

THE CRISIS.

Highly Important News from the South.

Resignation of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Condition of Major Anderson's Command.

Anticipated Attack on the Troops Sent to Fort Sumter.

Virtual Secession of Mississippi and Florida from the Union.

Reported Seizure of the Federal Property in Florida.

CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN GEORGIA.

A Commissioner Appointed to Negotiate with Foreign Powers.

Free Trade and Direct Taxation at the South.

Secretary Thompson this morning called upon the President and showed him a despatch which he had just received from John Longstreet, of Charleston, desiring to know whether reinforcements had been sent to Major Anderson. The President at once informed him that the steamer Star of the West had been chartered and was on her way to Charleston with two hundred and fifty United States troops.

This was the first intimation Secretary Thompson had that troops had been sent. He states that an order had been given some ten days ago by Secretary Holt and Gen. Scott, but that the President revoked it. The day following the Cabinet met, and the whole subject was discussed, and it was finally determined that a messenger should be sent to Major Anderson, with a view of ascertaining his exact condition, and whether he really desired reinforcement. They had his letters before them at that time, in which he distinctly stated that he did not require any reinforcements unless attacked. The messenger was despatched, and it was agreed that nothing should be done until they heard from Major Anderson.

Last Saturday Secretary Thompson and Secretary Toney had heard of the movement of troops in New York, and called upon the President to know the facts. He stated that if any such orders had been given he would have them revoked. He authorized the Secretary of War, on Saturday, to telegraph to the commander of the Star of the West to land the troops at Norfolk, or Fort Monroe, and not to go to Charleston. The President was deferred before the telegraph reached there. This is the whole story.

Secretary Thompson immediately telegraphed Judge Longstreet, at Charleston, that troops had been ordered to reinforce Major Anderson. Secretary Thompson then addressed a letter to the President, resigning his seat in the Cabinet. In this letter he details the facts as I have above stated. He maintains that he has been deceived, and that the deception is apparent. He does not hold the President entirely responsible for all this. He is of opinion that Secretary Holt and General Scott are more to blame than anybody else. The letter, while couched in respectful language, is pretty severe.

The most intense excitement prevails among the Senators and representatives from the Gulf and cotton States. They regard the reinforcement of Major Anderson as a declaration of war, and have telegraphed the Charlestonians to sink the vessel, if possible, before she lands her cargo. If there has not been already a collision, there will be in less than twenty-four hours. The South talk war, and they say that nothing can avert it.

Major Anderson's brother, who was despatched by the government to visit Major Anderson some days ago, returned here this evening. Immediately after his arrival here he called upon the President and Gen. Scott, and reported to them the condition of affairs at Fort Sumter. He says his brother has all the munitions and supplies that are required for the present, and can defend himself against the entire South. His brother, he says, does not apprehend any serious trouble in case of attack. He does not believe that they will make any demonstration for some time. In regard to reinforcements, the government, he says, can do as they think proper. There is no doubt he desires them, although he has made so much demand. He sent a confidential communication to General Scott; of course its contents are not known. His brother states that he was not aware when he left that reinforcements had been sent.

The people in this District are very much alarmed. Several companies of United States troops are expected here to-night.

Georgia has inaugurated important measures in regard to her financial and commercial arrangements with Europe. She sends abroad at once one of her most distinguished citizens, charged with an important mission. The Commissioner will have under his authority the question of the recognition by foreign Powers of the seceding States as governments de facto. He will also be charged with the duty of negotiating a basis of credit and exchange, by which the cotton crop can be hypothecated in Europe, as it moved for joint account. But the most important duty of the Commissioner will be in regard to the question of revenue. If the government shall make arrangements to collect the revenue of Southern exports, it is arranged that the cotton States will pronounce for free trade and direct taxation. They will proceed to raise the revenue for the South by direct taxation, giving notice to foreign governments that Southern ports are open to the importation of their merchandise free of duty, and that the imposition of duties by the United States government is unlawful and unauthorized. The question, would, therefore, become a foreign one, and England and France will be left to decide between a Southern alliance and free trade with the South.

The Commissioner from Georgia will be strengthened by the concurrent recognition of the other cotton States. The important mission will develop a policy which may be so directed as to avoid any conflict between the government and seceding States in the matter of collecting the revenue. It seems to be the policy of the commercial party at the South to prevent, if possible, any conflict with the federal authorities. Free trade and direct taxation will be adopted by the seceding States the moment the government takes steps to collect the revenue on the high seas by blockading Southern ports. This policy, which originates with G. G. Bayler, the representative man of the cotton interest, will have an important bearing upon our foreign and domestic relations. It will throw upon England, France and other foreign Powers the onus of resisting the imposition of duties upon importations into the ports of seceding States. The recognition of such States as governments de facto being thus supported by the self-interest of European nations adds greatly to the chances of the South abroad.

This policy is also the first practical step in the direction of those free trade principles which have so long been agitated in the Southern States, and which will be received with great favor in England, especially at Manchester and Liverpool. The Manchester school may thus be rallied against the Exeter Hall party.

This move brings to bear a certain pressure upon Pennsylvania, because it is calculated to separate the South still further from the iron interest. The border slave States will also see the disadvantage of having the markets of the cotton States thrown open to English, French and German goods. These reasons are operating powerfully with the leading men here from the South.

I am not at liberty to disclose the name of the Commissioner appointed by Georgia. He is, however, a citizen of that State, a man of distinction, of national reputation, and well known in New York. He will arrive here in a few days, and possibly the foreign Ministers will be consulted as to their views. In any case, the Georgia Commissioner proceeds direct to Europe, backed by the cotton power. I am satisfied from the thorough and extensive organization of this direct trade party at the South and in Europe, that there is here to be found the basis of an arrangement which will yet practically conserve the great destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent. Under the teachings and lead of this new party at the South, I am satisfied that the cotton States are entering on a new line of commercial and industrial policy. In the event of a separation of the sections, a union of sections, instead of, as now, a Union of States, may be arrived at, based upon a system of commercial reciprocity, and supported by an alliance offensive and defensive against foreign intervention in the affairs of this continent.

Mr. Bayler, alluded to above, has been connected for many years with our government as the United States Consul at Amsterdam, Manchester and Cologne.

This whole movement is under the guidance and direction of the ablest men in the South. There will be a consultation among leading Southern men to-morrow. The Georgia Commissioner is expected here en route for Europe in the next six or seven days.

This Georgia mission will be cordially supported by the representatives from the other Southern States, as this co-operation, it is believed, will make still more decided the action of the Georgia Convention.

The postal facilities organized by Georgia are intended to give the South a direct and independent service for the exchange of valuable commercial letters direct to Europe. It is believed that the first steamer will arrive in Savannah from Europe by the 4th of March. The steamers will fly by the English or French flag.

It is understood that prominent members of the diplomatic corps have addressed this government in reference to the commercial interests of their respective countries, in view of the present political troubles, and what degree of protection may be expected, or something to this effect. The government, however, has not yet replied.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1861.

Congress not being in session to-day, the city has been agitated by the following causes—

First—One hundred guns at sunrise in honor of General Jackson and Major Anderson.

Second—The news this morning that the steamer Star of the West had been chartered by General Scott to convey two hundred and fifty troops and stores to Fort Sumter.

Third—The appearance in the papers this morning, for the first time, of the correspondence between the South Carolina Commissioners and the President, and the summary manner in which the former disposed of the latter.

Fourth—A meeting of the Cabinet, and a report that Secretary Thompson demanded of Secretary Holt to know if it was true that two hundred and fifty regulars had been despatched from New York to reinforce Major Anderson, and that Mr. Holt refused to answer the question, on the ground that Mr. Thompson had announced that he should resign his place when Mississippi decided to go out of the Union, and as Mr. Holt, according to the latest reports, so decided, he (Mr. Holt) was of opinion that Mr. Thompson was the last man in the world to be informed of the details of operations of the War Department. Before this question was settled news reached the Cabinet of the decision of the Mississippi Convention to secede immediately.

Fifth—The resignation by Mr. Thompson of his place in the Cabinet, in consequence of the decision of his State to secede.

Sixth—Rumors in any quantity of the decision of the whole Mississippi delegation in Congress to resign to-morrow, and return to their homes immediately; also that the most prominent families here from the Gulf States, feeling sad at the news and regretting the necessity which compels them, were preparing to return to the several States, and abide the result of passing events.

Seventh—The presence in this city of two members of the Canadian Parliament, who have been consulting with the leading republicans with special reference to the leading issues of the day.

The early firing of the guns hurt nobody, although many were alarmed until they discovered there was no lead before the powder.

The supposed attempt to reinforce Major Anderson irritated the secessionists, but time will show that Gen. Scott thinks Anderson is well enough off now, and that they are dealing with a skillful military chieftain, who understands his business too well to show his hand.

News reached here from Charleston this afternoon that the secessionists will not fire upon the Star of the West. It has the best reason in the world for knowing that they will not.

The universal opinion in regard to the correspondence between the Commissioners and the President is, that the latter had the best of it, but should have gone further, and arrested the Commissioners upon a charge of treason, and made the issue here at once.

The decision of Mississippi surprises no one, and Mr. Thompson's resignation is accepted as a natural result, and as he announced that he would do so long time since, and very many think he should have done so when the robbery was discovered in his department, and thereby received the administration.

The removal of many excellent families from the capital is regretted, but nobody proposes to stop them from managing their own domestic affairs in their own way.

The gossip about the presence of the two members of the Canadian Parliament is varied, but there is reason to believe that the mission of these men squint at a probable conflict between the North and South, and that in such an event Canada would strike hands with the free North and Northwest to settle the question of slavery on this entire continent forever, and prevent the seceding States from executing their supposed intention of closing the mouth of the Mississippi river, and acquiring Mexico for the purpose of extending and permanently establishing slavery. The natural sympathies existing between the Northern and Western States and Canada, the latter backed by the home government, does not detract in the least from the reported line of policy developed by the Canadian visitors.

The House Committee of Thirty-three is in a more perilous condition than the Union. They have not had a meeting for some time with more than one or two members more than enough for a quorum. To-day they went entirely to smash, not having a quorum. This fact exhibits to the country the interest the members take in the great question of saving the Union. The few members present discussed unimportant resolutions offered by Messrs. Adams, of Massachusetts; Curtis, of Iowa, and Dean, of Indiana.

Returns are daily received at the proper office from South Carolina postmasters, showing that business is pro-

gressing as heretofore, including the honoring of contractors' orders or pay, and purchase of postage stamps.

The report circulated in this city for some days past, and telegraphed to Northern papers, to the effect that forty tons of shot, shells and powder were recently shipped to New Orleans, by Adams & Co.'s Express, proves to be wholly incorrect.

On Tuesday of next week the President will give his first public levee, and it will present an entire new picture to the administration.

In the midst of the gloom consequent upon the melancholy state of the country, two brilliant hopes are given to-night at two of our principal hotels.

There is evidently a row in the republican camp about the nomination of Mr. Cameron to a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Although Mr. Cameron has a letter in his pocket signed "A. Lincoln," announcing to him that he will be selected as the head of the War or Treasury Department, advice arrives here to-night, in private letters from Springfield, written by some of the most prominent republicans of that State, asserting that there is not a word of truth in the report that Mr. Cameron is being given into the Cabinet, or that he will occupy any place there whatever. I give the report for what it is worth, but venture the prediction that if a war is opened upon Mr. Cameron on that question that he will be the winner.

An adjourned meeting of the republican caucus is subject to the call of the Chairman. The resolutions of the Border State Committee will then again be the subject for discussion.

The report that orders have been issued from the British government to the Consuls at the ports of the seceding States to refuse certificates of clearance to English vessels is denied, and it is added that Mr. Bruce, British Consul at Charleston, recognizes the de facto government, by granting such certificates to the outgoing vessels of that nation.

As to whether the Congressmen from the seceding States will remain here after the declaratory acts are passed, will depend on the action of their several Conventions.

Agents are here from the Southern States and continue to arrive for the purchase of arms. The government has, for the present, refused to sell any to the States or private parties. One for Mississippi, starts for the North to-morrow, although it is said the supplies there are not abundant.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Jan. 7, 1861.

Two Heroes of the Hour—Anderson and Jackson—The Vote on Endorsing the Course of Anderson and Pledging Support to the President—Crittenden's Glorious Appeal to the Country—Toombs' Ourselves with Crittenden—The President Elect is in Favor of Crittenden's Plan, &c.

There are two heroes of the present hour—Major Anderson and General Jackson. See the Herald report of the proceedings of the House of Representatives to-day. A motion was made to adjourn over till Wednesday, in honor of the hero of the battle of Fort Mifflin. It created a wild excitement in the galleries, and there would have been a tumult of applause had it not been for the wholesome fear of being cleared out, resulting from the actual execution of the threat in the Senate a few days ago. A good many voted for this mark of their new-born favor for Jackson who were accustomed to abuse and calumniate him when living.

The resolution approving the conduct of Major Anderson, and pledging the House to support the President in the execution of the laws, was a bombshell. The vote upon it proved nothing. Some members voted against it, and some for it, but the result was a poor, poorly expressed, calculated to mislead, and mischievous by its tendency to increase excitement, who, otherwise, would have been very glad to pay any compliment, even the highest, either to the President or to Major Anderson. It was curious to witness the solicitude of many of those who voted for and against the resolution, to explain their reasons.

The South, generally, voted against it, because it might possibly be deemed an endorsement of the coercive policy.

The North, with all the Union men of every division, voted for it because it looked to the preservation of the Union.

Let this vote be mistaken by superficial observers. If any Northern member rushed to-day to an endorsement of the course of President Buchanan on hostility to the South, or from any idea that the Executive wished or would accept any support from so unworthy and base a motive, it would have been better for him to have remained among the unprincipled and unrelenting enemies of the Constitution of the Union.

Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis.

Tempus eget.

On the other side many of those Southerners who voted against the resolution from an idea that they would, by giving an affirmative vote, seem to favor coercion, are by no means so very stupid as they are generally supposed to be. They cheerfully have supported a resolution approving the course and motives of the President.

Mr. Crittenden's glorious speech, delivered during the morning hours, of the 6th, is the topic of every circle in every city to-night.

The venerable Senator had an interview of two hours with the President to-day, and it is believed that he will be understood that Toombs does not mean really to carry out half of what he is prompted to do by his impetuous temperament to declare. He is willing to stand by Mr. Crittenden's proposition, and in this he speaks for the whole South.

Why will not the North meet the South on these terms of accommodation on either section except a peaceful better?

I am happy to say that the universal sentiment among the Union men of this city is in favor of this proposition. The President elect is understood distinctly to favor it.

Here, there, and everywhere, they are to meet, and save the Union, and preserve the country from the disasters which are about to be brought upon it by short-sighted politicians.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE TROPICALS.

A number of citizens, of all shades of political opinion, being impressed with the necessity which exists for the people to express their voice in favor of conciliation, have, after full deliberation, adopted the following memorial as one which would be likely to receive the signatures of all conservative and patriotic citizens. Our fellow citizens are invited to read it carefully, so as to be ready to sign when called upon by the canvasser who has been employed to call at every place of business within a few days. In the present national crisis no time or effort should be spared if the Union is to be preserved.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of the State of New York, dwelling in the city of New York, respectfully sheweth—

That they share in the common solicitude of their fellow citizens in this city, which may threaten the peace and unity of our country. Without entering upon an inquiry as to the causes of the agitation now so pervading the mind of the people, they deem it their duty, in moderation, without recrimination, vindictiveness or passion. Whenever an agitation, whether from passion or from principle, whether for or against the Government, pervades a large part of our countrymen, we recognize the duty of considering their complaints, of respecting their alleged grievances, of doing all that can be done to restore harmony and peace, and of everything short of the sacrifice of a vital principle of the Government.

On the recent election of President the war of political discussion has led, in our judgment, to a wrong opinion as to the principles and objects of the partially successful party. At the duty of our order and of patriotism alike to correct this error. Dwelling in a State which is the centre of the communications of this part of the Union, we bear our share in the responsibility of the wrong opinion, and we deem it our duty to deplore the rights secured to the fellow citizens of every part of the country by the constitution. They do not urge any claim to interfere with domestic institutions of the States. They do not urge on the duty of government to carry out all the provisions of the constitution, whether respecting fugitives from labor or other subjects, in any other than their proper purpose and intention to act within the constitution.

On the other hand, those who look with distrust and apprehension at the power of the incoming Executive, and in his favor, as dangerous to the peace of the country, do not ask more than a faithful, honest and efficient execution, in their behalf, of the constitutional power, and the protection of the privileges and rights which they hold under the constitution.

But there are points on which the constitution of the United States is deemed ambiguous in its construction or application, or as calling, in the carrying out of its general spirit, for more specific and clear provisions. And it is not to be lost sight of, that the expanded extent of our territory, through our vast acquisitions, by treaty and conquest, and the increase in population, power and wealth, in very different degrees by the different portions of the country, were not clearly conceived by the framers of that constitution, and have not been distinctly provided for in its provisions. Frequent and carefully foreseen the extent and rapidity of the national progress.

With these views we judge that an agreed explanation of any uncertain provisions of the constitution, a clear definition of the powers of the government on disputed questions, and an adaptation of it, in its original spirit, to the enlarged dimensions of the country, would satisfy all the honest and patriotic citizens of the Union.

Therefore we pray leave to suggest that the assurance, coupled with any required guarantees, of the rights of the States, which will certainly create two parties, and disturb the public peace.

rights secured by the constitution to the delivery of fugitives; the readjustment of the laws bearing on these subjects which are in possible conflict with it; and some adjustment of the rights of all the States of the Union in the new territory acquired by the blood and treasure of all, by an equitable division, in the immediate organization of the States, with a suitable provision for the formation of new States in their limits, or otherwise, would embrace all that is claimed on any part, and could be arranged without concession of principle on any part.

Pragmatically, with sincerity, a love of their common country, and the less toward that part of it which is now in difference with them, and trusting that a government which has so greatly prospered, has so widely expanded in extent, in wealth and population, in power and in fame, may be preserved through all time.

Our patriotic humbly pray that such measures, either of direct legislation or of amendment of the constitution, may be speedily adopted, as will accomplish the objects above stated—which they are assured will restore peace to their agitated country.

This has already been signed by republicans and democrats, by those who uphold the Wall street meeting and urged the election of Lincoln.

THE MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION.

JACKSON, Jan. 8, 1861.

The Committee on the Ordinance of Secession is now in session. The excitement and anxiety is intense.

The Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina were invited to attend the Convention.

A resolution was adopted to amend the constitution of the State, authorizing the borrowing of money for the purpose of military defence.

The following standing committees were appointed—on Federal Jurisdiction of Property in Mississippi, on Postal Affairs, on a State Constitution, on Naval and Military Affairs, on the Formation of a Southern Confederacy, to report by ordinance or otherwise.

A resolution of invitation to the Judges of the High and Circuit Courts to take seats was passed.

Much of the day was occupied in the discussion of the power of the Convention to amend the constitution of the State.

A despatch was received from Georgia announcing the determination of that State to immediately secede. This was greeted with applause.

The Convention adjourned till to-morrow, when the Committee on the Secession Ordinance will report.

The excitement is intense. The galleries were full of ladies.

The military had a State parade to-day, under a flag of fifteen stars.

The hotels are thronged with interested citizens from abroad.

The ordinance of immediate State secession, unanimously agreed upon in the Committee of Fifteen, will pass the Convention to-morrow while it is in secret session.

THE FLORIDA STATE CONVENTION.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 7, 1861.

The Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina were introduced to the Convention, and both delivered addresses. The latter also presented the documents from his State, that it is immediately the right of the seceding States to withdraw from the said Union at such time and for such cause as in the opinion of the people of each State acting in their sovereign capacity, may be just and proper; and in the opinion of this Convention the existing causes are such as to compel Florida to proceed to the exercise of that right.

Whereas, all hope of preserving the Union upon terms consistent with the safety and honor of the slaveholding States has been finally dispipated, by the recent indications of the attitude of the anti-slavery sentiment of the free States, therefore

Be it resolved by the people of Florida, in Convention assembled, that they do hereby sever all political connections with the Union to withdraw from the said Union at such time and for such cause as in the opinion of the people of each State acting in their sovereign capacity, may be just and proper; and in the opinion of this Convention the existing causes are such as to compel Florida to proceed to the exercise of that right.

The preamble and resolution were adopted—yeas 62, nays 5.

The Convention was in secret session most of the afternoon.

It is reported that the forts and other federal property have been taken possession of by the Governor.

THE ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

MOBILE, Jan. 8, 1861.

Mr. Calhoun, Commissioner from South Carolina, addressed the Convention. His speech was well received.

I addressed to the Governor from Virginia, Florida and Mississippi were read to the Convention, which created enthusiasm.

A Committee of Thirteen was appointed to consider and report the necessity of action by the State.

The Convention determined upon a secret session by a large majority.

The results of the two secession members from Shelby county were contested.

Most of the day has been passed by the Convention in secret session.

There has been a grand parade here of the Second regiment of State troops. Military preparations are rapidly progressing in all parts of this State. The town is full of strangers. It is thought that the ordinance of secession will be passed on Wednesday or Thursday.

The Convention sat with open doors only two hours. Here are the proceedings—

On Tuesday the Convention met at ten o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Yancy, from the committee to wait upon Hon. A. H. Calhoun, Commissioner from South Carolina, reported that the duty had been discharged, and that Mr. Calhoun was present and ready to address the Convention.

Mr. Yancy offered a resolution requesting Mr. Calhoun to address the Convention at this time.

Mr. Yancy introduced Mr. Calhoun, who took the floor and explained the object of his mission in a few brief but eloquent remarks, and presented several documents, which, on motion of Mr. Yancy, were received and laid on the table.

An information Mr. Waite presented two despatches, which he said were handed him by the Governor, and that it was important they should be read. They were a despatch from Richmond, signed by A. F. Hopkins and F. M. Gilmer, Jr., Commissioners from Alabama, dated January 7, as follows—

The Legislature has passed, by a vote, 112 to 6, a resolution to resist any attempt to coerce a seceding State. Go out promptly.

The other despatch was from Washington, signed by Messrs. CLOPTON and MOORE, dated Jan. 7, as follows—

The republicans in the House to-day refused to consider the compromise of the lords States. They complimented Major Anderson, and resolved to sustain the President.

A message was received from the Governor covering a communication and several documents.

On motion the documents were laid on the table for the present. In his communication the Governor stated he had considered yesterday to the communication.

Mr. Yancy offered a resolution providing that the President appoint a committee of thirteen to consider and report what is necessary to protect the rights of the State. Adopted.

The President then read the following despatch from Jackson, Miss., dated 7th inst.—

The Convention has passed a resolution to raise a Committee of fifteen to draft an ordinance of secession. Mr. Berry was appointed President. The State will go out to-morrow or next day.

E. W. PETTUS, Commissioner.

RAPID PROGRESS OF SECESSION IN VIRGINIA.

REICHENBACH, Jan. 6, 1861.

The committee of the House of Delegates, having in charge the subject of a call of a Convention, have prepared a bill which they will report to-morrow. They have fixed upon the 18th of February for the meeting of the Convention, and the 7th for the election of delegates.

The question of additional military force for the purpose of defence has been referred to a committee. A resolution proposing to appropriate ten millions of dollars for that purpose has also been referred.

The general opinion is that Virginia will secede about the 20th of February. In the meantime such preparations will be made as may be necessary to repel any aggression.

THE SECESSIONISTS TRIUMPHANT IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7, 1861.

The immediate secessionists have carried the city by 360 majority.

REPORTS FROM MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8, 1861.

An unusual number of prominent men are now in this city from different counties in the State, mostly well known democrats. From significant indications I am confident they are scheming and maturing plans to call the Maryland Legislature together, independent of Governor Hicks, and to request the Governor to call a convention, which will certainly create two parties, and disturb the public peace.

MEETING OF THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7, 1861.

The Legislature assembled to-day. The Governor's message recommends that the question of calling a convention be left to the people, and says the remedy for the present evils exists only in constitutional amendments, on the refusal whereof Tennessee should maintain her equality in or independence out of the Union. He recommends the organization of the militia and the purchase of arms. He leaves the bank suspension penalties to the discretion of the Legislature.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated by a fine military parade here to-day. The Governor elect, who welcomed the military, made a short but patriotic speech. He claims from them devotion to the Union and constitution, and a vigorous enforcement of the laws. He said, "washed to live under the protection of a flag of our star, but he knew no other flag than that of his country; under it he would lead them to battle; under it he would live and die. He said it is time to lay aside all partisan strife and cherish feelings of a common brotherhood."

A national salute was fired in honor of Major Anderson.

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON.

We have learned, from information gathered from gentlemen recently arrived from the city of Charleston, some few late details relative to that port of South Carolina, which we believe will be interesting to most of our readers. People belonging to the city and State of New York, and in fact to the North generally, are not aware—or if they are, are not willing to admit the fact that their own minds have been to-day so completely obliterated by the help of Fort Sumter she will be at once sunk by the South Carolina troops stationed along the entrance of the harbor, as a determination exists among them not to allow reinforcements arriving at that fort. Pilots have been finally charged not to pilot vessels of war into the harbor, but no restrictions are placed upon vessels of commerce and trade. When the steamer Columbia was ready for sea, although she belonged to the city of Charleston, so completely had all marks of the channel been obliterated that it cost the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to get her clear of the harbor. It was estimated that the value of the vessel and cargo, which consisted of cotton, rice, domestic produce, &c., was not less than \$450,000, and yet this large amount was "locked up" for some time, rather than allow chance for the vessels of the enemy to make their way up to the fort or city.

On Saturday last it was estimated that about thirty-two vessels from foreign ports, viz., Great Britain, France, Spain, Sweden and Germany, were in the harbor shipping cotton and other Southern produce, the medium of purchase being gold taken by the very vessels that were there in the act of loading. There are also in the harbor twenty-two Northern and Eastern vessels that were all standing idle, not being able to get cargo. The large cargo brought by the Columbia was mostly for a foreign country, and purchased with foreign gold.

HEALTH OF THE PORT.