THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL—SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

STATE CONVENTION!

A Convention of the States Rights Secession party of Tennessee, will be held in the city of Nashville on Saturday, the 11th day of May, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor. We trust that every county in the State will have preliminary meetings and be represented upon the occasion by a suitable number of delegates. All true Southerners are invited to participate in the movement who oppose union with Black-Republicanism, and favor secession from abolitionism.

SECESSION MEETING AT GERMANTOWN.

A meeting of the citizens of the Eleventh civil district in Shelby county in favor of secession, will be held at the store of Messrs. Cowan & Co., Germantown, on Monday next, (15th April) at 4 o'clock p. m., to appoint delegates to the Raleigh convention to nominate candidates for the legislature from Shelby county and candidates for senator and floater.

SECESSION MEETING AT COLLIERVILLE.

A Secession convention will be held in Colliersville, in the Tenth civil district of Shelby county, Tenn., on Saturday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County convention at Raleigh, on the first Monday in May next, to nominate candidates to represent Shelby county in the State legislature. Public speakers are invited, and are expected to attend and address the people.

SECESSION MEETING AT BROWNSVILLE.

There will be a meeting of the Southern Rights party, of Haywood county, held at Brownsville, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1861, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the gubernatorial convention at Nashville, and also in the congressional convention of the Tenth district.

SECESSION MEETING AT BOLIVAR.

The friends of southern rights will hold a meeting at Bolivar on Monday, the 6th day of May, to appoint delegates to the Nashville and Somerville conventions. Delegates will at the same time be appointed to the Purdy convention, which meets to nominate a candidate for senator.

THE WAR BEGUN!--FORT SUMTER ATTACKED!

This morning's intelligence by telegraph will startle the country. The sectional war between *the North and the South* has begun! the base and unpardonable treachery of the LINCOLN Administration has precipitated the result, and the fearful appeal is now taken to the arbitrament of arms! Fort Sumter, as our dispatches show, was attacked yesterday by the Confederate troops, and responded to the salute with the thunders of its cannon. A plot is said to have been developed on the part of LINCOLN to reinforce the fort by stealth. In accordance with the declared policy of self-preservation, its surrender was demanded. A compliance was refused, and the attack was inaugurated. But seven out of the nineteen batteries were, at last accounts, in operation, and a breach was reported on the south-east side of Sumpter—doubtless adjacent to the gate. The cannonading was kept up vigorously all day yesterday, and probably continued beyond the date of our latest dispatches. The breach may have been successfully effected, and the fort have been stormed on last night. There is but little room to doubt the result. The southern flag will wave—*if it does not already*—upon the outer walls of Sumpter, and southern honor will be vindicated by the achievement of southern freedom!

It is impossible to foresee the end of the conflict. The northern Goths will be united in their unholy crusade upon the fair daughters and brave men of the South. It is no time now to revive the rancor of party prejudice, or to recall from its sepulchre the departed ghosts of past political differences. We must avoid dissension among ourselves. It is the part of dastardly cowardice to be neutral—to support the Vandal hordes of LINCOLN in eternal disgrace! Right or wrong, every noble instinct of our nature, and every worthy aspiration of our souls prompt us to side with our native SOUTH! If bloody war must come, may her virgin ensign wave in triumph over the dead of a conquered foe!

LINCOLN'S PERFIDY.

The history of civilized nations does not disclose a more shameless act of low treachery and base cunning than has been perpetrated by the LINCOLN government upon the high toned and chivalrous officer who commanded the Confederate forces at Charleston. A special messenger, whose appropriate and descriptive name is FOX, was sent to visit Fort Sumter, with the distinct pledge on his part, and that of the government whom he represented, that the purpose of his mission was the perfecting of arrangements for a *peace policy*. Upon this assurance he was permitted to visit Major ANDERSON freely, and without espionage. While there he devised and perfected details for reinforcing the fort. It is probable that the day was appointed, and the signals agreed upon, for on the night of the 9th inst., signal lights were displayed during the night by the garrison. Intercepted dispatches disclosed to Gen. BEAUREGARD the plot, and the flagrant breach of honor which had been committed by the INCUBUS at Washington. Fired by this act of treachery, he instantly communicated the facts to MONTGOMERY, and was instructed to demand the surrender of the fort, and if not surrendered, to proceed to its reduction. A distinct agreement existed that the Washington Government should not attempt to change the existing status of affairs at Sumter and Pickens without due notice to the commissioners at Washington; in defiance of this, this *Reynard*, the chosen Mercury of LINCOLN & Co., procures access to the fort by making false pledges, which he violates so soon as he is closeted with ANDERSON. This single act of gross perfidy will brand LINCOLN with disgrace throughout the civilized world, wherever honor is valued or truth regarded as a virtue. Shame that he is an AMERICAN.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

The organs of the Black-Republican party, with the connivance of the Administration, are making labored efforts to produce the impression on the public mind that the Confederate States will be responsible for the blood which shall flow in the war now so imminent. Every agency and appliance is diligently used for this purpose. The telegraph, the press, official correspondence, and unofficial assurances from Administration circles, all play upon one chord—the *peaceful* disposition of Mr. LINCOLN, and the affectionate regard which he entertains for those *dear* people of the Confederate States.

It is important that this be properly understood; an enlightened public opinion will place the burden and the crime where they properly belong. Neither the duplicity of SEWARD, nor the hypocrisy of LINCOLN, nor the lies of the telegraph, nor the sophistry of the press, nor the false outgivings of the Cabinet, will blind the popular vision, or confuse the popular judgment. What are the essentials of a pacific policy, the conditions and terms upon which alone war can be averted? They are simply a recognition of the right of the people of the Confederate States to establish their own Government; a withdrawal of all the troops and garrisons from the soil of any one of those States; an abandonment of all claim to collect revenues in their ports, and an equitable division of public property. Had the LINCOLN Government desired to preserve the peace of the country, these were the requisite steps to be taken. So far from pursuing this course, they intend to attempt the subjugation of the Confederate States.

They send armed war vessels into the harbors with supplies to a garrison that holds forcible possession of forts designed for the defense of the State, with directions to open a broadside upon all who forbid their hostile entrance, and with brazen impudence call this act a defense of the Federal Government. They convoy troops of armed mercenary soldiery to be landed on the soil of Florida, with instructions to shoot down all who oppose their progress, and pronounce this protecting be Federal Government from assaults of robbers. They direct war steamers to guard the entrance to the Mississippi and enforce a blockade. They modestly term this an enforcement of the revenue laws. Each of these acts is war; and whenever they are attempted by Mr. LINCOLN war is commenced.

The Confederate States want peace. As the Louisville *Courier* aptly says, they do not seek to interfere with the commerce or revenues of the United States. They will not blockade New York or Boston. They will not take the forts or invade the territories of the old Union. They will not commence war. But should the Administration, on any pretext, commence hostilities, then the new Republic will meet it in a manner worthy of the ancient renown of the States composing it—then will they carry the war into Africa.

It is in vain that the LINCOLN Government seek to avoid the responsibility, when brought to the bar of public opinion. Their concealment of the intention and policy of coercion; their prevarications, their shameless falsehoods, only serve to add to the baseness of the crime they commit against the American people. It matters not by whom the first shot is fired, if Mr. LINCOLN attempts to reinforce Sumter or Pickens, to land his flying artillery and squadrons of cavalry upon the soil of Texas, or plant his naval squadrons at the entrance of southern ports, he commits an act of war, and provokes retaliation with all the power, and skill, and means which President DAVIS can command. History will record LINCOLN as the aggressor, and upon him and his advisers will the responsibility rest through all time.

TENNESSEE MUST BE ARMED.

The dispatches received last night disclose the fact that a bill has been reported to the legislature of Pennsylvania, appropriating five million dollars to arm the militia of that State. This has been done under the recommendations of GOV. CURTIN's message. Massachusetts has equipped and armed several thousand troops, and holds them ready to respond to the call of Mr. LINCOLN. Governor DENNISON, of Ohio, has tendered the militia of that State to the Federal Executive. The bustle of preparation meets our ears from various quarters of the populous North.

They have but one terrible import which is an attempt to subjugate the Confederate States. In this contest Tennessee cannot remain neutral. The gallant young men of the State, with the generous enthusiasm which characterizes them, will rush *en masse* to the side of the South. No timid counsels will deter them from such a course. The banner of Tennessee will be borne flush with the foremost ranks of the Southern hosts, while yet in form Tennessee is a member of the Northern Confederacy. This division of allegiance and sympathy must not continue. Tennessee must go where the hearts of her ardent sons bid them pledge their fealty. We must throw around their action the sanction of law and the rightful authority of the sovereign State. For this purpose, a session of the legislature with a call of a convention is essential. The secret plots of the Lincoln-ites better for the interests of the State. The last legislature, with reprehensible negligence, refused to make any appropriation to purchase arms for the State. This omission of duty should speedily be remedied. Our patriotic and true-hearted governor will doubtless issue a proclamation at an early day, and the first movement will thus be made to wheel into line with our sisters of the South, who are already in battle array, and stand shoulder to shoulder.

THE ISSUE.

The crisis, which is rapidly tending to a bloody solution, is of fearful import to every lover of liberty or advocate of free institutions. Upon its determination, hinges the right of self-government. The decision is briefly to be made, whether the governments, organized by the people in the several States, are independent sovereignties, or mere subordinate parts of a mammoth centralized Government. Is Tennessee a *State*, or is it a *province* of the Federal Government? This is the true issue which underlies the movements now progressing—so far as it touches our action. The Black-Republican party of the North have assumed a position, which, if yielded to them, will strip the State of its sovereignty and reduce us to a mere dependency, under the absolute control of a vast central power, swayed now and for all future time by despotic zealots and unfriendly officials.

Under their control the States will be degraded to mere parishes, subject to the caprices of popular majorities in the halls of the national Legislature. Already have they destroyed, by the mere power of numbers, that "vital principle of EQUALITY," which Mr. MADISON declared, "cements the union of the States." The doctrines and principles of a northern fanatical crew of political atheists, who deny the authenticity of the time-honored theory of the founders of the Government, are to be incorporated into the Constitution, if the North can carry this point. The compact the Union bequeathed to us by our ancestors, of "FREE, SOVEREIGN, EQUAL AND INDEPENDENT STATES," is to be converted into a monstrous organism which moulds the separate communities into one living mass, over which a higher law Supreme Executive shall preside, and enforce the will of an arbitrary Black-Republican Parliament. Should the North triumph, a new Union is to be formed; not the Union which JEFFERSON and WASHINGTON and MADISON framed—not the Union to which we owe our allegiance—but a Union based upon abolitism; a Union designed to insult and oppress my a Union which will hand down degradation and political inferiority to the future generations of the South.

ULTIMATUM.

The Black-Republican journals have recently said some very bitter things of the border States, among others the term "traitors, cowardly traitors," and such choice epithets figure. When such men as ANDREW JOHNSON and ETHERIDGE openly proclaim themselves supporters of the Administration, and affiliate with the party, the *ultra* Blacks cannot understand or appreciate the position of the rank and file of the party, and are indignant that they will not unconditionally yield to Black-Republicanism. They demand submission, and scout the very idea of a guarantee against future aggression.

The New York *World*, a moderate journal, says that the suggestion of any proposition as an ultimatum is insulting to the North. Other organs of the party assert the plan of any demands on the part of the border States in the same fierce spirit, and say that it is full time for the Union men of the border States to understand and know that no compromise, concessions or guarantees will be made by the North.

The New York *Tribune*, the most influential paper of the party, in reviewing Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's speech at Louisville, says: "Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is right in saying that the dominant party will never surrender a single one of their distinctive principles;" and speaks thus emphatically to the border Union men:

It will be well for the whole country to understand this clearly. The Republican party will not recede a foot, will not yield a jot of its principles, so long as those principles are in accordance with the Constitution it supports, has ever supported, will always support. No extension of slavery—let it come in what guise it will—is the foundation stone of American constitutional liberty, and upon that the fool of the dominant party is firmly set. Mr. Breckenridge is right in this.

The northern people are satisfied with the Constitution as it is. If they should to-day speak to their brethren of the border States, their word would be this: If you love the Union as you say you do, strike hands with us under the Federal flag, enjoy as well as you may all your rights, and freely grant us ours. If you are not satisfied with the rights you have under the Constitution, you are not for the Union, and you may at once cease your hypocritical talk. Hold what conferences you like, prepare compromises, draw up forms of concession, arrange plans for adjustment, then present them to us, and we will refuse them. If you choose to save time and the expenditure of breath, make your decision now. The Union, under the Constitution, is our situation. This is the voice of the North; Mr. Breckinridge knows it, and finds it convenient to say as much very distinctly. Notwithstanding the source from which it comes, the Southrickians and their neighbors in the border States will do well to heed the saying.

A UNION PAPER OUT FOR SECESSION.

The *West Tennessee Whig*, which has all along been an ardent advocate of the Union, and a supporter of the principles of that party, has become conscious of the refusal of the North to grant the slave States their just rights as guaranteed under the Federal Constitution, and in its issue of the 12th inst., comes out for secession. The *Whig* says:

That the Union is dissolved is a fixed fact, and a reconstruction not at all probable. What is now best for the people of Tennessee to do; to submit and hold on with the northern States, and have an eternal agitation of the slavery question, and a final overthrow of this institution, or cast their fortunes with the southern republic? Have you forgotten what our distinguished leader, Mr. Bell, preferred to an eternal agitation of the slavery question?

We have received no indications from the North to induce us any longer to hope for an adjustment of our national difficulties. Long have we waited and waited for some substantial evidence of a returning sense of reason and justice on their part, and as Tennesseans and southern men, we have reminded them, repeatedly, of our patience, our love of and too much on our devotion to the Union, when our peace and happiness was in peril. * * *

In conclusion we have to say, that acting upon our conscientious convictions of duty, having lost all hope of an adjustment with the North, we have "righted" our ship, known as the *West Tennessee Whig*, and will set sail to day on S. C. ROGERS' flag of the southern Confederacy. All aboard!

All papers that are not for submission, will follow the noble example set by the *Whig*.

☞ We call attention to the letter on the outside of our paper to-day. It is from the pen of a distinguished citizen of Tennessee, and is addressed to LEAH BACHUHAM. It contains a scathing review of the letter written by the English abolitionist, to the committee for the John Brown celebration in Boston, in December last, and also rebukes him in an admirable vein for his discourtesy to the American minister, Mr. DALLAS, at the meeting of *seamen* in London. The Article will well repay perusal.

THE CIVIL WAR BEGUN!

The Conflict Inaugurated at Charleston!

FORT SUMTER ATTACKED!

The Fire Returned by Anderson!

A Breach Effected by the Charleston Batteries!

TWO OF THE SUMTER GUNS SILENCED!

Base Treachery of the Administration Disclosed!

TRIUMPH OF THE SOUTHERN FORCES PROBABLE!

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Private dispatches from the South leave no reasonable doubt but that hostilities commenced at Charleston at an early hour this morning. Gen. Beauregard, from Charleston on the 8th, dispatched to Walker, secretary of war, at Montgomery, that Lincoln had notified Gov. Pickens and himself that provisions would be sent to Sumter, peaceably or otherwise. Walker, from Montgomery on the 10th, responds: "Demand evacuation—if refused, proceed to reduce the fort." Beauregard, from Charleston on the 10th, replies: "The demand will be made to-morrow, (11th) at 12 o'clock, M."

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary Walker, from Montgomery on the 10th, says to Beauregard: "Unless there are special reasons connected with your condition, it is considered proper that you make the demand at an early hour."

Gen. Beauregard, at Charleston on the 10th says: "The reasons are special for 12 o'clock."

Walker, Montgomery, 11th, says: "The demand must be sent at 2 o'clock. Allowed till 6 to answer."

Anderson, Charleston, 11th, replies that his sense of honor and obligations to his Government prevent his compliance, adding, "Probably I'll await orders from the President, and if you don't batter me to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days."

Walker, Montgomery, 11th, then telegraphed—"Beauregard, we don't desire needlessly to bombard Sumter, and if Anderson will state when he will evacuate, and meantime not use his guns against us until we fire, you are thus to avoid bloodshed. If something equivalent to this is not agreed to, reduce the fort in the most practicable manner."

Beauregard, Charleston, 12 h, telegraphs Walker that Anderson would not consent, and adds: "I write to-day."

CHARLESTON, April 11.—Intercepted dispatches disclose that Mr. Fox, who visited Anderson on pledge of pacific purposes, departed from the city to supply Sumter by force, and this plan had been adopted by the Federal Government, and was in progress of execution.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The batteries of Sullivan's island, Morris island, and other points, opened on Sumter at 4 o'clock this morning. Sumter returned the fire, with brisk cannonading kept up. No information from the seaboard. Military under arms. The whole population on the streets. The harbor is filled with anxious spectators.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—LATER.—Firing continued all day. Two of the Sumter guns have been silenced, and it is reported that a breach has been made through the south-east wall. No casualties yet happened to any of our forces. Only seven of the nineteen batteries have opened fire on Sumter. The remainder are held ready for the expected fleet. 2000 men reached the city this morning, and embarked for Morris island.

NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1861.

EDITORS APPEAL: The news received here by telegraph yesterday caused some excitement. The fact as to a fleet off Charleston, as reported, is not fully confirmed; still we have enough before us to warrant every preparation for defense.

One of the attaches of the custom house announces that preparation is now being made to erect a formidable battery at the "English turn," about thirty miles below the city. The heavy ordnance at Baton Rouge will be brought into requisition for this purpose. The forts at the mouth of the Mississippi are liable to be bombarded at any moment. The principal revenue is collected here, and no doubt we shall have particular attention paid us by the Lincoln Administration. Preparations for war have been pursued with great vigor here ever since Louisiana seceded, and we will not be caught asleep.

The regiment of zouaves is rapidly filling up; several companies have already left for Pensacola. Their headquarters is on custom house street, and guard is regularly mounted and strict discipline enforced.

The different recruiting stations about the city are doing a brisk business. At the one on Canal street there has been a big crowd all the time, till yesterday evening's *Delta* made its appearance, with a flaming big cannon at the head of its "telegraph dispatches," announcing that war had begun! From two o'clock till dark it looked lonesome at the recruiting office. The "boys" had evidently bawled off to "consider the news." This morning, however, they have returned in large numbers, and *scrawling, all that can pen!*

The companies of zouaves that have left for Pensacola were fine looking, muscular fellows, with enough of the aligator constitution to stand Pensacola, "yellow jack," or anything else.

The fact that we are no longer left in doubt as to the policy of Lincoln, gives general satisfaction.

The cotton is nearly all sold, and the business of the season over, and a blockade for the next six months scout hoot us much—not half as bad as the yellow fever embargo has in years past.

Memphis is bound to come into the Southern Confederacy, whether the rest of Tennessee does or not. This once accomplished, and she becomes the great *commercial metropolis of the South*.

CITIZEN.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR POLICY.

The unpardonable treachery of the LINCOLN dynasty, as manifested in the recent naval and military movements, which so clearly forebode a war policy, is strengthening the cause of the South every day in Tennessee.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 11th instant, alluding to the effect of the war news, says:

The news created a profound sensation in Knoxville, and gave a sudden impetus to the reaction which had commenced in the Union party here. If the news is confirmed, Tennessee will be carried into the Southern Confederacy by general and speedy revolution. We have heard of many prominent and strong Union men here who unhesitatingly declare that, should the rumor be correct, they are henceforth for the South.

The Bolivar *Southerner* of the same date says:

The cause of secession has received quite an accession since the policy of Lincoln has been ascertained beyond disputation to be a war policy. We have been astonished at the declaration of prominent men, heretofore of the so-called Union party, that they are in favor of the marching of an army, under the guidance of the Confederate States of America, upon the city of Washington; and many of them have openly declared that they would shoulder their guns and assist in the slaughter of the Administration party. It does our heart good to hear these declarations; we are rejoiced to know that southern men are not to be led willing captives by Etheridge and Johnson to the camp of the enemy, there to spill the blood of their brethren of the South.

In case the Administration continues its belligerent programme, West Tennessee will go with the South by a vote almost approximating unanimity.

ANDREW JOHNSON.—Should this gentleman be "bargain, intrigue and corruption," as charged upon him by the Knoxville *Whig*, succeed in securing his return to the ranks of the northern Confederacy, like the besmutted chimney-sweep, when he has reached the third story, and casts vigilance to the winds, the astonishing mutiliee beneath him—*like him* Andrew Johnson will be able exultingly to exclaim, "Behold me, pe admiring multitude, in my dirty elevation!"—*Chattanooga Advertiser.*

EXCITEMENT AT CHARLOTTE.—The Charlotte (N. C.) *Bulletin* of Tuesday says:

Business was almost entirely suspended in Charlotte yesterday, the citizens having been worn down by fatigue, watching and momentary alarms. The citizens were on duty all day, and the greatest excitement prevailed. We fear the end is not yet.

DESERTED TO THE SOUTH.—? is stated that twenty of the rank and file of the army left Washington on Thursday for Montgomery, for the purpose of enlisting in the southern army. These Gentlemen make an aggregate of two hundred and eighty army recruits for the Southern Government from the federal capital since they have been stationed there by Gen. Scott.

TENNESSEE ITEMS.

J. O. January has been appointed postmaster at Trenton. The *Standard* says the appointment is a good one.

Mr. Hood, of the *Gazette*, it is reported, has been appointed postmaster at Cumberland, vice Mr. H. T. Phillips.

Major L. D. Franklin, one of the most wealthy and influential farmers in Jefferson county, died suddenly at his residence in that county, on Monday morning last, after a brief illness.

The Columbia *Herald* says the Hon. Robert Hatton, member of Congress, made a speech a day or two since at Lebanon, favoring coercion, and was their night burnt in effigy and *chiseled*. We learn privately that Hatton fired at the musicians and they returned the compliment. Old Abe had better make a note of this little beginning of the end.

The Gallatin *Courier* says: The health of our town is once more as good as usual, the small pox having ceased its spread. Our country friends need have no hesitation in visiting Gallatin on that account. Our citizens once more assume the appearance of business.

The McNairy *Whig Banner*, of the 5th, says: A difficulty occurred yesterday between J. M. Surratt and Jack Falls, at our neighboring village, Adamsville, which terminated by the former shooting the latter. We know but little of the circumstances, and consequently withhold what we have heard.

Hon. Wm. H. Stephens, has written a letter to the editor of the Somerville *Republic*, in which he says: I feel so great an interest, however, in the honor and welfare of the State, and such a desire to see her vindicate her independence, that I intend, as opportunity offers, to do such service in the canvass as a *mere volunteer* can do.

BAILIE PEYTON.—The Chattanooga *Advertiser*, says: At a meeting of the Union men of Sumner county, last week, a resolution was adopted submitting the name of Hon. Bailie Peyton to the Union State convention, as a suitable candidate for governor of Tennessee. How can that portion of the Union-savers, who are now howling over their disappointment at not receiving their portion of the federal patronage in Tennessee, support the gentleman who declared that any Tennessean "who would accept of office from Lincoln, ought to be put to death with horrible tortures."

FOX GOVERNOR.—The Paris *Sentinel* mentions favorably the name of Col. Travis, of Henry county, as the secession candidate for governor of Tennessee. A correspondent of the Nashville *Gazette* mentions, also, with decided favor, Col. John C. Burch, one of the editors of the Nashville *Union*, in that connection.

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

MORE TROOPS.—The Secretary of War has issued a requisition upon the governor of Mississippi for three light artillery companies.

GUNPOWDER TRANSPORTING.—We learn that Mr. Sam. Jeffries proposes to keep on hand, at Mr. Eli Walker's and Mitchelle's, for the use of the families of the volunteers now at Pensacola, corn meal and bacon. This is well—we call heart-felt patriotism. May God forever bless such men, and a man who has the prayers and gratitude of women and children will be abundantly blessed from the fullness of his own heart.—*Holly Springs Herald.*

VICKSBURG ARTILLERY.—The Vicksburg *Citizen*, of the 9th, says: "The booming of cannon last night startled many from their sleep, and repeated that it was not permitted to return to Fort Sumter unless he would declare that he bore orders for its evacuation. He replied that his orders were sealed, and he was determined to deliver them to no one but Maj. Anderson. He was then informed that he could not go to Fort Sumter, and he turned around and came back to Washington.

He visited the President to-night, and reported these and other facts to him.

Messrs. Forsyth, Crawford and Roman, the Secession commissioners, left for Charleston and Montgomery to-night, satisfied, to use the language of one of them, that "We can make nothing out of this Government." They regard the crisis as at hand.

From the New York Evening Post. (Rep.)

WASHINGTON, March 10.—It is now certain that the Government has fully determined to reinforce Major Anderson's command at all hazards.

I learn, upon competent authority, that the plan adopted for the relief of Fort Sumter is substantially as follows:

In case of necessity, supplies are to be thrown into Sumter, by means of a number of small boats, which, presenting smaller and more scattered marks for the cannon of the rebels, will, perhaps, save unnecessary bloodshed.

The Government has chartered a number of small schooners and other craft which have been filled with sand bags. That these form part of the Charleston expedition appears probable, from the fact that the charter does not bind them to go further South than Savannah. These schooners, filled with sand bags, will sail in bearing boats on the side toward Fort Sumter. These boats will, of course, be entirely protected from the guns of the rebels, by the wall like sides, and solid contents of the sand bags, and it will then be left to the ingenuity of the men that the Charlestonians fire upon the smaller steamers, loaded with provisions that are first sent in.

In the meantime the fort will receive not only provisions, but men; and the plan above detailed is an admirable one by which to throw any requisite force into the fort without any loss of life, serious loss, to men-of-war are to steam in and hold themselves in readiness to check any attempt to intercept the boats by armed vessels, as well as to keep the neighborhood of Sumter as clear as possible from assaulting parties, who can be easily dealt with by shells from the steamers, thus leaving Major Anderson and his men at leisure to receive reinforcements, and if needs be, deal with Fort Moultrie and Johnson, which he can silence without much loss of time. The plan has been submitted to Captain Fox, and the leaders are men of mettle and courage, success is certain without much if any loss of life. It is quite possible that unforeseen contingencies may cause a deviation of the programme, but it is certain that the plan above detailed has received commendation in high quarters, and it appears feasible.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 10.—An editorial in the *Tribune* states positively that the principal object of the expedition which sailed here within the last four days, is Fort Sumter.

About two thousand men will arrive off Charleston harbor to-morrow, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Brown, of the second artillery.

A small steamer will be sent in with supplies and if fired upon, the Government says, the men will be taught, without unnecessary delay, that there is still a power in the United States, and that this power cannot well be insulted with impunity.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* is entirely satisfied that the Baltic has gone to Sumter, where she will land supplies in small boats.

Lieutenant A. S. Baldwin is ordered to command the steamer Wyandotte, in place of Barryman, deceased, and goes out in the Water-Witch to Pensacola.

The *Tribune* correspence says dispatches have been received from Lieutenant Slemmer, at Fort Pickens, explaining that the reason why the troops were not landed from the Brooklyn was that he had already sufficient to hold the fort against any army the rebels could bring against him. He adds that the troops can be landed at any time, if needed.

General Scott has gone to superceede Gen. Johnson as commander of the Pacific division of the army.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondence says that orders left to-day to have the Wabash, Vincennes and Savannah, at New York, and Jamestown, at Philadelphia, detailed for immediate service.

The South Carolina mails will be stopped upon hostility to the fleet of relief.

Another Insult to Virginia.

From the Petersburg Express.]

Among the recent appointments of our no-policy President, is that of an obscure abolition scamp named A. Wattles, as United States marshal for the Territory of Nebraska. The only earthly claim that this creature had to executive favor, arose from his active participation in John Brown's murderous, incendiary and predatory outrages upon the pro-slavery people in Kansas. A ventilation of the Harper's Ferry record, that forms a conspicuous episode in the proceedings of our last legislature, leaves no room to doubt that he was deeply implicated in the infamous raid of the old bandit-saint upon Virginia. It is a great pity that his cowardice prevented him from embracing that excellent opportunity which was presented to him, of being *elevated* to the honor of martyrdom, along with the felon-hero to whom he pledged his services in that piratical enterprise.

The selection of such a wretch by Lincoln to fill a high national trust, is, under the circumstances, about the cool an insult to Virginia as could well have been inflicted upon her.

THE TWO CONFEDERACIES.—The London *Post*, Lord Palmerston's organ, of the 22nd ult., thus compares the action of the northern and southern Confederacies:

No person in America, any more than in England, can understand the meaning of the new President's inaugural. Does it breathe war or suggest compromise? If we are to judge of its effects by the condition of affairs which exists in the South, civil war, whether in the mode of attempting to hold, occupy and possess Federal fortresses and property, or to collect Federal revenue by men-of-war, is imminent. The South is levying an army of 50,000 men, and is striving to raise the resources necessary for a contest by so injudicious tax upon its great staple, cotton. On the other side we see vigorous and energetic action, and on the other a policy which is afraid to develop itself except by means of ambiguous words and vague generalities. The evils of separation, great as they may be, are nothing in comparison with the inevitable horrors of civil war; and that from this dire calamity America may be spared, is the wish of the English people, who are so much alienated, but with so much interest and sympathy, have watched the progress of affairs on the other side of the Atlantic.

THE GARRISON AT FORT MORGAN, ALA.—The Mobile *Register* states that thirteen companies, in all 1000 men, constitute the garrison at Fort Morgan. It is much larger than necessary, and it is quite likely some may be sent to Mobile. There are two ten inch and two eight inch columbiads, now mounted and commanding the channel and outer bar, says the *Register*, and to this battery the three large guns already spoken of will be added. These new and heavy guns are additional to the regular armament of the fort. Fort Morgan is now a most powerful post, and we doubt the ability of any force, land or naval, to take it. Col. W. J. Hardee is commander.

HON. JAMES B. CLAY.—After Mr. Breckinridge had concluded his speech yesterday, an spontaneous call from the audience brought Hon. James B. Clay to the stand. He simply referred to his consultation tendered him by the Southern Rights party of our State, and without hesitation accepted the high trust, pledging his earnest efforts to the work. The response of the vast crowd was the most gratifying evidence of the high esteem and confidence in which Mr. Clay is held by those who know him. He commences the work on Monday next.—*Lexington (Ky.) Statesman*, 9th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, April 10.—I venture to say that this has been the most exciting day ever witnessed in the city of the country.

An order was issued yesterday for the District militia to assemble this morning for inspection, and, on these mustering, it was announced that the Government demanded sixty volunteers from each battalion to go into immediate service. The complement of men was generally furnished; but many resigned, saying that they would not be placed in a position to be forced to fight against their countrymen. It is generally supposed these companies will, for the time being, be engaged only on duty at their armories at night, but always to be ready on call. This shows that the President has apprehensions of an invasion of the capital.

Everybody seems to expect trouble at Charleston.

Dispatches received here to day indicate that the spirit of the people is roused. If a United States vessel approaches Sumter it will certainly be sunk. The steamship Baltic is now stated to be the particular vessel detailed for this duty. It will be remembered that she has on board, besides a large quantity of stores, a number of launches, yawls, etc., and the troops on board are intended to repel attacks upon these boats, for which purpose they are supplied with boat howitzers.

Lieutenant A. S. Baldwin is ordered to leave Philadelphia to-morrow via steamer Water Witch, for Pensacola, to take command of the steamer Wyandotte, vice Berryman, deceased.

The impression prevails here among military men, that the steamer Atlantic, with Duncan's battery, and other troops, have gone to Pensacola to support the movement for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

It is supposed that Captain Meigs and his artisans are to assist in the operations on the neighboring shore to Fort Pickens, if it shall be necessary to operate there against Bragg's forces, in order to cover the landing of the required reinforcements for the fort.

Special messengers left here to-day with instructions to give the Savannah, Wabash and Pawnee, off New York, and the Jamestown off Newport and St. Lawrence, at Philadelphia, fitted out for sea immediately.

It is believed that if hostilities are commenced at Sumter and Pickens, the President will then immediately call an extra session of Congress.

The Cabinet is again in session to-day, but nothing respecting its deliberations is known.

The committee of Virginians appointed by the convention now in session, arrived here to-day. The President will receive them in his usual manner, but it not believed he will commit himself or his policy.

From the Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.), April 11.]

As I telegraphed you last night, the Administration has firmly resolved to provision Fort Sumter. Mr. Chew, of the State Department, who was dispatched as a special agent to Charleston on Friday, informed Gov. Pickens and Jeff. Davis of this intention, and that it they intended to fire on an unarmed vessel on a mission of humanity, they must take the dreadful responsibility which would be entailed upon them, as the Government would back up this determination by an armed fleet. The South Carolinians have refuse to allow Major Anderson to receive provisions from Charleston, or permit them to be landed at Fort Sumter.

The President insists that one of these two things must be done, peacably if possible, forcibly if it must.

Lieut. Talbot returned from Charleston tonight, and reported that he was not permitted to return to Fort Sumter unless he would declare that he bore orders for its evacuation. He replied that his orders were sealed, and he was determined to deliver them to no one but Maj. Anderson. He was then informed that he could not go to Fort Sumter, and he turned around and came back to Washington.

He visited the President to-night, and reported these and other facts to him.

Messrs. Forsyth, Crawford and Roman, the Secession commissioners, left for Charleston and Montgomery to-night, satisfied, to use the language of one of them, that "We can make nothing out of this Government." They regard the crisis as at hand.

WHAT WILL VIRGINIA DO!

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 9th has a long and able editorial on this subject, from which we make the following extract:

We are authorized by Virginia to define the line of policy which she intends to adopt. No one can tell with infallible certainty the relations which she will hereafter sustain to the Governments respectively of the North and the South. But our opinion as to the course she will pursue, and the reasons for that opinion, are candidly submitted to the anxious inquirer. *Virginia will unite her destiny with that of the Confederate States of America.* To this course she stands committed beyond recantation by her S ates rights antecedents—she having been the pioneer and the most intrepid and efficient champion of the cause of resistance to northern aggression, to this course she stands committed by a manly self-respect as the original slave State of the South—the faithful and honest defender of the peculiar institution, doomed to destruction by the Black-Republican powers that be; to this course she is impelled, in a word, by the instincts of self-preservation itself; by a natural and just appreciation of her rights, interests, and safety as a State organized upon the principles of '76. Here, in the briefest possible space, is our opinion in regard to Virginia's future position, and the reasons for that opinion.

The reader will not understand us as expressing the opinion that the State convention, now in session here, will take any step in the direction which we have indicated as the future position of Virginia. Once and for all we say, from that body we look for nothing, hope for nothing, that will place her in the line which she is destined to pursue as a State duly alive to her own right, interest, honor and fame. A majority of the members of the convention seem to desire that Virginia should remain permanently in "durance vile" to the abolitionized government of Mr. Lincoln, Seward and Chase. They declare, by their actions, if not by their words, that the State ought to unite with her enemies of the North rather than with her natural friends and allies of the South. From such a body nothing can be expected in the way of the advancement of the State's interest, honor, or glory; and the sooner it is dissolved the better for Virginia and for the world.

POSITION OF VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Whig, 9th.]

In convention on Saturday the following resolution, the eighth of the majority report, was adopted without division:

8. The people of Virginia recognize the American principle that government is founded in the consent of the governed, and the right of the people of the several States of this Union, for just causes, to withdraw from their association under the Federal Government with the people of the other States, and to erect new governments for their better security, and they will never consent that the federal power, which is in part their power, shall be exerted for the purpose of subjugating the people of such States to the federal authority.

When taken up, Mr. Carlile moved to strike out, with a view to insert an amendment of very different character. This motion was lost by a vote of 114 to 23. The other and other motions to amend were made and lost, the resolution as reported above was adopted without a division. We may, therefore, safely infer that it embodies the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the convention. It is so worded as to avoid characterizing the right of withdrawal—i e., whether it be revolutionary or constitutional—leaving to each gentleman the pleasure of cherishing his own crotchet and traveling his own road.

But as to the result—the grand result—that each State has the right of withdrawal—that commands the assent of the assembled sovereignty of the State. And the resolution not only affirms this great principle of freedom, which is so odious to the Black-Republican majority at the North, but it wisely affirms the legitimate sequence, that "the people of Virginia will never consent that the federal power, which is in part their power, shall be exerted for the purpose of subjugating the people of such (seceded) States to the federal authority."

The convention has been much assailed, and suspicions have been indulged, that it shrank from asserting the high position Virginia's honor demanded, but this resolution dissipates all such apprehensions and vindicates the character of the assembly.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The New York *Herald* of the 9th, has an article of some length on this subject, from which we take the following extract:

It is becoming too evident that, so far as a vicious, imbecile, demoralized Administration possesses power, the hideous horrors of civil war are about to be forced upon the country. The deliberations of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers have been shrouded in mystery, but the very consonant they have affected, had be buried their malicious purpose. Amid the contradictory rumors that have lately prevailed, numerous stakeable facts have compelled a tardy and reluctant acquiescence in the conviction, that aggressive measures are contemplated against the seceding States, and that hostile demonstrations, upon an extended scale, are forthcoming. Does it breathe war or suggest compromise? If we are to judge of its effects by the condition of affairs which exists in the South, civil war, whether in the mode of attempting to hold, occupy and poss