New Orleans Daily Crescent.
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1861.

TALK ON CHANGE.

The flags of Carondelet street and environs were well thronged yesterday. There was a willingness on the part of some operators to move in the staple, but they were confined to orders for the New England factories. Our down-East friends (so by compulsion) are very anxious to obtain a few more thousands of bales of cotton before the final division of the confederacy. The New Englanders, in times gone by, were very partial to the Red river cottons. In forwarding orders they always expressed a preference for them. The receipts from that section are now increasing, consequently, it is believed the time for filling orders for cotton from the bottom lands of Red river, the creeks and bayous has arrived. Buyers for European account seemed to be waiting further advices before progressing to any extent; consequently, the general sales yesterday were much below the average of last week.

In talking last week of the large sales of cotton in Liverpool for the week ending the 22d ult., it was intimated that 133,000 bales exceeded any week on record. On reference to some figures and correspondence of date 1855, nearly six years ago, we find that the largest week's transactions were for the week ending the 25th May, 1855, when the sales in the town of Liverpool were—

Of American cotton	bales...195,000
Of other kind	bales... 57,470
Total bales	252,470

Of which large sales (75,000 bales) were taken by speculators, the market closing at 6½d. for Orleans Middlings. The militia steamer, due at Portland, was expected yesterday.

The decrease in the receipts of the staple appears to be augmenting. The Galveston returns of last Saturday, the 5th inst., show the following:

	This year.	Last year.
Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1860	bales 3,168	2,055
Received at this port to date	67,768	85,022
Received at other ports	11,104	19,570
Total	82,040	106,671
Decrease in receipts		22,555

The following are the receipts since the 1st of September, the stock being 15,628 bales:

	This year.	Last year.
Exported to Great Britain to date	22,120	24,286
to France		
to other continental ports	5,525	5,173
to the rest of Europe	1,100	2,198
to New York	10,940	10,601
to Boston	3,919	4,689
Total	66,402	76,481
On hand and shipboard not cleared	15,638	22,207

The receipts of cotton at this port for the last three weeks have been large. The ready market for cotton, the prompt sales, the speedy returns in gold, with less charges than in New York or any other Northern market, commends our good city to the planters and merchants of West Tennessee and North Mississippi. We have not been informed how much cotton bound East, as it is termed, from Memphis is now detained by ice and other obstructions. As far South as Virginia, we learn that the trains on railroads were detained from three to four days from the roads being covered with snow. Away further North, it is supposed, trains may be detained a week at a time or longer. As for the great Erie Canal, we learn that there is produce, including some cotton, blocked up in ice, which may reach the New York market about the 1st of April next. We wish the owners of this cotton a good time, and will merely propose to them, "How much would you pay to have your cotton in New Orleans this day or to-morrow?" In the meantime, we append the Memphis cotton statement from the 1st September to 31st December:

MEMPHIS COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1860, bales	1,769
Received past week	7,504
Received previously	195,765 — 204,272
Total	206,041
Exported past week	13,000
Exported previously	164,582 — 177,582
Stock on hand Dec. 29	28,963

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM MEMPHIS.
From Sept. 1 to Dec. 29, 1860.

	Past Week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans	11,875	103,448
Ohio River	894	63,578
St. Louis	100	4,858
Source via M. & O. R. R.	684	5,236
Intermediate points		28
Total	13,653	177,582

We have also heard a great deal about many thousands of bales of cotton being received at Norfolk, Va., up to the 26th of December, of which we learn about 6000 bales were from Memphis. Cotton must be hurried up with more speed than this to cover the 100,000 bales which were expected to be received at Norfolk from Tennessee.

In giving the following table, we are free to remark that it does not show *well* to have so many units in a table. The table appears to be made up from suppositions. We give it as we received it:

Record for week ending October 3	bales... 720
10	500
17	1,000
24	1,000
31	2,000
November 7	3,000
14	5,000
21	7,000
28	10,000
December 5	700
12	3,000
19	4,000
26	5,000
Total received up to present time	bales...28,920

About 2000 bales included in the above total were sent from Memphis to this port en route for Northern ports.

The following are the receipts of cotton at Charleston and Savannah up to the dates named:

At Charleston—	Jan. 3, 1861.	Jan. 5, 1860.
Uplands	168,661	257,727
Sea Island	7,560	7,351
At Savannah—		
Uplands	205,649	281,214
Sea Island	4,448	4,005
	384,293	550,797
		281,230
Decrease at the two ports	179,494	

To-day is the anniversary of the 8th of January, 1815. It is a legalized holiday, and will be observed as such. There will, in all probability, be some business transacted on the flags, and it is probable the military will turn out in more force than usual.

The mails continue very irregular, but the Post-office Department (that was) at Washington cannot control snow storms. It is useless to complain. We observe that Postmaster Riddell has introduced some new regulations—making additional charges for rent of boxes when more than one firm or one party has letters deposited or placed in boxes. However, we have to allude to the extention of a year's rent in advance, when it is palpable the present Post-office will cease to exist after the 4th of March. If, however, Dr. Riddell will assume the transmission of mails, far and near, on his own account and responsibility, the public will have no objection to paying the box-rent as heretofore, in advance. It will be a matter of great difficulty to recover back anything from Washington City after the 4th March, 1861. The people talk that they are willing to pay two months in advance. However, the bills for the entire year have not yet been presented.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

VARIETIES THEATER.—This theater was jammed last night, and "Dot" went off with a perfect *furore*. The town got acquainted with "Dot" last winter, and will stand up to "Dot" this winter; see it I don't. We shall speak particularly of this winter's "Dot," to-morrow or next day. The play will, of course, be repeated to-night, with "The Old Guard," and Jordan the drummer in his famous "Reveille."

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—Barney Williams and wife will to-night appear in three of their liveliest and funniest pieces: "All Hallow Eve," "Customs of the Country," and the "Limerick Boy."

ACADEMY.—Dan Rice's Great Show will give a grand noon exhibition to-day, for ladies and children; and at night, the usual "gallorious" entertainment will be offered to grown folks.

MUSEUM.—The double-headed girl is to be seen day and night; certainly the greatest human wonder that ever appeared in our midst. The double girl is an anatomical wonder far greater than the Siamese Twins. We shall describe them, or it, or her, on another occasion. Meantime, we advise all New Orleans to go and see them, or it, or her. The Swiss Bearded Lady, the Warbler, and the Lilliputian Queen are still at the Museum, but will soon leave. Such an aggregation of human wonders has never been offered in the Crescent City.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—A grand *melange* is to be given to-night, the particulars of which are advertised elsewhere.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XIII. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1861. NUMBER 264.

Local Intelligence.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

NEW ORLEANS FOR IMMEDIATE SECESSION!

The election in this city yesterday for Delegates to the State Convention, was one of the fairest and most quiet and orderly ever held in this city. Nothing worthy the name of difficulty occurred at any of the polls, that we heard of. At most of the polls there were no crowds or any sign of excitement. The voters came up, voted, and went away to attend to their other business.

The result of the election is most gratifying to all true friends of the South, and it will send a thrill of joy throughout the South. The Cooperation party here has caused the South to look upon New Orleans with doubt, and this doubt was very reasonable, considering the cosmopolitan character of the city, and the fact that the Cooperation, or United Southern Action party, was headed, and talked to, and led, by such men as Randell Hunt, Pierre Soulé, and Thomas J. Durant, lawyers and orators of renown, and for years among the foremost men of Louisiana. The defeat of a party with such men as these at its head, gives a signal proof of the strength with which Southern feeling has twined itself about the patriotic hearts of the men of the South, in the present trying national emergency.

The entire Secession Senatorial ticket for the Convention was elected, and fifteen out of the twenty Secession Representative candidates were elected.

The result will be definitely understood from the following figures, correctly taken from the tally lists as read out at the Sheriff's office last evening. The names of the Secession candidates are marked with a star. (*)

Senatorial Candidates.

(Vote Counted up by the Municipal Districts.)

	1st Dis.	2d Dis.	3d Dis.	4th Dis.	Total.
Durant	1664	897	746	831	4138
Hunt	1873	993	739	720	4325
Soulé	1612	987	731	599	3929
Dufour	2092	848	726	597	4263
Jones	1673	852	743	645	3913
*Sentell	1967	1175	953	443	4538
*Pecquet	1864	1210	809	642	4525
*Adams	2016	1181	755	642	4594
*Kennedy	1776	1063	757	845	4441
Michel	1891	1175	765	662	4293

Majority of the highest Secession candidate over the highest Cooperation candidate, (Labatut over Dufour) 362. Majority of the lowest Secession candidate over the lowest Cooperation candidate, (Adams over Soulé) 431. Majority of the middle Secession candidate over the middle Cooperation candidate, (Kennedy over Durant) 402. Majority of the highest Secession candidate over the lowest Cooperation candidate, (Labatut over Soulé) 477. Majority of the lowest Secession candidate over the highest Cooperation candidate, (Adams over Dufour) 316. Average majority of the Secession over the Cooperation Senatorial candidates, 397.

For Representative Delegates.

(Votes counted at the Polls comprising the Precincts of the Respective Districts or Wards.)

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

	1st Precinct.		2d Precinct.		
	Poll 1.	Poll 2.	Poll 1.	Poll 2.	Total.
G. M. Pinckard	57	59	120	113	357
S. H. Forman	54	59	122	103	338
R. H. Marr	53	49	122	103	337
*T. J. Semmes	124	138	121	121	503
*F. N. Marks	126	129	127	114	496
*S. S. Tappan	123	134	129	123	509
L. N. Lane (Ind.)	35	26	18	23	102

Semmes, Marks and Tappan, Secessionists, are elected.

SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

	3d Precinct.		4th Precinct.		Total.
	Poll 1.	Poll 2.	Poll 1.	Poll 2.	
J. Ad. Rover	123	94	132	154	503
W. T. Stocker	123	102	135	169	529
*D. W. Adams	98	84	167	168	517
*A. P. Aswell	98	84	166	168	510

Rozier and Stocker, Cooperationists, elected.

THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

	5th Precinct.		6th Precinct.		7th Precinct.		Total.
	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		
G. S. Hawkins	80	85	116	119	139	107	748
J. Cole	78	84	137	107	130	109	835
J. B. Generes	79	85	115	108	139	108	717
G. S. Lecoy	82	85	137	109	137	107	769
*J. Aug. Shelder	103	86	174	108	150	108	823
*J. McGinkey	106	90	161	174	109	102	852
*R. W. Earlin	101	90	168	177	107	100	849
*C. J. Wagner	98	90	169	176	109	101	842

Gladden, McClosky, Estlin and Slawson, Secessionists, elected.

FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

	Eighth Precinct.		Ninth Precinct.		Total.
	Poll 1.	Poll 2.	Poll 1.	Poll 2.	
E. S. Fenchel	80	42	70	34	226
*R. O. R. Norton	130	124	95	72	441

Norton, Secessionist, elected.

FIFTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

	10th Precinct.		11th Precinct.		12th Precinct.		Total.
	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		
E. Hiriart	55	20	26	43	71	61	261
C. Delery	30	17	35	46	80	64	282
*J. Hernandez	107	93	79	75	106	85	585
*D. Avegno	98	90	76	70	101	83	577

Hernandez and Avegno, Secessionists, elected.

SIXTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

	Thirteenth Precinct.		Fourteenth Precinct.		Total.
	Poll 1.	Poll 2.	Poll 1.	Poll 2.	
J. Lacrogne	36	32	34	17	121
*J. Pemberton	72	51	93	41	257
A. Abadie (Ind.)	67	72	66	65	310

Pemberton, Secessionist, elected.

SEVENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

	15th Precinct.		16th Precinct.		17th Precinct.	
	Poll 1.	Poll 2.	Poll 1.	Poll 2.	Poll 1.	Poll 2.
G. Clark	26	26	37	9	13	23
R. Bermudez	57	111	36	5	15	124
*W. C. Claiborne	24	22	26	3	2	20
*D. Edwards	48	56	22	3	2	19

Clark and Bermudez, Cooperationists, elected.

EIGHTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

	18th Precinct.		19th Precinct.		Total.
	Poll 1.	Poll 2.	Poll 1.	Poll 2.	
C. O. LeBlanc	120	127	26	45	317
*J. G. Rusin	29	29	10	9	77

LeBlanc, Cooperationist, elected.

NINTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

	20th Precinct.		21st Precinct.		Total.
	Poll 1.	Poll 2.	Poll 1.	Poll 2.	
*P. S. Wilz	76	39	21	56	253
J. McKean	64	51	16	12	145

Wilz, Secessionist, elected.

TENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

	22d Precinct.		23d Precinct.		Total.
	Poll 1.	Poll 2.	Poll 1.	Poll 2.	
M. Musson	107	116	107	112	569
A. Phillips	158	120	103	140	561
H. B. Deacon	134	120	154	143	561
*W. R. Miles	157	120	151	102	654
*W. M. Perkins	225	189	118	111	643
*A. Walker	217	150	96	104	568

Miles, Perkins and Walker, Secessionists, elected.

Algiers.

FOR SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

Fergus Gardere	330
Chas. Bienvenu	394
*R. Warren Hicks	66
*H. J. Vidler	38
J. Desmarais	3

The Cooperation candidates, Gardere and Bienvenu, greatly ahead in Algiers.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

G. W. Lewis	377
*John Mosier	66
N. Trepagnier	132

Lewis, Cooperationist, elected over Trepagnier, Cooperationist, and McGee, Secessionist.

YESTERDAY.—We found nothing important enough for special mention, in our round among the police offices yesterday. The election on the question of secession appeared to have put a stopper upon all petty excitements.

THE GLORIOUS EIGHTH.—There will be an unusual zest in the public observance of this day. It is the anniversary of the day when Jackson and the brave men of the South and West humiliated a foreign foe; and it is the day, when Louisiana will be able to proclaim, for the first time, in clarion tones, that she is ready to do greater battle than ever, in opposition to the fanatical home foe—the Abolition serpent which has stolen into the North American Paradise, and bedaivered and broken its middle cerement, and now holds its head erect, eyes blazing and tongue darting, expecting to bestaver and swallow all that is on the sunniest side of the garden.

In remembering the great defense at Chalmette, it must not be forgotten that we still have a drummer in our midst, whose shrill reveillies were heard by the British foe on that occasion. This is Old Jordan, who will to-night beat his famous Chalmette reveille, in the course of the jubilee performance at the Varieties Theater. Who won't be on hand to see "Dot," and "The Old Guard," and the actual "Old Jordan," on an occasion like this?

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—The annual election for officers of this body took place last night. The following was the result of the election:

I. N. Marks, President.
J. P. Horner, Vice-President.
J. Folger, Secretary.
James Beggs, Treasurer.
David Bradbury, Chief Engineer, (for five years Assistant Engineer.)

Five Districts—Assistant Engineers.—First District—M. Leininger, of Hook and Ladder No. 1.
Second District—Charles Smith, of Perseverance No. 13.
Third District—E. Flood, of Irad Feiry No. 12.
Fourth District—J. Murphy, of Jackson No. 18.
Fifth District—E. F. Bakewell, of Mississippi No. 2.
Sixth District—C. Allenette, of Pelican Hook and Ladder No. 4.
Seventh District—Joseph Didiot, of Creole No. 9.
Eighth District—F. Bourge, of Hope Hook and Ladder No. 3.
Ninth District—Joseph Jacob, of Phœnix No. 8.

Board of Commissioners to manage the Fire Company.—I. N. Marks, Chs. De Choiseul, E. P. Riveside, Alfred Scanlan, P. Sambola, Jr.

The President, Secretary and Treasurer are re-elected for the sixth time.

Victor Emanuel and Alexander Dumas.

(From Galignani's Messenger.)

The following sketch of the King of Sardinia, from the pen of Alexander Dumas, appears in the *Independent* of Naples:

Victor Emanuel, who looks like a man of about 40 years of age, is frank, sincere, vigorous, temperate, an early riser, and a keen sportsman with gun and dog. He bears the fatigues of a long day's shooting better than many of the most active mountaineers, and he generally starts on such excursions before sunrise. He makes a very light breakfast, merely a piece of bread and a slice of cold meat or cheese, which he eats like a peasant, without sitting at a table; but he always makes a hearty dinner, laying aside all etiquette, without court or chamberlains.

On Sunday, the day of general receptions at the palace, the doors are thrown open at 11 o'clock, and anybody who feels disposed may enter till 3. If any person desired a private audience, he must apply by letter, and on the morrow or following day, he will surely obtain it, for Victor Emanuel opens all his letters himself.

"One day, when out shooting, he met a peasant, who, on seeing the king laying down to partridges, right and left, with his double-barreled gun, went up to him and said: 'You shoot well, you do.' 'I was not so much, was I?' responded the king. 'Perhaps you could rid me of a fox which steals my hens?' 'Most willingly.' 'If you do, I will give you two mutte' (70L.) 'Agreed,' said the king. 'I will come to-morrow morning with my dog, and shoot your fox.' 'Give me your hand on it,' said the man. The king immediately shook hands with him, and true to his word, came the next morning, found the fox, and shot it. 'Thank God for that,' exclaimed the peasant; 'you have fairly earned your two mutte, and there they are.' The king took them and said: 'This is the first money I ever earned.' Then tossing the pieces in his hand, he added: 'It is a pleasure to receive money one has fairly gained.' The next day, in return for the two mutte, His Majesty sent a gold necklace and ear-rings for the peasant's wife. It is impossible to be more easy of access than Victor Emanuel. He goes out alone on foot, and enters theaters at the public door. One day the portress of the ingenuous theater caught a gentleman in the act of pulling the smoke of his cigar at her cat, which he had found in a corner and kept. Rushing forward to rescue her favorite, she seized the tormentor by the arm, and on his turning round, recognized the king.

A POLICEMAN FALLS HEIR TO A MILLION POUNDS STERLING.—According to the Cincinnati Enquirer, a policeman in that city, named James Dalton, is believed to have fallen heir to a million pounds sterling, under the following circumstances:

Ninety years ago, in the county of Yorkshire, England, there lived and died one Lord Dalton, who was possessed of an immense estate. Never having been married, Lord Dalton died without issue, and without relatives, save four brothers, each of whom came to the United States, one settling in New Jersey, one in Maryland, and one in Virginia. These brothers not their heirs ever appearing after the death of Lord Dalton, his property, both landed and personal, like hundreds of other estates, passed into the hands of the government. Advertisements were sent forth, but nothing of the heirs was ever heard until some five months ago, when Mr. Dalton accidentally, in reading an English newspaper, stumbled across the advertisement. Struck with the mention of his name, he at once determined to investigate the matter, and see whether he could identify himself as a descendant of the deceased. He has not been without success, for he has proven that he is a great-great-grandchild of the brother who removed to New Jersey.

For two years past an agent of the British government has been in the United States, searching for the heirs, and is at present in Cincinnati. In Mr. Dalton's genealogical researches he was assisted by the agent, who gives it as his opinion that Mr. Dalton is an heir to the great estate.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAST REFUGEADO.—The South Congregational Church at Georgetown, Mass., an abolition concern, of which the Rev. Charles Beecher (brother of H. W. B.) is pastor, held a church meeting on Sunday evening last, and after much discussion, resolved not to comply with the President's request to fast on the 4th of January. The resolutions, which were adopted by the close vote of 15 to 12, "pitch into" the President and his message, declare that his proclamation is an act of hypocrisy, that the Constitution ought to be stripped of its slavery rendition and representation construction, and that the present distress is no especial judgment upon the sin of slavery. Mr. Beecher had preached a red-hot anti-slavery sermon in the morning. [Providence Post.

SOMETHING "OUT."—The Washington States, of the 1st., has the following:

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—A quiet summoning of the several officers of the army and navy, now at the seat of Government, to their respective departments last evening, foreboded that something more is on the tapis than the public is yet cognizant of. The public mind is continually on the strain to watch any unusual movement in connection with the Government. We trust that we are more deeply immersed in a civil commotion than past developments have exhibited.

A TREASURED SWORD.—Many swords that have been laid aside in honorable peace and as heirlooms of valor and service, have been called into use by the stirring events around us. Among these we have been privileged to examine one of peculiar interest. This is the sword worn by the commander of the British frigate Pelham, and surrendered at the capture by the famous privateer Saucy Jack, of and from this port. Lieut. St. Amand was the leader of the party that first boarded the Pelham, and this sword passed into his possession.

It was afterwards transferred to Capt. Follin, as commander of the French Guard, and by inheritance is now in the keeping and cherished possession of ex-Captain G. Follin, of the Lafayette Artillery.

The exemptes of that spirited corps have organized a Reserve Guard, under command of Capt. G. Follin, and he now wears this "treasured sword." It will never be dishonored in his hands.

[Charleston Courier.

SNOW IN ALABAMA.—The Eutaw (Ala.) Whig of the 3d inst. say:

On Sunday last our county was visited by a very heavy fall of snow. It commenced in the morning and lasted until after nightfall, leaving some three inches in depth on the ground.

A counsel being questioned by a Judge to know, "for whom he was concerned," replied, "I am concerned, my lord, for the plaintiff, but I am employed by the defendant."

Dobbs thinks that instead of giving credit to whom credit is due, the cash had better be paid.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

SOLDIERS SUFFERING FROM SICKNESS.

BUSINESS STAGNANT.

THE MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

The Latest Commercial Intelligence.

(BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Accounts from Charleston say that the condition of affairs is intolerable. The soldiers are suffering from sickness and exposure, the merchants are without business, and the mechanics without work.

Plan of Settlement.

It is reported here that Mr. Lincoln gave Messrs. Seward and Thurlow Weed *carte blanche* to agree on any plan of settlement acceptable to New York and Pennsylvania.

Arrival of Hon. C. C. Clay.

Hon. C. C. Clay, U. S. Senator from Alabama, has arrived at the Federal Capital. His presence is considered an omen of peace.

The Alabama and Mississippi Delegations.

The members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives telegraphed their States to secede immediately from the Federal Union.

Committee of the Border States.

The Committee on the part of the Border States, both North and South, Mr. Crittenden, Chairman, adopted provisions to repeal the Personal Liberty bills, providing for the amendment of the Fugitive Slave Law to prevent kidnapping, equalizing the Commissioners' fees, prohibiting Congress to interfere with slavery in the States or in the Southern dockyards and arsenals, nor in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the inhabitants of the District and the State of Maryland, nor without compensation.

The same Committee also adopted provisions that Congress shall not interfere with the inter-State slave trade; that the African slave trade is to be perpetually abolished, and that the thirty-six thirty line be run through Territories dividing into slave and free border States.

The plan at first met with considerable favor, but a Republican caucus subsequently decided adversely to all compromises.

A National Convention.

At a meeting of the House Committee, Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, submitted a proposition in favor of calling a National Convention, fresh from the people, with a view of altering the Constitution to meet the requirements of all sections.

Loss of the Sloop-of-War Levant.

Accounts of the loss of the U. S. sloop-of-war Levant have reached the navy depot.

Mississippi State Convention.

JACKSON, Jan. 7.—The Convention organized at 12 o'clock to-day.

Hon. W. S. Barry, of Lowndes, was elected President on the third ballot.

A prayer was offered by the Rev. Marshall Warren, invoking the assistance of Almighty God in the deliberations of the people's servants.

The President, in his remarks, strongly favored State secession.

A resolution was adopted that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the President of the Convention with instructions to prepare and report as speedily as possible the ordinance providing for the withdrawal of Mississippi from the Federal Union, with a view to the establishment of a new Confederacy composed of the seceding States. The names of the gentlemen on this committee will be announced to-morrow.

A committee of three was also appointed to wait on the Governor for communications of importance to the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

A majority of the Delegates assembled in caucus this morning and adopted a resolution requesting the President of the Convention to draft the Ordinance of Secession.

Military Preparations in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Jan. 7, 9 A. M.—Governor Pettus, of this State, has ordered the military companies to prepare ball cartridges.

All the delegates elected to the Convention which meets in this city to-day have arrived.

Proceedings of the Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 5.—Judge McGehee, of Madison, was elected permanent President of the Convention to-day.

The morning session was consumed in perfecting the organization of the Convention and in preparing for business.

During the afternoon session a resolution was offered declaring the cause for its exercise and the duty of the State to prepare for it.

Discussions ensued, which resulted in the policy of the immediate passage of resolutions, which were finally made the special order for Monday.

The Convention adjourned over till Monday.

Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7.—The Tennessee Legislature assembled to-day.

The Governor's message reviews the grievances of the South and fully recommends that the question of a Convention or no Convention be left to the people. He says if there be a remedy for evils it exists only in Constitutional amendments, which if refused, Tennessee should maintain her equality in the Union or independence out of it. He recommends the reorganization of the militia and the purchase of arms. He makes no recommendation in regard to bank suspension penalties, leaving it entirely to the discretion of the Legislature.

Duel on the Tapis.

NASHVILLE, Jan 7.—A report is current that Hons. S. S. Stanton and John H. Savage have left for Kentucky to fight a duel.

Missouri State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—The State Senate has adopted resolutions in favor of a State Convention to consider the present political condition of the country and what course Missouri must follow.

Extra Session of the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Jan. 6.—The members of the Virginia Legislature, which convenes in extra session to-morrow, are arriving here rapidly.

A call for a convention of the people will certainly be issued on the first or second day of the session.

Secession Majority in Georgia.

MACON, Jan. 7.—There will be a large secession majority in the Georgia Convention.

Garrisoning Fort Washington.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 5.—The steamer Philadelphia having on board U. S. marines to garrison Fort Washington, passed this point to-day. They go, it is said, to protect the fort against lawless mischief-making persons.

Union Address of Governor Hicks.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Governor Hicks, of this State, publishes a strong Union address to the citizens of Maryland, in support of his refusal to convene the Legislature in extra session.

Celebration of the Eighth in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Mayor Wentworth has issued a proclamation for the celebration of the Eighth of January in honor of Gen. Jackson and Major Anderson.

Caucus of Southern Senators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Senators for the seceding Southern States are in caucus to-night and considering the question of advising their respective States whether to continue their delegations in Congress till the 4th of March to prevent unfriendly legislation, or to resign and leave a clear field to the opposition to pass such bills as they choose.

It is probable that the result of the caucus will influence the action of the States.

Washington Gossip.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A dispatch to the Post from Washington says that several hundred Baltimore militia offer to escort Lincoln to the White House.

Withdrawal of Secretary Thompson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Mississippi delegation have urged Secretary Thompson, of the Interior Department, to withdraw from the Cabinet when Mississippi secedes from the Federal Union.

The Government Appropriations.

Leading Congressmen are discussing whether to telegraph their respective State Conventions to let the ordinances of secession take effect on the 4th March, their object being to block the Government appropriations, especially the Army bill.

Secession of New York City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Mayor Wood, in his message, recommends the secession of New York City from the State, and the formation of a free city. He does not recommend violent measures to accomplish this object.

Troops for Major Anderson.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The steamship Star of the West was chartered by General Scott. She took a large quantity of provisions and 250 men for Major Anderson, under Lieut. Bartlett.

The Star of the West will be at Charleston to-morrow.

Letter from Ex-Secretary McLelland.

DETROIT, Jan. 7.—Mr. McLelland, Ex-Secretary of the Interior, publishes a letter advising the withdrawal of the slavery question from Congress and the local governments until the Territories shall have become States. He thinks disunion is destructive to the interests of both sections, and entreats the Northern people to strengthen their conservative Southerners by yielding their just demands.

General Wool's Letter.

The following is Gen. Wool's famous coercion letter to a friend in Washington:

TROY, Dec. 31, 1860.

My Dear Sir—South Carolina, after 27 years, Mr. Hiliett says 30 years, of constant and increasing efforts by her leaders to induce her to secede, has declared herself out of the Union, and this too without the slightest wrong or injustice done her people on the part of the Government of the United States. Although she may have seized the revenue cutter, raised her treasonable flag over the United States Arsenal, the Custom-house, Post-office, Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, she is not out of the Union, nor beyond the pale of the United States. Before she can get out of their jurisdiction or control, a reconstruction of the Constitution must be had or civil war ensue. In the latter case it would require no prophet to foretell the result.

It is reported that Mr. Buchanan has received informally the Commissioners appointed by the rebels of South Carolina to negotiate for the public property in the harbor of Charleston and for other purposes. It is also reported that the President disapproved of the conduct of Major Anderson, who being satisfied that he would not be able to defend Fort Moultrie with the few men under his command, wisely took possession of Fort Sumter, where he could protect himself and the country from the disgrace which might have occurred if he had remained in Fort Moultrie. Being the commander in the harbor, he had the right to occupy Fort Sumter, an act which the safety of the Union as well as his own honor demanded. It is likewise stated that apprehensions are entertained that Major Anderson will be required to abandon Fort Sumter and reoccupy Fort Moultrie. There can be no foundation for such apprehensions, for surely the President would not surrender the citadel of the harbor of Charleston to rebels.

Fort Sumter commands the entrance, and in a few hours could demolish Fort Moultrie. So long as the United States keeps possession of this fort, the independence of South Carolina will only be in name and not in fact. If, however, it should be surrendered to South Carolina, which I do not apprehend, the smothered indignation of the free States would be roused beyond control. It would not be in the power of any one to restrain it. In twenty-two days 200,000 men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies. Be assured that I do not aggravate the feelings of the people. They are already sufficiently excited at the attempt to dissolve the Union, for no other reason than that they constitutionally exercised the most precious right conferred on them, of voting for the person whom they considered the most worthy and best qualified to fill the office of President. Fort Sumter, therefore, ought not, and I presume will not, be delivered over to South Carolina.

I am not, however, pleading for the free States, for our Union is in danger, but for the Union and the preservation of the cotton States. Those who now the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind. The leaders of South Carolina could not have noticed that we live in an age of progress, and that all christendom is making rapid strides in the march of civilization and freedom. If they had, they would have discovered that the announcement of every victory obtained by the hero of the 19th century, Garibaldi, in favor of the oppressed of Italy, did not fail to electrify every American heart with joy and gladness. "Where liberty dwells there is my country," was the declaration of the illustrious Franklin. This principle is too strongly implanted in the heart and mind of every man in the free States, to be surrendered because South Carolina desires it in order to extend the area of slavery.

With all christianized Europe and nearly all the civilized world opposed to slavery, are the Southern States prepared to set aside the barriers which shield their institutions under the United States Government? Would the separation of the South from the North give greater security to slavery than it has now under the Constitution of the Union? What security would they have for the return of runaway slaves? I apprehend none, whilst the number of runaways would be greatly augmented, and the difficulties of which slaveholders complain would be increased to tenfold. However much individuals might condemn slavery, the free States are prepared to sustain and defend it as guaranteed by the Constitution.

In conclusion, I would avoid the bloody and desolating example of the Mexican States. I am now, God forever, in favor of the Union, its preservation, and the right maintenance of the rights and interests of the States, individually as well as collectively.

Yours, etc., JOHN E. WOOL.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

CITY HOTEL.—N M Faison, W H Steed, G W Rathes, A Sherville, J Harper, L S Harper, W Mayer, J H Gifford, J B Burbank, S J McDugald, N K McDollie, Tex: J C Everett and lady, M J Everett, J Everett, Miss Kargler, Mrs. White, Dr. Roberts, P Roberts, R R Kendall, R Roach, J Seaman, G W Tegarden, J H Hall, R C Cowan, Chas. Whitmore, T Berry, P C Hall, Mr Hall, Miss A E Moore, Miss C J Moore, Miss Mrs Oliver; O Miles, Md; C G Lanier, Ala; S Parker, D Maggan, Mobile; R D Todhunter, Ky; D Morrison, R E McNur, A McNur, Va; J B Gillespie, R B Lynch, P A Owen and family, A V P Pickens, E H Whiteman, J P Weire, Ga; Dr Brasher, Mo; R L Adams, S C; R F Duke, Tenn; R R R R Wright, Tex.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—R W Lewis, Frank Gayden, Thomas Hurd, Thos Shackleford, Wm M Wolly, Chas E Smedes, W H Worthington, Thomas B Warfield, Miss Williamson, Miss W W Pugh, Mrs L A Taylor, C G Young, Miss B R Tiffany, Thos C Hunt, Mrs G R Price, La; A A McDonnell, A E Prewitt, Ky; J G Fellowes, Tenn; M Bramhall, Md; W Little, W H Kelly, Mo; Jno A Jordan, Tenn; Mrs R C Wood, D C; A C Hodges, N Y; P M Everett, Jno A Snow, Tex; R Thornatty, city; Miss M Saunders, Ala; L B Payne and lady, Ga.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—W S Thompson, W A Tuckl, D K Smith, Tex; D B Spies; H Foote, Jno Cowan, R B Gillott, J Blount, Miss; J N Bolinger, Rivers, McCollier, Wm N Ary, Ala; Geo O H Miller and lady, Miss Miller, Memphis