

Mr. Grimes replied that no vessels had been ordered from the Mediterranean. Mr. Clingman said there could be no doubt that troops were being thrown into distant stations; a number of ships were taking in supplies. He had received information that heavy guns and re-inforcements were going south to take possession of the forts of North Carolina, as a purpose to make war.

The session was entirely occupied with this subject, the democrats continuing to assert that coercion was the policy of the Administration, and the republicans pleading ignorance of what was intended: the former expecting civil war, and the latter charging home upon the democrats the responsibility of the disturbed condition of the country.

On the 20th, Mr. Bayard spoke on Douglas' resolution of inquiry. He considered reunion impracticable, and there remained but one of two courses to pursue, viz.: war, with a view to subjection, or the acknowledgment of their independence as a separate nationality. Mr. Bayard indicated a proposition, which he said that he intended to offer, authorizing the President to conclude a treaty with the Confederate States, acknowledging their independence as a separate nation, otherwise the other alternative civil war would occur, which should be averted. He argued that the act of secession was a breach of contract, and as such, actual revolution; but at the same time it was a revolution inaugurated by the people themselves collectively, and they could not meet it except by war or peaceful negotiation.

THE SOUTHERN FORTS.

The dispatches relating to Fort Sumter fail to give anything very definite; notwithstanding, they evidently tend to confirm the rumour of intended evacuation by order of the government.

A dispatch from Washington on the 20th, states that orders had been sent to Major Anderson to evacuate Fort Sumter; the Washington dispatch of the N. Y. Herald of same day states that the Administration had instructed the commanders of vessels off Pensacola, not to make any move until further advised. An armistice of ten days had been agreed upon between the Southern commissioners and the Administration. The Herald's Charleston dispatch says that paymaster Huger had visited Sumter under a flag of truce, and had paid off fifty government soldiers, under Major Anderson, and that the command would leave by the steamer Columbia on Saturday the 23d.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune denied that orders had been sent for the evacuation of Sumter. The Herald's correspondent says that the Southern commissioners had received assurances from the government at Washington that no reinforcements would be sent to the Southern forts, and that the status would not be changed for the present, also that the commissioners had received instructions to delay negotiations until the question of evacuation was determined by the United States government.

The Tribune says that the War department had received dispatches from Major Anderson, endorsed by all the officers of Fort Sumter, saying the fort could not be reinforced without 20,000 men.

TEXAS.

There had been frequent rumors of the apprehension of collision between the Houston party and the secessionists; but at latest dates there was every indication of peace. The rumors generally agree, however, that the military stations in the Gulf forts, now held by the Federal Government, would be preserved. A Galveston dispatch of the 19th states that Gov. Houston and the Secretary of State refused to appear on the 16th before the Convention, when summoned, after a notice to take the oath. The other State officers took the oath. Lieut. Gov. Clark was to resume the government powers, on the 16th. It was not known what Houston would do. The Convention was rapidly maturing defensive forces to protect the frontier.

The Indians were in large numbers on the western frontiers. Gen. Ford was organizing a military force to protect the Rio Grande. The Convention had passed an ordinance continuing in the State service the officers who took the oath.

A Texas vigilance committee had seized a vessel with oil, etc., for the light-houses, which was considered most dastardly and cowardly.

The troops at forts Bliss, Quitman, Davis,

and Chadbourne, had ceased to do duty, and were waiting transportation to leave. Two companies of Texan Rangers were stationed at Fort Chadbourne, and Camp Cooper was occupied by a like force. The Quarter-master's department in New Mexico was without funds and credit, and the Pay Master's department without money. The troops would soon be short of supplies of every description, and would have to provide for themselves. It was also stated in a dispatch from Indianola, that Col. Bonneville, late in command of Fort Clark, had arrived there on the 16th en route for St. Louis. Two companies from San Antonio, were also there waiting transportation. Lieut. Washington, United States Army, remains to act as Quarter Master and Commissary, until Federal troops will have all left the State.

A Galveston dispatch of the 20th states that the Texas Convention had passed an ordinance declaring vacant the Governor's chair, and that the Secretary of State accounts for his refusal to appear before the Convention, as did the other officers, upon due notification to take oath of allegiance; Lieut. Gov. Clark was to assume the functions at once, and the Secretary of State was called upon to hand over the great seal of office and his official records.

MISSOURI CONVENTION.

On the 19th, the Chairman of the Convention presented a resolution urging the Legislatures of the States to take proper steps for calling a National Convention, to amend the Constitution, and providing by law for the election of delegates by the people.

After a long struggle, a resolution earnestly entreating both the Federal government and the seceding States to stay the arm of military power, was adopted with an amendment, declaring it was the opinion of the Convention that the cherished desire to preserve the Constitution, and restore fraternal feelings, would be promoted by the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the seceded States, where there was danger of a collision, between the Federal and State forces. Adopted by ayes 50, nays 44.

The Convention was to meet on the 3d Monday in December.

RESIGNATIONS.

Dr. J. M. Haden, assistant surgeon, United States Army, and Lieut. R. C. Hull, of the 5th infantry, had both resigned and returned to the States by the overland mail.

Lieut. H. B. Kelly, of the 10th infantry, Lieuts. H. C. McNeil, and J. Wheeler jr., mounted rifles, had resigned and were en route. Several other officers of high rank had tendered their resignations, and would soon be in the States.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President on the 18th nominated to the Senate, Chas. Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, Minister to England; George P. Marsh, of Vermont, Minister to Sardinia; James Watson Webb, of New York, Minister to Turkey; W. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, Minister to France.

The last named nomination was confirmed, the rule requiring it to be referred having been suspended, as Mr. Dayton was formerly a member of the Senate, and his character, therefore, sufficiently known without a formal investigation. This was the usual courtesy in such cases.

The Senate also confirmed Benj. W. Burnbull Receiver of Public Money, at Omaha, N. T.; and ex-Congressman Wm. A. Howard, Postmaster at Detroit.

Wm. S. Thayer, of New York, was nominated Consul General to Egypt; and Patrick J. Divine, as Consul to Cork.

On the following day the Senate confirmed the nominations of Messrs. Adams, Marsh, Webb, Thayer and Divine; also Mr. Sanford Minister to Belgium, and Green Clay, as Secretary of Legation to Spain.

Dr. Locke, of Indiana, had been appointed Chief of the Agricultural bureau at the Patent Office.

R. W. Sanders was appointed Postmaster at Memphis.

Thomas J. Dryer, of Oregon, had been appointed Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands; Joseph O. Putnam, of New York, Consul to Havre; and Rufus King, editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, Consul to Rome.

J. W. Nice, of New York, had been confirmed Governor of Nevada Territory.

John D. Defrees was confirmed as Superin-

tendent of Public Printing; he would immediately organize a new government bureau.

Ex-Governor Boutwell declines the Treasury Comptrollership.

R. H. Dana was urged for District Attorney, Massachusetts.

Samuel Long, of Illinois, had been nominated Consul at Lahina.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PONY.

W. H. Russell concluded a contract with the Overland Mail Company transferred by the last Congress to the central route, to run the mail and pony from the Missouri river, connecting with the overland company at Salt Lake City.

The trio-indictments against Floyd had been dismissed as untenable.

It was generally believed that an extra session of Congress would be called.

The Navajo war had been concluded by Col. Cranby and another expedition against the Navajos proposed.

THE WASHINGTON INTELLIGENCER ON THE CRISIS.

The National Intelligencer of the 21st had an editorial of six and a half columns, on the past, the present and the future, which was causing a sensation in political circles. It reviewed the action of the seceding States severally and jointly, and took positive grounds against coercion, or the employment of force in any way, to restore the federal authority. The Intelligencer's opinion was that the existing difficulty could only be settled by the interposition of a general convention of the States, and that the relation of the seceding States to the federal government could be changed only by their voluntary return to the Union; failing in that, the editors saw no way open but to acknowledge their independence out of the Union. It was said that many republican leaders had expressed similar opinions, but it was equally true that they were as determinedly opposed by others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A destructive fire broke out in the livery stable of S. F. Taylor, at Freeport, Ill., on the morning of the 18th. Eleven valuable horses perished: loss altogether upwards of \$25,000.

Mr. Wilmot was sworn in and took his seat in the Senate on the 18th.

The Commissioners from the Confederate States to England and France were about leaving Montgomery, via New Orleans and Havana, thence in English steamer to Southampton.

The Missouri military bill passed the Senate on the 18th: it reduces materially the pay of commanding officers in time of peace.

The Florida Convention was to re-assemble in April.

The New York ships seized at Savannah had been released, in consequence of the New York police surrendering the State arms of Georgia.

In one of the New York courts, a verdict had been rendered against the Governor of South Carolina, who had sued the American Steam Ship Company for loss of baggage.

An engineer in the U. S. service, named Archibald, and one Mr. George, for 15 years chief clerk in the auditor's office, had resigned for the purpose of accepting similar positions under the Southern Government.

The town of Newport, Florida, was set on fire on the 16th, and was entirely destroyed. Loss \$100,000. Two persons had been arrested, and were likely to be hung by the people.

The Arkansas Convention adjourned on the 20th, after passing a secession ordinance and co-operative resolutions for submission to the popular vote. A vote of the people would be taken on the 1st Monday in August, for delegates to the Border State Convention to assemble on the 3d Monday of the same month.

Dimitry had been recalled from Nicaragua. The Butterfield Overland Mail had been discontinued on the Southern route.

Schuyler Colfax and John Sherman contemplated an overland tour to California on the first coach, under the new mail contract, over the central route. It was expected to start on the 15th of June.

Five deaths had resulted from a fire in Roxbury, and one person killed by jumping from the window.

A resolution requesting Congress to call a national Convention had passed both houses of the Ohio Legislature.

It was rumored that Lieutenant Slemmer was to be promoted.

Smith, Cooper and Co's ship chandlery in New Orleans had been destroyed by fire. Loss 100,000. Forty frame dwellings in the fourth district had also been destroyed.

In the Louisiana Convention on the 21st, after a lively debate, the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States was adopted by ayes 101, nays 7.

The sloop Isabella, loaded with provisions for the United States fleet off Pensacola was seized on the night of the 20th, by State authorities.

The United States steamer, Powhattan, arrived off Pensacola on the 16th, from Vera Cruz, making the fifth war vessel stationed there.

Mr Sherman had been elected United States Senator from Ohio.

A man was seriously injured on the 21st, on the Central Illinois Railroad, at Gillman, by a freight train running off the track, and two children were also killed.

Prince Alfred had been heard from at Bermuda, and would arrive at Havana, April 1st. Grand preparations were making for his reception.

The yacht, Marsh Kingsland, from New York had been wrecked on the Florida coast.

Scott's theatrical troupe had been rescued by the Catawba after several days exposure. The boat and nearly all the property were lost.

Memory.

Sir William Hamilton tells some huge stories in his lectures on Memory. Ben Johnson could not only repeat all he had ever written, but whole books that he had read. If we had his faculty, we should pray to be delivered from the full exercise of it. Niebuhr in his youth was employed in one of the public offices in Denmark, where, part of a book of accounts being lost, he restored it from his recollection. Seneca complains of old age, because he cannot, as he once did, repeat two thousand names in the order they were read him; and he avers that on one occasion, when at his studies, two hundred unconnected verses having been pronounced by the different pupils of his preceptor, he repeated them in a reversed order, proceeding from the last to the first uttered.

A quick retentive memory, both of words and things, is an invaluable treasure and may be had by any one who will take the pains. Theodore Parker, when in the divinity school, had a notion that his memory was defective and needed looking after, and he had an immense chronological chart hung up in his room and tasked himself to commit the contents—all the names and dates from Adam and the year one down through Nimrod, Ptolemy Soter, Heeliogabla and the rest.

Our verbal memory soonest fails us, unless we attend to it and keep it in fresh order. A child will commit and recite verbatim easier than an adult, and girls easier than boys. To keep the verbal memory fresh, it is capital exercise to study and acquire new languages, or commit and treasure up choice passages, making them a part of our mental wealth.—[Religious Magazine.]

Pay of Army Officers.

The Army Register just issued exhibits many interesting facts in relation to the compensation received by the officers of the Army, of which the regular pay is an inconsiderable part. The regular pay of Major General Scott is \$3,240, while his aggregate pay, consisting of rations, allowance, etc., amounts to \$15,539.69. Brigadier Gen. Harney gets as pay \$1,240; but was allowed for transportation of baggage \$1,185.90, and his total allowance was \$5,498.00. Gen. Twiggs received a total of \$8,459.83. Gen. Wool, \$5,806.16. The pay of Surgeons is \$960, but their prerequisites are from two to three times that amount. Col. Totten, of the Engineer Corps, is down for \$1,320 pay and an aggregate of \$3,639, and Colonel Abert, of the Topographical Corps, for the same pay, and an aggregate of \$4,460.59. There does not appear to be any Captain of dragoons, cavalry, mounted riflemen, or artillery, who received altogether as much as three thousand dollars during the year, and but four of all the Captains among the ten regiments of infantry exceeded that amount.

HAVE YOU ENEMIES?—Go straight on and don't mind them. If they get in your way, walk round them regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything—he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that everyone has a hand in it. A sterling character is one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks; he is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character who was surrounded by enemies used to remark; "They are sparks which, if you do not blow, will go out of themselves." Let this be your feeling while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk—there will be a re-action if you perform but your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you will flock to you and acknowledge their error.