

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the Patriot and Union, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for our advertisements.

FOR SALE. A second-hand Adams Press, plate 39 by 25 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office.

To Members of the Legislature.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to Members of the Legislature during the session at the low price of ONE DOLLAR.

Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

A dispatch from Washington in the Tribune, states that Mr. CHASE'S eight million loan will be taken without any difficulty, at the highest market price; and also that "there is a growing belief that the wants of the department have been grossly exaggerated for political effect." This is a very humble confession. According to the statements of the Republicans during the last months of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, Mr. CHASE left the Treasury totally bankrupt, and it would require a prodigious amount of labor and economy to repair the damage. But no sooner is Mr. CHASE comfortably installed than it is instantly discovered that the department is not half as bad off as was represented, but that its wants have been grossly exaggerated for political effect—of course by the Republicans, who represented the condition of the Treasury as absolutely desperate.

Fort Pickens.

A dispatch in the N. Y. Herald from Washington predicts the speedy evacuation of Fort Pickens. The writer says:

It is known that the subject of evacuating Fort Pickens has been under consideration by the administration. I have information which leaves no doubt in my mind that Fort Pickens will be evacuated within thirty days from this time, and for the same reasons that made the abandonment of Fort Sumpter necessary. At the end of this week Fort Pickens will be invested by not less than five thousand men, with ten thousand volunteers within hail to reinforce if necessary. Powerful batteries will command the whole of the fort, the whole armaments rendering it simply impossible to put reinforcements into an immense number of men and a large expenditure of money, neither of which does the administration possess, nor can command within the time required.

This ends, by the necessities of the case, the last immediate cause of collision or present threatening the peace of the country. This statement will doubtless be denied; but a few days will vindicate its truth.

The Northern Man Who Traveled South.

So many accounts have appeared in Republican newspapers of outrages inflicted upon Northern men in the South, that many persons are under the impression that it is impossible to travel through any of the Southern States without encountering the most barbarous ill-treatment. Many of the statements of Southern outrages upon Northern men are absolutely false—invented for the malignant purpose of exciting undue prejudice; while those that have some foundation in fact are grossly exaggerated. We doubt not, if the whole truth was known, it would appear that in every instance where a Northern man has been expelled from the South, or maltreated, he has been guilty of some indiscretion in declaiming against slavery, or has done even worse. Men who mind their own business and abstain from meddling with concerns that do not interest them are perfectly free to travel in the South without danger of molestation.

In confirmation of this truth, we observe in the Bucks County Intelligencer, a radical Republican paper, an account of the recent travels of one David Walton, "an elderly man," and a member of the Society of Friends," through the States of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Walton, in company with several members of his family, left Florida, where he had spent some four months for the benefit of his health, on his return homeward, early in February. He traveled by slow stages, taking a circuitous route, and stopping several days in each of the principal towns and cities on the way. Landing at Savannah, he proceeded across the country by way of Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, &c., to New Orleans, and thence to Pittsburg. Now probably some persons will be inclined to say that, of course, a plain Quaker gentleman, wearing a garb which of itself denoted the anti-slavery opinions of its wearer, could not have run the gauntlet of these States during the prevalence of the most intense excitement, without at least being subject to insult and indignity. We will let the Intelligencer tell the story:

Mr. Walton and his daughters were uniformly well treated throughout their whole Southern journey. On no occasion was the least rudeness or discourtesy shown them, though they made no effort to conceal the fact that they were residents of the North, and that their views on the question of slavery did not accord with those held by the people of the South. Friend W. asked with great caution, never volunteering to discuss politics with the fire-eaters. On learning that he was a Northern man, his views on political questions were frequently solicited—on which occasions he took no pains to conceal his political principles, civilly and mildly giving his interrogators to understand that he was a Northern man in sentiment, and to infer that he had voted for Abraham Lincoln. Their responses were invariably in the same kind spirit. Not unfrequently he had long conversations with them on the question of slavery, and in relation to the subject of secession. Many of them discussed the matter candidly, and reasonably. The prejudice against the North generally is most decided. The South does not understand the North. They look upon most Northern men as their bitterest enemies. He frequently met the strongest kind of Union men, who sincerely deprecated secession, and severely denounced all those who were instrumental in precipitating the cotton States into their present difficulties. Some of these men would lay the blame directly to the imbecility of James Buchanan, and with much fervor, regret that there was not a Jackson at the head of the Government, to crush out the secession head in South Carolina, as was nullification in 1829. Now it had obtained such headway that no one could tell where it would end. One man strongly regretted that South Carolina

been cut loose long ago, and sent adrift on the ocean. He did not witness one instance of rude or harsh treatment of Northern men, many of whom, notwithstanding the present political difficulties, are traveling all through the South. An indiscreet man, one who would permit himself to be drawn into a discussion of politics wherein he would say anything decided against the South or Southern institutions, would certainly get himself in serious trouble, and might be turned over to the tender mercies of some vigilance committee and be brutally treated.

That is the whole story, no doubt truthfully told. Northern men can travel through the South in perfect safety, provided they behave with ordinary discretion; but if they commence denouncing Southern institutions so as to lead to the suspicion that they are abolition emissaries, they incur the risk of being summarily dealt with by some vigilance committee. How very different this account is from the frightful narratives of whippings, burnings, violent expulsions and every manner of insult and atrocity, reported in such papers as the Tribune, as having been inflicted upon innocent Northern travelers in the Southern States!

The Confederate States and Foreign Nations.

The Commissioners from the Confederate States appointed to proceed to Europe to obtain the recognition of the new Republic from England, France, Belgium, &c., are on their way to discharge that duty. Two of them have gone by way of Havana and Lisbon from a Southern port. The third Commissioner will take passage in the next steamer from New York to Liverpool. They are not limited as to the time within which they are to perform their mission.

It is not probable that the European powers will recognize the Southern Confederacy immediately, but will await evidence of its permanency. But as soon as it is ascertained that a de facto Government exists at the South, foreign nations may recognize and establish commercial relations with it, without giving cause of offence to the Government of the United States. No principle is better established than this.

The refusal of the old State after the semblance of control has ceased, is no legitimate bar to the complete and formal recognition of the new State by the other communities of the world. Upon this point both the reason of the thing and the ancient and modern practice of nations are quite decisive.

Thus every State in Europe except Austria recognized the new State of the United Netherlands during the long interval of seventy years which preceded their recognition by Spain.

The revolt of Portugal from Spain in 1640 was not followed by recognition from Spain till 1668, but within a year after the revolt, England entered into a treaty of peace and alliance with Portugal. The King, (Charles Ist.) alleges in this treaty, that he "is moved to conclude it to secure the liberty of trade of his beloved subjects."

The formal recognition of the South American Republics by Great Britain took place in 1825, and under the negotiation of a treaty of commerce, while they were yet unacknowledged by the mother country.

Holland established commercial relations with the North American Colonies, during the revolution of 1776, and it was not complained of by England. But England on one or two occasions remonstrated with Holland against furnishing arms and munitions of war to the revolted Colonies. Trade in every thing but contraband of war, was permitted.

In all these cases the mother countries were the last to recognize the independence of the offshoot; and, in each instance, they were eventually compelled to do so. While our Government is considering how to treat the Confederate States, foreign Nations may become impatient, and compel us to do what had better be done cheerfully.

FLOGGING IN THE BRITISH NAVY.—A return has been made public of persons flogged in the British Navy in the year 1859. The total number of persons flogged was 951, and 30,829 lashes were inflicted. The highest number of lashes given was fifty, while six marks the lowest. The Brunswick has the unfortunate distinction of supplying the highest return, viz.: 1194 lashes, which was supplied to thirty men. The Liffey ranked next to the Brunswick; 27 men having, on board her, received 954 lashes; and the Spy, a wretched little brigantine, with only 45 men, actually shows that her commander punished more than 25 per cent. of his crew. The offences of which our seamen are chiefly guilty are, it appears, drunkenness, insubordination, disobedience, theft and desertion. In one case, on board the Boscawen, we are told that the punishment was inflicted for the use of obscene language on duty; and, in the Hornet, 84 lashes were given between two men for smuggling spirits into the ship. In six instances, "making false charges" brought the culprits to the gangway.

MEXICO.—Sixty years ago, Mexico had five millions of inhabitants; and after a lapse of more than half a century she has not doubled her population. Naturally she ought to be one of the first nations of the earth, with more than a million of square miles, a varied climate, rich soil, extended sea coasts, valuable mines, an important position on two oceans, with short land routes for trade between the eastern and western shores of our continent, with Europe and India, and between Australia and the Pacific islands, and the Atlantic world—all these points directly to the fact that had she been settled by Englishmen who had established the same institutions which they have given us, she might to-day have a stable government, a population equalling our own, and a commerce extending over the world. She has become the seat of destructive and shameful strife, until revolution has become chronic.

ONE OF THE FRUITS.—It sounded in our ears for months, that if Congress would pass the Morrill Tariff bill, the country would spring at once into a state of unexampled prosperity. Well, the bill became a law, and what are the fruits? A dispatch in an exchange tells us that the Phoenix iron company, doing business at Phoenixville, in this State, and one of the largest manufacturing in the United States, have just given notice to their employees, numbering from 1,200 to 1,500 men, that their wages would be reduced from ten to twenty-five per cent., on the first day of April, the same day the Morrill Tariff bill goes into effect. This is fostering domestic industry and increasing the prosperity—over the left.—Doylestown Democrat.

COM. WILKINSON.—This officer of the United States Navy, who died at Norfolk, last Saturday, was 77 years of age. He had been in the navy about fifty-six years, having entered the service on the 10th of July, 1805; he was commissioned captain on the 11th March, 1829, and had served a long and active term at sea, besides filling many important positions connected with his position on shore. His funeral, on Monday, was attended by all the literary companies of Norfolk, together with the naval officers, marines, and United States

PENNA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. PENNEY, Speaker pro tem.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. BOUGHTER, an act to extend an act relative to sheriffs' and prothonotaries' costs in Luzerne county to Dauphin county; which was subsequently passed.

Mr. CONNELL, an act relative to passengers on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Also, an act relative to prothonotaries in Philadelphia.

Also, an act for the relief of George Jordan.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

An act exempting Conewago island from taxation for school and road purposes; negatively passed.

An act to incorporate the Girard avenue insurance company of Philadelphia; passed.

ON SECOND READING.

An act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, and plank roads; passed finally.

Mr. FINNEY, on leave, read in place an act relative to plank roads in Crawford county.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. CRAWFORD called up an act to erect the town of Newbury, Cumberland county, into a borough; passed.

Mr. FINNEY called up an act to define the location and boundaries of certain streets, lanes and lots in the city of Erie; passed.

Mr. GREGG called up an act re-annexing part of Brady township, Lycoming county, to Union county; passed—yeas 20, nays 5.

Mr. HESTAND called up an act to incorporate the Empire hook and ladder company, No. 1, of Lancaster; which was passed.

Mr. HALL called up an act to authorize the Governor to appoint an auctioneer in the borough of Ebensburg; which was passed to third reading, and laid over.

Mr. IMBRIE called up an act to prevent catching fish in Slippery Rock creek, Butler county; passed.

Mr. LANDON, on leave, called up the road laws of Rush township, Susquehanna county; passed.

Mr. FINNEY called up an act taxing dogs in the county of Erie; which was passed finally.

Mr. BENSON called up an act legalizing the election of school directors in Genesee independent school district, Potter county; which was passed.

Mr. MEREDITH, an act in relation to the township of Green, in the county of Indiana; passed.

Mr. WHARTON called up an act to authorize the county surveyor of Somerset county to make a record of all surveys of said county; passed.

Mr. WHARTON, on leave, read in place an act relative to the rights of the widows and children of decedents to the \$800 exemption.

Mr. IRISH, supplement to an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester passenger railway company; laid over on third reading.

Mr. CONNELL called up supplement to the act incorporating the North Philadelphia passenger railway company; laid over on third reading.

Mr. LANDON called up a supplement to the act for the collection of damages on the North Branch canal; passed.

Mr. BENSON called up an act to authorize the borough of Warren to levy an additional tax; passed.

Mr. ROBINSON called up a supplement to the act authorizing the citizens of the borough of Mercer to erect a Union school house; passed.

Mr. SMITH called up an act relative to the Philadelphia, Norristown and Germantown railroad company; passed.

Mr. PARKER called up an act to incorporate the North-eastern market company, of Philadelphia; which was passed.

Mr. IRISH called up a supplement to an act in relation to the rights of property of husband and wife; which was laid over.

Mr. GREGG called up an act to incorporate the Sugar Valley mutual fire insurance company, of Clinton county; passed.

Mr. SERRILL called up a supplement to the act relative to hawkers and peddlers; which was passed.

Mr. HALL called up an act to extend the provisions of an act for the taxing of dogs and the protection of sheep in Blair county, to the county of Cambria; passed.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act to incorporate the Alumni society of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania; which was passed.

Mr. IMBRIE called up an act to change the residence of Cyrus J. Anderson and Jas. G. Marshall. [An absurdity—killed in committee of the whole.]

On motion of Mr. HALL the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to appoint an auctioneer in Ebensburg; which passed finally.

Mr. WHARTON called up an act to change the place of holding elections in Napier township, Bedford county; which passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL moved that the Senate resume the re-consideration of the act incorporating the India and Commercial company. The vote was reconsidered—yeas 15, nays 5. The bill was then postponed for the present.

Mr. BENSON called up an act to re-establish the county of York in the county of M'Kean.

Mr. BOUGHTER called up an act to change the place of holding elections in Upper Mahanoy township, Schuylkill county; which was passed.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act to incorporate the artillery corps of the West Philadelphia Greys; which was passed.

Mr. ROBINSON called up an act directing the manner of serving summonses in certain cases in the county of Mercer; passed.

Mr. CRAWFORD called up a supplement to the act to incorporate the Perryville, East Waterford and Waterloo plank road company; passed.

Mr. CONNELL moved that the Senate resume the consideration of the act to incorporate the American and India commercial company; passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1861. Mr. SHEPPARD, Speaker pro tem, called the House to order at 10 o'clock.

Reports from standing committees were called for; a large number were received. The bill reducing the enrollment tax of \$50 to \$10, on the charters of fire companies, was taken up.

Mr. SELTZER moved to amend by adding library companies.

Mr. DUFFIELD was not opposed to the amendment, but thought it would impede the passage of the original bill. He therefore moved that the House go into committee of the whole for special amendment. Agreed to.

The amendment was stricken out, and the bill was reported to the House. The bill was then passed finally.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

The following reports, among others, were made: Mr. MOORE reported an act for the suppression and destruction of counterfeit notes.

Mr. PEIRCE reported the joint resolution for the pay of the Peace Commissioners.

Mr. ACKER reported an act relative to brokers and private bankers.

Mr. SELTZER reported an act to incorporate the Chester County savings bank.

Mr. SMITH, with a negative recommendation, a supplement to the act regulating banks.

Mr. PRESTON, with a negative recommendation, an act incorporating the Lackawanna savings institution.

Mr. MYERS, an act relating to the streets in Highspire.

Mr. BISEL, an act to incorporate the Muncy boom company.

Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia), an act to incorporate the Line Lexington cemetery company.

Mr. HARVEY, an act to incorporate the Farmers' hotel company, of Philadelphia.

Mr. LAWRENCE, an act relative to taxes in the borough of Downingtown.

Mr. COWAN, with a negative recommendation, the supplement to an act to construct a railroad to connect the North Branch with Lehigh navigation.

Mr. ACKER, with a negative recommendation, the supplement to the act incorporating the North Pennsylvania railroad.

Mr. COLLINS, supplement to the act to incorporate the Mifflin and Centre railroad.

Mr. HOFIUS, to incorporate the Front Street and Allegheny Avenue railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

A further supplement to the act to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke and mineral coal.

A bill to regulate the standard weight of barley, making 40 pounds to the bushel, instead of 48, as heretofore.

An act to authorize the prothonotary of any court of record to enter judgment on warrants of attorney in the name of executors and administrators.

An act relative to corporations; making it the duty of managers of corporations to place in a conspicuous place in the office of the company a correct list of the stockholders of such company, at least one month previous to a general election thereof.

BILLS NEGATIVED.

The House refused by a vote of thirteen to sixty to extend the provisions of the general manufacturing law to the manufacturers of brushes.

The bill exempting firemen from military duty, except in cases of invasion or insurrection was voted down.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

A lengthy discussion took place on the joint resolution fixing a day for final adjournment.

A motion to adjourn on Thursday, the 18th of April, at noon, prevailed. Adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A NEGRO.—A villainous outrage was recently committed by a negro upon a white man in Dinwiddie county, Va. The following are the particulars: Mr. A. J. Bick, who resides near Malonesville, on his return home from a neighbor's last Sunday, between sunset and dark, was attacked by a black man and badly beaten. While the sounder had him down, Mr. Bick asked him if he intended to kill him, to which question the answer was, "yes, I do, damn you." Mr. B. succeeded finally by some means in getting away from the negro, and repairing to the house of a friend, procured a gun there, with which he pursued the negro and shot him, with what effect, Mr. B. does not know, as the negro ran into the woods. He thinks, however, that he wounded him, and if so that he is not perhaps far from the spot where he was fired upon. Mr. B. did not pursue him because he was so badly wounded that he thought it imprudent to do so.

PAWNBROKING IN NEW YORK.—There are 54 pawnbrokers' shops in full blast in New York. The largest amount of money kept on loan in any of them is \$150,000. From 90 to 95 per cent. of the pledges are redeemed. Most of the loans of one concern amount to \$300,000 per annum. Some of the leading men of the city are agitating the question of the establishment of a Pawnbrokers' Bank, as a protection for the poor against the exorbitant charges.

DECEPTION PRACTICED ON HORSES.—It is said that in Denmark carriage horses are taught to step high by the substitution of magnifying glasses for blinders. They mistake every pebble for a boulder, and lift their legs accordingly. Some of the agents had a man about the age of whom it was said, that when he could not buy hay for his horse, he put green spectacles over his eyes, and then served out shavings to him. The animal died before the ingenious experiment had been fully tested.

THE N. Y. POLICE AND THE LINCOLN "PLOT."—The police commissioners of New York have at length made their report to the Senate of that State upon the sensation dispatches of the police in regard to the attempted assassination of President Lincoln while en route for Washington. Superintendent Kennedy admits that he had rumors only and no facts. He therefore declines implicating or naming anybody, but says he did send his spies to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

GOVERNOR HOUSTON A WEALTHY GOVERNOR.—We were both pleased and surprised the other day to hear that the Governor was so rich in a pecuniary point of view. We learn that his property is worth not less than \$150,000. He was rendered an assessor to the assessor and collector of Travis county, for this year, a property to the amount of \$84,000 and upwards. Whatever may be our political differences with his Excellency, we desire him no harm, and feel glad at his prosperity.—Texas paper.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—A little boy, son of Mr. J. J. J. of Cold Spring, Putnam county, N. Y., was frozen to death on Sunday night. He walked quietly out of the house, and was not missed for some time. A diligent search failed to discover him until the next morning, when he was found a mile and a half from home. He had apparently cried himself to sleep—the frozen tears on his pale, upturned face testifying to the truth.

NOR SIGNED.—The Mayor of Philadelphia has not yet signed the bill making an appropriation to pay the expenses incurred while President Lincoln was in Philadelphia. The delay is occasioned because a bill of items has not yet been furnished. It is denied that any charge was made for drinks for the police, and the Mayor is desirous of fully understanding how the hotel bill could amount to \$700.

IMPERIAL REVENUES.—When Louis Napoleon put down the Red Republic, he was, according to the priest party, the "Saviour of society." Now, the Bishop of Poitiers calls him Pontius Pilate. According to that prelate, he is the Pilate of the creed; whereas only the other day the French clergy regarded him as the pilot who weathered the storm.—Punch.

A man named Thaddeus Green, living in the village of Ithica, Gratiot county, Mich., on Friday last, murdered his daughter, a girl seventeen years; a Miss Taylor, about the same age, and then committed suicide by cutting his

A WICKED AND WRETCHED HERMIT.—A married woman disappeared from Hurlbutville, Oneida county, N. Y., almost a year ago, and was supposed to have been murdered, until a few days since she was found in a hut in a lonely wood, by some men who were hunting. She had lived a hermit, save when visited by a paramour who has a wife living in Rome; and she is almost insane from loneliness and melancholy.

AN AWFUL CONFLAGRATION DEFEATED.—The Pittsburg Dispatch learns from a reliable source, yet can scarcely believe it possible, that a congregation in Youngstown, Pa., were lately edified by a discourse against the sinking of oil wells, on the ground that God intended these oil deposits for some great conflagration or other purpose, which was being interfered with by the well borers.

DIVORCES.—Granting divorces has been a great business with the Washington Territory Legislature. One divorce bill passed the Council, and the woman married again before it passed the House. In another case, a member said the man had left his wife and was living with another woman and wanted to be married to her. The bill passed immediately.

THE GREAT ESTER.—By late advices from Col. Mann, it appears that this mammoth steamer will anchor in Hampton Roads in one or two weeks. She will only remain there a short time and then leave for Charleston, whence she comes again to the Roads.—Norfolk Day Book.

The Rev. Isaac Rosser, of the Methodist Protestant Church, an old pioneer Methodist preacher, who is now in the 80th year of his age, and Miss Sarah Childs, aged 90 years, were united in the bonds of wedlock, at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago.

The Captain of the ship Adelaide Bell, has sued the proprietors and editors of the New Orleans Crescent, for \$50,000 damages on account of certain reports in regard to what was alleged to be a Black Republican flag, which was unfurled from the masthead of that vessel.

Shootings have become so universal at Nashville, Tenn., and are so unscientifically done, that a professor has advertised that he has opened a gallery, so that with a few instructions the untutored pupil can "wing" his man every time.

FIREY DRINK.—A genius out West being asked whether the liquor he was drinking was a good article, replied: "Well, I don't know, I guess so. There is only one queer thing about it, whenever I wipe my mouth I burn a hole in my handkerchief."

By the recent decision of the Supreme Court, confirming the title of Robert J. Walker to certain quicksilver mines in California, that gentleman has become possessed of property for which two millions of dollars was at one time offered.

Religious liberty of the most unrestricted character has been proclaimed at Naples. All former concordats and treaties with Rome are abrogated, and ecclesiastical power is limited to the punishment of ecclesiastical offences merely.

A lad, 16 years old, died from the effects of drunkenness, at Rochester, on Saturday. For three weeks previous to his death he was drunk the whole time, notwithstanding the efforts of his family to restrain him.

An ingenious English inventor proposes to remedy the want of bust in ladies of a "given thinness," by a jacket, to be inflated by the wearer to the proper shape, and, as Willis would say, "plumpeified."

Gambling is said to be carried on to an extraordinary extent, just now, in Athens, Greece, where there are no less than 5,000 gaming-houses.

A sudden darkness, which lasted an hour, came over Fortthick, near London, on Ash Wednesday afternoon. Men lost their way, and cattle became frantic with fear.

The London Dispatch, says there are more British admirals than ships, more generals than regiments, more captains of artillery and engineers than guns.

A man at Penn Yan, N. Y., has invented a machine that husks, shells, cleans and puts corn into bags.

Accounts from the West and South show the wheat crops to be in a flourishing condition, and promising a most abundant yield.

Telegraphic messages were sent direct from New York to St. Paul, Minnesota, for the first time on the 17th inst.

Green peas are now selling at Charleston, S. C., at \$2 per peck.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, March 27.

Col. Lamon, the President's special messenger to Fort Sumpter, arrived here this morning from Charleston, and has ere this made his report as to the exact condition of things in the fort. From what has been learned, the evacuation will take place by Saturday next.

It has been decided to retain the regular troops now stationed in this city for an indefinite period.

A Judge in Admiralty for Key West, will leave for that place immediately, as President Davis has appointed somebody for the same office.

The War Department to-day notified the Court Martial now trying Com. Armstrong for surrendering the Pensacola Navy Yard, that Lieut. Gilman, a most important witness, cannot be had from Fort Pickens. The court will adjourn to-day. Armstrong's conviction is considered certain.

The Administration are considering some of the difficulties attending the revenue question. Information has reached here that goods are being landed at Cincinnati free of duty.

Hon. Robert M. Palmer, of Pennsylvania, who, it was reported, was to be Minister to Ecuador, will be Minister to the Argentine Confederation.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning. The Chair laid before the Senate the following Message from the President:

To the Senate of the United States:—I have received a copy of a resolution of the Senate passed on the 25th inst., requesting me, if in my opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate the dispatches of Major Robert Anderson, to the War Department during the time he has been in command at Fort Sumpter. On examination of the correspondence thus called for I have, with the highest respect for the Senate, come to the conclusion that at the present moment the publication of it would be inexpedient.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) moved to take up the resolution introduced by him yesterday, advising the withdrawal of the federal troops from the seceded States. He did not intend making any remarks as he had already expressed his views on that subject. He desired the vote on his motion to be regarded as a test question.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) supposed there would be no objection to that, but he reminded the Senator that no quorum was present.

On motion of Mr. Hale (N. H.) the Senate went into executive session.