

the South believes that the only thing that would satisfy the North would be to prove the South's ability to maintain her independence by force of arms, and she is willing to do so.

In the absence of official information, the great public was indulging largely in speculation on every movement anticipated. The United States troops from Texas were set down for Fort Pickens, and General Beauregard was not going to permit Major Anderson and his command to leave Fort Sumter except as prisoners of war. The surrender of the fort at an early day seemed to be the general impression; but the order from the President to that effect had not been issued up to the departure of this Pony.

The regular Washington dispatch of the 17th, professes to give on good authority that Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth, the commissioners from the Southern Congress, entertained the strongest hopes of preserving peaceful relations between the two governments.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York Herald, of the 17th, states that the new tariff and Constitution were unsatisfactory. The floating battery would be moved the following day, but not towards Sumter. A Washington dispatch to the same paper reports that Major Anderson had informed the government that if reinforcements were intended, Carolina would immediately fill all the channels and render communication by water impossible.

The Congress of the Confederate States had confirmed the District Judges as follows:

A. G. McGrath, South Carolina; H. R. Jackson, Georgia; W. Harris, Mississippi; Thomas J. Simms, Louisiana; John Hemphill, Texas; J. J. Finlay, Florida; Messrs. McQueen and McIntosh had also been confirmed Judges of the Admiralty Court, at Key West. David Hubbard, of Alabama, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Alexander B. Withral, of Alabama, Register of the Treasury; and B. Baker, of Georgia, Auditor of the Treasury.

An adjourned Southern rights meeting was held in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 16th, when delegations were appointed to a Mass Convention at Frankfort, on the 20th March. In the evening Hon. James Guthrie addressed a Union meeting. He counseled moderation and said that Mr. Lincoln was honest and that the North would ultimately accord the just demands of the South.

Intelligence from Charleston states that there exists a pretty strong party in South Carolina, opposed to ratifying the Montgomery Constitution, who will resist it at every point.

The first war vessel of the Southern confederacy was commissioned at Charleston, on the 14th. The Lady Davis arrived with 24 pounders, under command of Lieutenant J. B. Huger.

TEXAS.

Advices from New Orleans, March 16th, state that Camp Cooper had surrendered to Texas. The United States officers and soldiers had been permitted to march with transportation and subsistence necessary, to San Antonio, at which place, the public arms and property were to be delivered to the Texan authorities.

A Galveston dispatch of March 15th, states that the steamer Rusk returned that month from Brazos with State troops. The Federal troops evacuated Fort Brown on the 12th. They got on the Webster for Key West and Tortugas. Several hundred State troops had enlisted for six months, to serve under Gen. Ford on the Rio Grande, occupying various forts. The Convention was discussing measures for military defense.

Lieut. Putnam had arrived from Texas with dispatches from Col. Waite, who had been instructed to withdraw from Texas, and was concentrating his troops at Indianola. Col. Waite would remain till all the troops had left. All the stores and munitions of war were in the hands of the Texas commissioners, who allowed the necessary supplies to send the troops out of the State. The military post on Brazos Island was surrendered by Lieut. Thompson to General Nichols, first insisting that the flag should be saluted. He had only 15 men and 2 guns. The steamer Arizona was ordered by her owners to wait at Indianola, until after the steamer General Rusk, which had General Nichols on board, should pass her for Brazos, in order that the Arizona should not take out the news of the Texans. The Texas Rangers were stationed from Brazos to Brownsville, and it was anticipated that they would attempt to prevent

the government troops taking away stores and artillery.

Camp Colorado, on the northern frontier, had been taken by the State troops. Col. Sayre, of the Confederate army, had arrived to muster in a regiment of Rangers for the frontier, according to the orders of President Davis. Nothing further about Gov. Houston.

PENSACOLA.

There had been startling rumors in circulation about a collision occurring at Pensacola, but they were unconfirmed. There was considerable apprehension that a collision would shortly occur. A Herald correspondent of the 16th states that the commanders of the Brooklyn and Sabine could land no supplies or have any further communication with the shore. There were 500 government troops opposite, and marines in the various vessels lying off the harbor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thorp's Union Square Hotel, New York, was burned on the 16th. The American Hoop Skirt Company's building had also been a prey to the flames. One young lady jumped to the ground and was killed and another was taken out of the building insensible. The Methodist Church, Harvard St., Cambridgeport, was reported burned.

Intelligence from Baltimore says that the first resistance to the Federal authorities would be there, as the purpose of the secessionists was to resist to the last any republicans taking possession of government offices in that city.

A favorable vote for secession had been taken at Petersburg, Virginia; the secession flag was raised and a great jollification followed.

Waldo P. Johnson was elected United States Senator by the Missouri Legislature on the 18th.

The import on negroes imported from the Border would probably be 30 per cent.

A large southern rights meeting had been held in Louisville, and broke up in a row.

FOREIGN.

European dates are up to the 3d of March. The missing steamer "Australasia" had arrived, she had been detained through breaking her screw.

The death of the Duke of Sutherland was announced.

The French Senate was warmly debating an address in response to the Emperor's speech. Prince Napoleon justified the policy of Piedmont and uttered some sympathetic words relating to Venice; but would deplore an untimely attack. He opposed the union of the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope; but said that his independence must be insured.

A pastoral letter by the Bishop of Poitiers comparing the Emperor to Pontius Pilate, caused great sensation; the government was debating what measures to take.

A Paris letter to the London Daily News mentions a rumor in accredited quarters that Prince Metternich had just communicated to M. Thouvenel an important note from the Court of Vienna, asserting therein that the Austrian government declares never to recognize Victor Emanuel King of Italy; but if France withdraws her troops from Rome she would immediately replace them by the Austrian army, and if the revolutionists made the least movement in Venetia or Hungary she would cross the Mincio.

The siege of Messina was expected to commence in a few days. The Sardinians occupied the heights commanding the Citadel. It is said the resistance of the governor of the Citadel, arose from orders of Francis II. Representatives from foreign powers at Messina protest against the damage that might ensue.

Western Utah.

The affairs in Carson were progressing at latest dates about the same as usual. There had been several severe snow storms in that section, as well as in California. Extensive mining operations were in progress, and the County Court was continuing to do a heavy granting business.

Judges Cradlebaugh and Flenniken had been somewhat at loggerheads, but the latter had backed off, and left the former in peaceable possession of the Federal ermine. Neither of them seem to be very popular with the people.

NEWS ITEMS BY WESTERN MAIL.

The California Mail arrived in this city on Thursday evening last, bringing Sacramento and San Francisco dates to March 4th. The news is not very important.

The legislature of California was in full blast, but had not elected a senator.

The month of February had been very stormy. Snow in the mountains had fallen, in some instances, profusely, blocking up the roads in many places. There was a heavy rain in some parts of the State from the 7th to the 10th of the month, which raised the streams to an unusual height, doing much damage to farms on the low lands that were overflowed.

On the 10th and 11th there was a tremendous storm from the south-east, which swept over most of the upper or northern part of the State, causing the destruction of much property and the loss of many lives. At Shasta the Sacramento river is reported to have risen twenty feet in eighteen hours. Traveling was obstructed in many places, as the bridges were swept away. As many as ninety-three bridges on Grass Valley creek, on the Shasta and Weaverville turnpike, were washed away.

In Mendocino the storm seems to have been the most destructive, and was represented as having been the most terrific within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." Some eight or ten lives are reported lost. The boom across the Noyo river broke, and seven million feet of redwood logs floated out to sea; estimated value, \$30,000. Fences everywhere on the bottoms were swept away. One or two vessels were wrecked in Mendocino harbor, and others damaged. The value of the property destroyed was incalculable.

After the storms subsided warmer weather set in, and there were fair indications of an early spring. In the interior, peach trees were blooming, pear trees were also putting forth blossoms. The Columbia Times says that cucumbers of this spring's growth were in market.

Mrs. Fremont, wife of Col. Fremont, under a Mexican grant, claims much of the property in the vicinity of San Joaquin, which was creating much uneasiness among the people, who said that if a half dozen capitalists were to hold all California, they might as well retire eastward and let them enjoy it all.

Lady Franklin sailed from San Francisco for Victoria on the 21st of February on the steamer Oregon, and after she should have accomplished the object of her tour to British Columbia it was expected that she would return to California, and spend a short time in that State. She was in good health, and on her arrival in San Francisco, was not much fatigued by her long, tedious voyage round the Horn.

The mineral wealth of California seems not to have been exhausted. New discoveries are constantly being made, and many old claims have paid well during the winter.

The scarlet fever was prevailing to a great extent in various parts of the State.

Horace Hawes, Esq., of Kirtland memory, although not a member of the Roman Catholic church, had recently donated a valuable lot, in San Francisco, about one hundred varas square, eligibly situated, on which is to be erected a new Catholic church. The location is designed ultimately for the cathedral of the Archdeacon.

OREGON.

The mines in southern Oregon had of late attracted considerable attention. There had been plenty of water for mining all winter, and those engaged in the business had made good wages.

Quartz specimens, rivaling in richness those formerly obtained from the Ish lead at Gold Hill, had been taken from Fowler's lead, on Applegate creek.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

At the last session of the Legislature, a bill was passed creating the office of Territorial School Superintendent, and Prof. B. C. Lippincott, of the Puget Sound Institute, has been appointed to that position.

The legislature also passed bills, dissolving the bonds of matrimony between seventeen disaffected couples.

About the 1st of February some Indians reported at Port Townsend that a few days previous, while among the islands of the Archipelago, near Whatcom, they saw a canoe containing five men, supposed to be hunters, capsize, and all were drowned.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Governor Douglas, in the exercise of his prerogative, prorogued the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island on the 6th of February, after a session of eleven months and six days.

The Crown lands in British Columbia are shortly to be reduced to the rate of 4s. 2d. per acre. A proclamation of his Excellency Governor Douglas was issued on the 19th of January, providing that any person who may have settled upon Crown lands in that colony, may have the same surveyed, (at his own expense,) upon application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works; and that when the survey shall be accepted by said Commissioner, a conveyance shall be made to the settler from the Crown, upon payment of the Government rates.

ARIZONA.

The mail station at Apache Pass, east from Tucson, was attacked by the Apache Indians, as reported by the mail agent, on the evening of Feb. 5th. The hostler was killed and the station keeper wounded.

The eastern bound stage, which left Tucson on the 4th with eight passengers, when within about two miles of the Apache station, was fired upon by the Indians. It being in the night time and very dark, only one man, the driver, was shot, the ball breaking his leg. One mule was killed, which delayed the stage till it was cut out, after which the passengers managed to reach the station. On the morning of the 7th, the stage from the east arrived ahead of time. The evening before, in a narrow canyon, they found the road obstructed by a quantity of hay placed there by the Indians, to be set on fire as the stage came along, which would have been in the night, if it had not been ahead of time. The next day they came around the station in large numbers, and on their hoisting a white flag, three men, presuming too much on their friendly relations with the Indians, went among them, when they seized one, killed another, and wounded the third, who effected his escape. Subsequently the remains of a wagon train were discovered by an express rider, near the station, with the bodies of eight men who had been murdered by the Indians.

Troops were shortly expected from Fort Buchanan, when no further difficulty was anticipated. Of course not; the presence of United States soldiers is supposed by many to be a sovereign remedy for Indian hostilities now a days.

FOREIGN.

The clipper ship Mary Whitridge had arrived in San Francisco in 39½ days from Hong Kong, with dates to the 16th of January. Two days before her departure, the U. S. gun boat Despatch had arrived at that port, with her boilers completely burned out.

The new treaties had produced no beneficial results. The British treaty had been officially announced at Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy and Canton, and was recognized by the authorities at those places. At Swatow, however, the treaty was so unpopular that even its promulgation was resisted.

At Canton, difficulties had occurred on account of the foreigners in the custom-house. If the Allied garrison was withdrawn, it was believed that the institution would not be suffered to exist for a day.

The Chinese had increased the transit fees, greatly to the injury of British commerce, which was directly taxed to defray the expenses of the late war.

The Overland Trade Report, of Hong Kong, had severely censured the British Commissioners for conniving at the frauds and evils of the Cuban Coolie trade.

The French Missionaries had had difficulties with the Taeping rebels, growing out of the religious prejudices of the latter, which compelled the missionaries to suspend their labors on the Yang-tzse.

Difficulties had occurred in Japan, on account of the violation by Englishmen of the law prohibiting the killing of game.

A succession of terrible typhoons had occurred on the coast of Japan, in which one Prussian and two British vessels were supposed to have been lost. Other vessels were seriously injured, and many lives lost.

The small-pox was committing great ravages in Manila, especially among the Chinese emigrants.