that conspiracies and arrests daily occur, and the state of affairs is very unsettled, so that travellers are afraid to come to Naples and spend a portion of the winter in that fine climate, as is usual.

News of the surrender of Gaeta had been received there, and immediate demand made on the commanding general of the citadel at Naples, to give up his position, which he refused to do until he should receive such instructions from his King, Francis II. Should the commander of the citadel refuse to surrender, he will be driven out of his hold as soon as guns can be obtained from Gaeta for that purpose.

REACTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, under date of March 4, says: "I have tonight met with scores, and from them I know of hundreds more, who have been called back to reason and to duty by the national and eloquent terms of the inaugural. Several men have said to me to-night, 'we have not dared to speak, and scarcely breathe the name of our own country, but our hearts are with the Union and the Constitution, and our sympathies are with the policy and principles enunciated by Abraham Lincoln.'"

"I have just left a company of some sixteen intelligent men, many of them natives of South Carolina. The complete message was brought in, and I was requested to read it. These men were no politicians, and heard it read with respect and thoughtfulness, and as I read the beautiful utterances with which it closed, every eye was dimmed with tears; and one man, almost losing that command over his language which is necessary here, exclaimed, 'God bless Abe Lincoln, and the prayer met with a response in every heart.'"

"I repeat it, this is important and valuable news from Charleston, and I rejoice that I am here to witness it. Only yesterday—in fact this very morning—I could see no possible way in which the country could be saved; and the skies seemed getting darker still, but tonight the words of Abraham Lincoln are kindling patriotism, love, and national pride, in thousands of Southern hearts; and I know and feel that they will return to their duty, their allegiance, and the enjoyment of their rights."

LIEUTENANT SLEMMER'S OPERATIONS AT FORT PICKENS.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 9th instant thus alludes to the important move recently made by Lieutenant Slemmer, in erecting a sand battery to the eastward of Fort Pickens:

"The sand battery defends the only land approach to Fort Pickens, which stands on the extreme westward point of Santa Rosa Island. The island is some forty miles long, but very narrow, in some places being not more than a third of a mile in width. The battery stands on a narrow part of the island, and is an effectual outpost to prevent surprise from a storming force. "If we are to come to blows, with Lincoln's Administration, we shall want to take Fort Pickens, and will try; and as we have no navy, and our batteries on the main land can only play at long range with that powerful island fortress, which can more than hold its own at that range, and destroy any attacking force approaching in boats, the most feasible method of attack is to throw a powerful force on the Santa Rosa Island, several miles to the eastward, crossing them over from the main land across a sound about a half a mile, more or less wide. Once on the island, their programme would be to rush down on Fort Pickens, and take it by overwhelming assault. "We understand that Slemmer has taken every care and precaution in his power to strengthen his defences on the island side of the fort, and now we are advised that he has pitched an outpost of defence, and if it be nothing more than a station for picket guards, it will answer the purpose of effectually preventing anything like a surprise. The island, however, affords the facility of making regular size approaches by an attacking force, and yet this force could be excessively annoyed in the day time by the shot and shell of a squadron playing upon them in flank from the gulf or bay. We hope the worst will not come to the worst, and that we shall get the fort easier than *ad arma*; but if we do not, this sand battery of Lieutenant Slemmer's is a matter of interest, and will play a part of some importance in an attack on the only plan in which we can quickly gain possession of Pickens."

THE LATE ELECTIONS.—For many weeks past the Democratic papers and orators have been loud in their predictions that at the spring elections in the Northern States the public sentiment would exhibit itself in a greatly reduced Republican vote. It has been constantly asserted that the efforts of the secessionists, the compromisers, and the so-called peace makers, would force the North to an abandonment of its principles as proclaimed in November last. The absurdity of the supposition is strikingly shown in the returns of the New York town and New Hampshire State elections. The only change from the vote of last fall is a decided Republican gain in many districts. The threats of clamor of the crest-fallen and demoralized Democracy have been of no avail. The people fully comprehend their insincerity, and boldly reiterate a determination to abide by the wise and wholesome doctrine proclaimed in the Chicago platform and upheld by Abraham Lincoln.—*N. Y. Post.*

VIRGINIA SETTLEMENT.—The Committee on Federal Relations in the Virginia State Convention has submitted four different reports; the majority, consisting of twelve members, recommending peace measures and an attempt to adjust the questions of national policy upon a compromise basis; the first minority report, by Governor Wise, dissenting from the majority, and demanding the full recognition of and full protection for slavery; the second, signed by James Harbord, recommending the appointment of Commissioners to proceed to Montgomery, to confer with Jeff. Davis & Company; and the third, by Messrs. Harvie, Montague, and Williams, taking ground in favor of immediate secession. The committee is, therefore, divided into four sections—two in favor of peace and Union, and five, all told, against it. The Convention has not yet acted on the reports. Mr. Summers, one of the delegates to the Washington Conference, yesterday, made a powerful speech in defence of the peace propositions adopted by that body.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE POPE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says: "In corroboration of my statement that the diplomatic relations between France and Rome were worse than ever, I may mention an accredited rumor of the recall of the Duke de Grammont by way of an answer to the slight implied by the prolonged absence from Paris of Monsignor Sacconi. In that hypothesis, M. Delacour would be sent to Rome on a temporary mission without any official title. It is said that General de Goyen complains that he cannot get so much as a civil answer from the Papal authorities when he has occasion to apply to them in the ordinary course of his duties. There does not, however, seem to be any nearer prospect of the evacuation of Rome by the French, on the contrary, I have just learned that there has just been ordered to prepare 6,000 additional beds."

The pony express, with California dates of February 27, passed Fort Kearny on Tuesday morning. The Legislature, which adjourned over from the 21st to the 29th, had reassembled, but had transacted no important business. The reconstructed Democratic party caucus had been able to collect only forty-four members, which was regarded as quite unfavorable to the prospects of General Denver for the United States Senate. Efforts were being made to secure a compromise candidate acceptable to the Republicans and Douglas Democrats.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Houston Refuses to Recognise the State Convention, etc.

Galveston, March 11.—Governor Houston has refused to recognize the State Convention. He considers that its functions terminated in submitting the secession ordinance to the people. He tells the Convention that he and the Legislature, which meets on the 18th inst., will attend to public questions. He favors the holding of a Convention to change the State Constitution, but opposes Texas joining the Southern Confederacy. The Convention in reply have passed an ordinance claiming full sovereign powers, promising to consummate as speedily as possible the connection of Texas with the Confederate States.

The Convention will at once require all officers of the State to take an oath of allegiance to support the new Government and carry out the Convention ordinances. It is reported that Clark will be put in Governor Houston's place, if the latter refuses to take the oath. It is also reported that Governor Houston is raising troops on his own account. Fifteen hundred Texan troops are at and near Brownsville.

Brass, March 6.—Arrangements have been made for the Federal troops to leave as soon as means of transportation shall be provided. The steamer Daniel Webster is waiting outside.

Senatorial Nomination in Pennsylvania. Harrisburg, March 13.—The Republican Legislative caucus to-night nominated Hon. David Wilmot for United States Senator, in place of Hon. Simon Cameron. The election takes place to-morrow.

The first ballot stood: Wilmot, 76; Ketchum, 13; Campbell, 8. William H. Welch will receive the courtesy of the Democratic vote.

New Hampshire Election. Concord, March 13.—One hundred and thirty-six towns give Berry, (Rep.), for Governor, 25,065; Stark, (Dem.), 21,569; scattering, 104. The Republicans have elected to the Legislature 115 and the Democrats 50 members.

Pennsylvania Senatorial Election. Harrisburg, March 14.—David Wilmot was to-day elected to the United States Senate, in place of Mr. Cameron, resigned. The vote stood:

	Senators	House	Total
Wilmot	26	69	95
Welch	5	29	34
Ketchum	1	0	1
Wilkes	1	0	1

Wilmot's majority 59.

Virginia Convention. Richmond, March 14.—Mr. Tyler closed his speech to-day, against the adoption of the Peace Convention propositions, as the basis of a border State Conference. He desired Virginia to put forth an ultimatum, demanding full and ample security, as the only condition of remaining in the Union. He thinks such security, if guaranteed, might ultimately bring back the cotton States. Virginia cannot exist without them.

The speech was generally conciliatory, but unequivocally for Southern rights. The propositions were referred to the committee.

The Convention agreed to take up the report of the Committee on Federal Relations to-morrow.

Secession Demonstration in Virginia. Petersburg, March 13.—Petersburg voted to-day to instruct her delegate in the Convention to vote for the secession ordinance. The majority for the instruction was 51. The polls will be kept open to-morrow, when the friends of secession expect to greatly increase their majority. The secessionists are parading the streets with music. There is a large crowd, and the excitement is great. Messrs. Pryor, Stringfellow, and others, are to speak at eight o'clock this evening.

The Georgia State Convention. Savannah, March 13.—The Georgia State Convention has transferred the forts, arsenals, arms, and munitions of war, to the Government of the Southern Confederacy.

An ordinance has also been passed, appropriating half a million of dollars for the support of the Government, and authorizing the Governor to issue seven per cent. bonds for that amount.

The report of the seizure of the Northern stock in the Macon Western Railway, is denied. The President of the road, Isaac Sent, Esq., says there is no foundation for the report.

Massachusetts Personal Liberty Bill. Boston, March 13.—The personal liberty bill which passed the State Senate last week, passed the House of Representatives to-day, after a warm debate, by a vote of 81 to 45.

Naval Intelligence, etc. New York, March 14.—The storeship Supply and gun-boat Mohawk are anchored at Quarantine. A snow storm is prevailing here.

The Petersburg Election. Petersburg, March 14.—The vote to-day, for and against instructing our delegates to vote in the Convention for secession, resulted in 736 for such instruction, and 673 against it—a gain of twelve since yesterday. The polls close to-morrow.

There is extraordinary excitement on both sides. We are to have speaking again to-night, and a procession, with music and banners, is parading the streets. The secessionists are sanguine as to the result.

New York Markets. New York, March 14.—Cotton firm—sales of 1,400 bales. Upland middling, 11½. Flour quiet—sales of 11,000 barrels. Wheat firm—sales of 61,500 bushels. Kentucky white, \$1.67. Corn firm—sales of 49,000 bushels. Mixed, 66 @ 68 cents; Southern white, 68 @ 70 cents; yellow, 68 cents. Pork heavy—mess, \$16.75; prime, \$12.50. Whisky steady at 17½ cents. Sugar quiet. Orleans, 6 cents; Muscovado, 4½ @ 5½ cents; Havana, 4½ @ 6½ cents. Coffee quiet. Rio, 12½ cents; Java, 10½ cents. Spirits of turpentine dull. Crude Wilmington, \$2.70 per barrel.

Financial. New York, March 14.—Stocks heavy, but dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 68; Illinois Central shares, 89½; Michigan Southern, 34½. New York Central, 78½; Reading, 44½; Hudson River R. R., 45; Missouri 6's, 66½; Treasury 12's, 103½.

PROPOSED NEW STATE OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The project of erecting a new State out of the northern counties of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, is revived, and is creating much interest among the people in that region. The following is an extract from an editorial in the *Lake Superior Guide*, which presents the case forcibly:

"The Lake Superior region, comprising the north peninsula of Michigan, Douglas, La Pointe, Ashland, Burnett, Polk, and Dallas counties, Wisconsin; St. Louis, Lake, Carlton, and Pine counties, Minnesota; and 'The Northern Shore,' having separate interests from the States to which we are attached, with ample resources of every description within ourselves to form a powerful State, should be set off by the joint action of these States and Congress into a separate government. The necessity for the protection of our interests is daily becoming more evident from the rapid increase of population, and in mineral and other exports. We are separated by vast forests and lakes from our respective State capitals, with the distances ranging from 200 to 600 miles. A proposition of this kind met with a favorable reception several years ago in the Legislatures of two of these States. It appears to me that the time has now arrived for having our rights protected, and our region recognized as a sovereign State. To this end I suggest to the citizens of Lake Superior the calling of county conventions at the earliest practicable moment, and election of delegates, to meet in Superior, to take immediate action in the premises."

THE GREAT GAINES CASE DECIDED.—Yesterday morning, Chief Justice Taney rendered the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated case of Mrs. General Gaines. It was in her favor on all the points involved, and was the unanimous judgment of the Court. The court-room was crowded, and Mrs. G., who was present, received the hearty and unfeigned congratulations of her host of friends who were there. The amount involved is said to be some \$2,000,000, covering back rents for fifty years, confirmed to her by the decision.

In the ordinance of secession not long since adopted by Louisiana, provision was made, that its adoption should in no manner change the legal rights of parties to Louisiana suits pending before United States courts. So that action of the State will not affect her rights under this decision.—*Star.*

The ship Boston Light, Captain Holway, from Calcutta Sand Heads, 95 days, arrived at this port yesterday, with merchandise to Bassett, Bacon, & Co. She also brought Mr. Law and five seamen, late of the British ship John Lowry, of Greenock, abandoned in the Indian ocean in a sinking condition, these persons constituting one of the crews' which left the ship, having been picked up December 30, latitude 20° 30' south, longitude 66° 20' east, after being eight days in their boat, subjected to the horrors of exposure and thirst under a tropical sun.

For their kind reception and uniform hospitable treatment on board during the remainder of the voyage to this port, Mr. Law, for himself and associates, desires to express his heartfelt thanks to the noble captain, to Mr. S. P. Edmonds, the supercargo, and to all the other officers of the ship. But for their very timely rescue, they would undoubtedly have all soon perished. It is needless to say, that Captain Holway expresses great gratification at having been the fortunate instrument of saving the lives of these six men. The captain's boat, Mr. Law states, was a good one, and was well provided with food and water, and he thinks, if they were not fallen in with, that the boat must have reached the island in safety.—*N. Y. Times.*

Three soldiers recently discharged from Fort Sumter have reached this city. They report that Major Anderson is short of fuel and provisions, and that twenty-five of his men would be discharged from service yesterday, by the expiration of their time of enlistment, none of whom were disposed to re-enter the army.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

An agent of the Jews of New York, is at Baldwinville, N. Y., in constant attendance at a flour mill, while 2,100 barrels of Passover flour is ground for the celebration of that festival. Each barrel is sealed up.

The regular army of the Southern Confederacy will consist of eleven regiments, containing 11,000 men, commanded by four brigadier generals, and the navy will have four commanders, four captains, and 600 marines.

Mr. Lincoln received last week, from an office seeker, a petition said to be over two miles in length!

The New Orleans papers announce the death of the notorious George Washington Dixon.

The Shakers of Canterbury N. H., have just executed an order for 500 cans of their famous apple sauce, for Java.

Official Journal of the Confederate Convention, held at Washington City, February, 1861. By Curtis J. Wright, Secretary.