

THE REVOLUTION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MISSION OF COL. HAYNE.

The Surrender of Fort Sumter Demanded, or its Capture Resolved on at Any Cost.

Arrival of the Brooklyn at Hampton Roads.

The Georgia State Convention Meets To-day.

Debate in the House on the State of the Union.

The Report of the House Crisis Committee.

Meeting of New York Union Workingmen.

Jan. 15, 1861.

The object and purpose of Col. Hayne's mission to the government is entirely misunderstood. The people of South Carolina, regarding as they do the occupation of Fort Sumter by the United States troops as a standing menace in their midst, sometime since notified Major Anderson that they intended to take it, cost what it would. Again on Friday last, through their Minister of War, they notified Major Anderson of their intention to take the fort.

Major Anderson informed them that he had no authority to act otherwise than to defend himself. He was willing, however, to refer the subject to the government, and that the President could take such action as he deemed proper.

Col. Hayne was accordingly despatched by the authorities of South Carolina to demand the immediate surrender of Fort Sumter, as the only means of preventing war, and all its long train of calamities.

They are determined to take it at all hazards, and have so informed the government. They believe that they can take it, but it will incur great loss of life. This they are desirous of preventing.

I do not believe the President will entertain such a proposition for one moment. He has taken his position, and will not swerve from it one iota. He is anxious, as a Major Anderson, to avoid bloodshed, and will do everything in his power, except surrendering up the fort, to prevent such a calamity.

Col. Hayne had a private interview with the President at four o'clock this afternoon. What transpired of course he does not know.

Col. Hayne's mission is one of peace. He is authorized to negotiate for the purchase of the public property in South Carolina, and is willing to pay the government its full value for the same, but if the President refuses to enter into negotiation, and declines to give it up to the State, then they are determined to take it what will come. This course has been fully decided upon by South Carolina. They hold that of right it belongs to them, and do not mean that the United States shall hold possession of it much longer. The flag that waves over Fort Sumter must come down—peaceably if they can, forcibly if it be must. This is the whole story, and of this the President has been informed. What will the President do?

I have had an interesting conversation to-day with Lieutenant Hall, bearer of despatches from Major Anderson to the President. He represents the condition of affairs at Fort Sumter to be healthy and satisfactory. The reports that Major Anderson is short of supplies, and that his men are short of allowance, is untrue. He has provisions and supplies for three or four months, and by economy, should it be necessary, they can be extended considerably beyond that time.

His description of the scene in the fort when the firing at the Star of the West was progressing, is exceedingly interesting. He says that the next day after the Star of the West left, two or three large brigs, which had been purchased in Savannah, were sunk in the channel. He says he has no doubt that extensive preparations have been and still are being made to defend the city. In what manner he does not know. It may be in floating batteries. He says that Governor Pickens informed him that he had tendered to him upwards of twenty thousand volunteers, but that he had declined them.

He notified them, however, to hold themselves in readiness. He says that in all his intercourse with the authorities they have treated him and the officers of the fort with great kindness. Should it become necessary, he says, they can shell the city with perfect ease with their heavy guns, and all the batteries in Morris Island. The presence of the new South Carolina Commission creates not the least talk or surprise out of his own circle. There was, however, a touch of indignation among members of Congress when it was rumored at the Capitol this morning that he came here to demand the withdrawal of Major Anderson and his forces from Fort Sumter, and their return to Fort Moultrie.

General Hamilton, of Texas, is constantly receiving encouraging letters from his section of the State in relation to Union sentiment. They state that the stars and stripes still float there, and that the Union feeling is spreading. Letters from Louisiana report that Baton Rouge and West Feliciana pronounce against secession.

Despatches received in Southern circles to-day say that Georgia will secede from the Union by Saturday. On the happening of this event the delegates from South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Georgia, will repair to Montgomery to institute a provisional government, and elect a President and Vice-President, and take such measures as they may see fit to adopt.

Since the withdrawal of the secession members of Congress, and the facile attitude of those who remain, the disunion sentiment is not near so rampant in Washington as it was a short time ago; and Governor Seward's speech after being read and carefully digested, is beginning to have a beneficial effect upon those who, upon hearsay evidence of its import, thought disparagingly of it as at first.

The President transmitted to the Senate to-day, in response to Senator Seward's resolution asking upon what authority he appointed acting members of the Cabinet a communication, in which he quoted both law and precedent in support of his action. As to his motives, he suggests that as he had the law on his side they need not be explained.

The conduct of Captain Armstrong in surrendering the Pensacola Navy Yard is strongly disapproved of by the administration. For several months the workmen there have not been paid, and have been subsisting on government rations.

It is not true, as stated, that the sloop-of-war Macdonald

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

Mr. Corwin's report from the Committee of Thirty-three, after enumerating the matter in the President's Message, is far from being a mere repetition of the positions of the Free States, and on this point we commend the States to pass each law as will prevent the evil of a summing a formidable aspect, maintaining, notwithstanding, the freedom of the Press.

Next, a repeal of all laws in conflict with the Fugitive Slave law, and expresses satisfaction that the Governors of the different Free States have brought the subject to the notice of their respective Legislatures.

Further, it says that the committee deemed it necessary to revise the act of 1850 for the redemption of persons from labor, so as to obviate the objection to it as to the North and secure its faithful execution in that point the report says it should be borne in mind that the objections urged by the Northern people are not to the recovery of fugitives who really owe labor, but are founded on the belief that the present law may and does permit the seizure of persons who are free, and subjects them to servitude, contrary to both law and right.

The committee believe it to be unjust to the Free States to assert that any considerable number of persons in those States are opposed to the redemption of persons who by the laws of any State owe labor or service to any other. If any such class exists it is that known as abolitionists. This class may be disregarded. It is certain their numbers are so small that no danger can result to constitutional rights of any portion of the Union from their peculiar opinions, or their modes of recommending them to the general public. It is certainly true that this class does not act with any of the great political parties of the day, and that the chief leaders and most ablest orators of the Free States are most strenuously opposed to the republican party in the late Presidential contest, and denounced it and its doctrine in bitter and unsparring terms. The great mistake which is now being made on the public mind to the widest extent consists in confounding that class of men known as abolitionists with the great mass of the republican party of the North and West. Similar to this, and many growing out of it, is a belief, which seems to have obtained considerable vogue generally in the South, that the people of the non-slaveholding States have succeeded in electing a President entertaining a secret design to accomplish political power in both branches of Congress until through Congressional action it will abolish slavery in the States where it may then exist. How this purpose would be accomplished we are not informed.

The report then quotes the language of the Chicago platform, condemning John Brown's raid to show that the republicans have no intention of warning upon slavery in the States; but this idea, the committee, in order to efface these false impressions, are prepared to submit an amendment to the constitution whereby any power to interfere with slavery in the States is forever denied to Congress, until every State of the Union, by its individual action, shall consent to its extinction.

They maintain the confident belief that this amendment will be approved by the number of States required by the constitution to secure its adoption. If this shall secure slavery in the States against the probability of interference by the federal power, we are wholly incapable of conceiving any form of constitutional guarantee which will satisfy those who demand further security for their rights.

The committee then deprecated the agitation created by the discussion of the slavery question in Congress, and goes into a long review of Congressional legislation in regard to slavery in the Territories, commenting upon the question for the time, and permanent peace was expected but this hope was dissipated by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the present deplorable condition of the country bears witness to the mischief it has wrought. We see strong and powerful parties maintaining opposite opinions on this very question. Those who hold the opinion are strongly adhered to on each side, leaving little or no hope of adjustment without a surrender of convictions honestly entertained. An adjustment founded upon legal principles, in which all will agree, seems quite impossible. The expediency of withdrawing the subject matter of controversy from conflict of opinion, and by another mode of settlement, giving to the South and the North all that each can under existing circumstances expect or should desire to obtain, seemed to the committee the best, if not the only, mode of peaceful adjustment left us. The committee were impressed with the belief, growing out of admissions furnished by our past history, that in a republic constituted as ours is, in all cases when parties are obstinately divided in opinion upon subjects which touch their interests or wake up the passions of disaffected sections, it is the clear dictate of wisdom to withdraw the subject in every case possible from the strife of parties, and keep the Federal Government as far removed from any connection with it as duty to the constitution will permit.

The committee deem the present controversy involving the right to carry slavery into Territory, no less important to the State government, one peculiarly fitted for the application of the principle just announced. It is contended on one hand, that in all Territory now in possession of the United States, not embraced within the limits of any State, and lying south of parallel of 36.30 north latitude, slavery shall be recognized and protected by law. The Territory thus defined comprehends the now organized Territory of New Mexico, including Arizona, which last by a law of Congress has been attached to and made part of New Mexico. This Territory was organized in 1850. By its organic law the Territorial Legislature was authorized to enact laws and report them to Congress. It was provided in the same act that Congress should disapprove the laws thus made, they should be null and void. In the year 1850 the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico established slavery in that Territory. This law was disapproved at the last session by a vote of the House, but the Senate has not yet acted on the bill; and so the law of the Territory, not having been annulled by both houses of Congress, remains in full force, and slavery now exists by law in New Mexico. It is further provided by the act of 1850 that New Mexico, when she is admitted into the Union, shall be admitted with or without slavery, as her constitution may ordain. The committee now propose to admit New Mexico into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States. By this course the laws of the nation, as pledged in the act of 1850, will be preserved, and the territory lying south of 36 degrees 30 minutes will be disposed of, and the subject in controversy removed from the jurisdiction of the federal government.

This claim which the South will be obtained, while the Northern portion of our remaining territory will be subject to such laws as the constitution and Congress may furnish for its government. By this adjustment of the present territory of the Union, including the territory of all the States, it will be found that the area of free States and territories, including all north of line of 36.30, contains 1,618,770 square miles, and a population of nine millions thirty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine. The area of the slaveholding States, including New Mexico, is one million ninety-four thousand five hundred and four square miles.

By this arrangement of all territory now possessed by the United States, when New Mexico is admitted, if admitted as a slave State, that possessed by slaveholding States will be greater in proportion to the federal population than that occupied by non-slaveholding States and Territories.

The committee submit a joint resolution deprecating Personal Liberty bills (but not by that name), and requesting the Northern States to cause their statutes to be revised, in order that all hindrances to the just execution of the laws may be removed. The President is requested to communicate this resolution to the several States.

They also report a series of resolutions recognizing authority on the part of the people of one State to interfere with the institutions of another, and disavowance of all such hindrances to the rendition of fugitive slaves. They recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source for a dis-

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Courier published a letter of Col. Blanton Duncan, Secretary of the late Union Convention, blasting coercion and favoring a confederacy of the whole slaveholding States.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Boston, Jan. 15, 1861.

MEETING OF THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

The Georgia State Convention will assemble at Milledgeville, in this State, to-day, to take action on the question of secession. It is the first meeting of the Convention since its organization in 1845. For some time past we have considered the secession of Georgia as a sad calamity, but our opinion upon the returns of the delegates to that body. We may therefore expect, ere the present week will have elapsed, to record an act of secession, with the usual concomitants of gun-drum, salutes, bonfires, &c. To-day the Empire State of the South will take the first step in the grand experiment of secession, regardless of results, and in a week or more other herself as one of the States of the new southern confederacy.

The secessionists have an array of public opinion on the Convention; among them are Hon. Howell Cobb, late Secretary of the Treasury, and Senator Robert Toombs. We submit the full list of delegates to the Convention:—

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

BARRETT, D. P. Hill.	HARRIS, W. L. Garrison.
CHAMBERS, Jas. H. Wilson.	H. D. Williams.
J. P. Hunter.	RENNY, Dr. F. K. Munnell.
J. H. Spaulding.	J. H. Low.
E. B. Greenham.	K. B. Arnold.
Ed. W. H. Jones.	JOHNSON, J. M. Gray.
Edwards, James.	P. T. Pitt.
EALES, W. H. Gilmer.	SIMMONS, H. V. Johnson.
E. Nibbs.	GO., Geo. Slaughter.
W. W. Moore.	LOWMEYER, C. H. Lewis.
J. B. Lamar.	LEWIS, Isaac T. Hays.
Two secessionists.	Goode, Henry.
A. H. Kenan.	DR. Richardson.
L. M. Briscoe.	LYNN, W. B. Flemming.
F. S. Barker.	S. S. Varnum.
John W. Anderson.	W. R. Fleming.
Augustus S. Jones.	S. S. Varnum.
CLARK, T. R. R. Cobb.	H. L. Benning.
J. R. Colby.	A. S. Butlerford.
Abner Hugh. Jeffrey.	J. R. Ramsey.
COOPER, A. B. Calhoun.	MORSON, Hiram Palmetto.
J. F. Farris.	J. S. Stephens.
W. E. Harris.	E. L. Reddy.
COLE, G. D. Hce.	Hanna Warner.
A. E. Hall.	Geo. A. Hall.
H. H. Lindsey.	F. M. Rantley.
Burnett, W. W. Foster.	SEABURY, ———.
CLAY, W. C. Calhoun.	WATKINSON, ———.
CRANDALL, W. C. Calhoun.	BARNSWORTH, ———.
CRONIN, A. B. Calhoun.	MORSON, T. P. Barlow.
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The United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn arrived in Hampton Roads this morning.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

Nothing of importance has transpired here to-day.

ANXIETY IN CHARLESTON FOR THE CAPTURE OF FORT SUMTER, &C.

The following is an extract of a letter from a reliable gentleman in Charleston, to a friend in the city.

The steamer Star of the West attempted on Wednesday night to come into our harbor, but was driven back by our forts at Morris Island, and so will any other that may make a similar attempt. We are in every way prepared to keep out any force that may attempt to enter here for any such purpose. It is not our feeling here—the sentiment is unanimous not to admit to the rule of the President that has been elected, and which will be by South Carolina. This we will not do until we have secured our independence. We will not be made a subject to the rule of any man. It is utterly out of the question. Every man in the State is a soldier and will fight to the death.

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MEETING OF THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

The Georgia State Convention will assemble at Milledgeville, in this State, to-day, to take action on the question of secession. It is the first meeting of the Convention since its organization in 1845. For some time past we have considered the secession of Georgia as a sad calamity, but our opinion upon the returns of the delegates to that body. We may therefore expect, ere the present week will have elapsed, to record an act of secession, with the usual concomitants of gun-drum, salutes, bonfires, &c. To-day the Empire State of the South will take the first step in the grand experiment of secession, regardless of results, and in a week or more other herself as one of the States of the new southern confederacy.

The secessionists have an array of public opinion on the Convention; among them are Hon. Howell Cobb, late Secretary of the Treasury, and Senator Robert Toombs. We submit the full list of delegates to the Convention:—

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

BARRETT, D. P. Hill.	HARRIS, W. L. Garrison.
CHAMBERS, Jas. H. Wilson.	H. D. Williams.
J. P. Hunter.	RENNY, Dr. F. K. Munnell.
J. H. Spaulding.	J. H. Low.
E. B. Greenham.	K. B. Arnold.
Ed. W. H. Jones.	JOHNSON, J. M. Gray.
Edwards, James.	P. T. Pitt.
EALES, W. H. Gilmer.	SIMMONS, H. V. Johnson.
E. Nibbs.	GO., Geo. Slaughter.
W. W. Moore.	LEWIS,