THE MISSISSIPPIAN

Jackson, : : : : : : - - January 1, 1860.

E. BARKSDALE, Editor & Proprietor.

Announcements.

FOR MAYOR.

We are authorized to announce R. C. KERR as a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor. Election first Monday in January.

We are authorized to announce E. P. RUSSELL as a candidate for Mayor.

A. MORGAN, is a candidate for Mayor of the City of Jackson.

FOR ALDERMAN.

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. M. PATTON, as a candidate for the office of Alderman. Election first Monday in January.

We are authorized to announce H. M. TAYLOR as a candidate for the office of Alderman. Election first Monday in January.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. H. ECHOLS, as a candidate for the office of Alderman. Election first Monday in January.

☞ C. S. KNAPP is a candidate for Alderman.

☞ WM. M. BOYD is a candidate for Alderman.

☞ JNO. W. ROBINSON is a candidate for Alderman.

STATE CONVENTION.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of J. J. DENSON, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms, for the State Convention on the first Monday in January, 1861.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of ED. FARISH as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of F. A. POPE, of Holmes county, as a candidate for Secretary of the State Convention. First Monday in January, 1861.

☞ DR. A. V. ROWE, of Lexington, is a candidate for Secretary of the Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of J. W. CLINGAN as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the State Convention.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Mississippian goes to press immediately after the arrival of half past 5 o'clock cars from New Orleans. Those wishing their advertisements inserted would do well to bring them in before 3 o'clock on publication days.

AGENT FOR THE MISSISSIPPIAN.

In a few days, MR. HENRY HINES will start on a collecting and general business tour, for the office of the Mississippian. We bespeak for him, a kind reception at the hands of our friends, and would respectfully ask those who are indebted to the office, to be prepared to pay their respective dues. It is needless to talk about the necessity which compels us to make this call upon our subscribers. They must know that it costs us a large sum to publish our journal, and that our expenditures are all a cash outlay. How, then, can we furnish it to them year upon year, on a credit, and still keep our head above water?

We would also suggest that now is an excellent time to subscribe for the paper. The events which are crowding thick upon us, are important to every man, woman, and child, in the State; and the Mississippian will carry to its readers, intelligence of what is occurring at home and abroad, and such ideas as the editor may think pertinent to the great, living issues as they rise.

It is proper to mention that we desire to adopt a strictly cash system, and do not wish to put any name upon our books, which is not attended with the money.

Withdrawal.

We are requested to withdraw the name of Col. J. M. Bowman from the list of candidates for Alderman. He will be absent from the city during the greater part of the present year, and therefore, cannot consent to be a candidate for re-election.

☞ Messrs. C. D. Fontaine, and H. R. Miller, of Pontotoc; and Mr. F. M. Aldridge, of Yallobusha—members elect to the State Convention—are at present in this city. Also Mr. Jas. Phelan, of the Aberdeen bar.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As the Vicksburg train left this city on Saturday night last, a man unknown in this city fell from the platform and the cars passed over him severing both legs and one arm. He was found about eleven o'clock in a dying condition. It is said he had purchased a ticket for Calhoun Station.

☞ We learn from the Brandon Herald that a military organization is on foot in that town "to aid South Carolina, if need be, in her struggle for the maintenace of her rights as an independent sovereignty."

Florida for Secession.

Telegraphic despatches announce the gratifying fact that four-fifths of the delegates elected to the Florida Convention, are for straight-out secession.

ARMS FOR THE STATE.—The attention of those interested in arming the State is called to the notice of the Adjutant General in our advertising columns this morning.

The House Committee Rejects Another Proposition.

We learn by authentic sources from Washington City that the House Crisis Committee, has rejected the proposition of Mr. Rust of Arkansas—all the Black Republicans, including Winter Davis of Mayland, voting against it. The proposition was for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific; slavery South of it be protected while in a territorial condition, but States formed on either side to be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people may determine.

Rust was a Union-saver, and promised great results from the labors of this Committee. It is said that his mind has experienced a decided change.

The Vicksburg Whig makes some singular blunders in publishing the members elect to the State Convention. Thus it persists in stating that Mr. J. W. C. Watson of Marshall (Co-Op.) is elected, when in truth he was defeated, and the entire secession ticket in Marshall was chosen. Again it classifies Messrs. Alldridge and Barksdale of Yallobusha, Cooperationists, when it is well known that there are not two more decided secesionists in the Convention. The same blunder is perpetrated in reference to the delegation from Tippah.

Extra Session of the Alabama Legislature.

GOV. MOORE of Alabama has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature of that State, on the 14th of January "to provide for such exigencies as may arise under the action of the Convention, or otherwise."

ARMY RESIGNATIONS.—The telegraph has already informed our readers that Maj. Wayne and Lieut. Col. Walker, officers of the U. S. army, and natives of Georgia, had resigned.—The former, who is a graduate of both Harvard and West Point, served with credit at Contreras and Churubusco, and was deemed and was deemed one of the bravest officers in the army. Lieut. Col. Walker is another hero. He fought gallantly at Okeechobee, and lost some blood on the field. He was the first commandant of the tenth regiment of infantry.

CONFIRMATION.—The Baltimore Patriot states that it is able to affirm the correctness of the N. Y. Tribune's announcement that "Mr. Lincoln is opposed to any concession or compromise."

A CURRENT FALSEHOOD.—The enemies of the Administration are circulating a report to the effect that defalcations have been detected in the Treasury Department. The allegation is untrue. Not a particle of fact exists to sustain it.—*Washington Constitution.*

☞ TRUMBULL, Lincoln's right bower in the U. S. Senate, delivered himself of a speech in that body a few days since. A correspondent writes:

"This exposition of constitutional doctrine from Judge Trumbull derives a special significance from his intimate relations as the friend and adviser of the next President. It is an unmistakable sign that Mr. Lincoln has no intention of letting the Union slide by a premature acquiescence in the theory of 'peaceable secession.'"

☞ The Constitution of Friday announces the arrival in Washington City, of Messrs. Barnwell, Orr and Adams, Commissioners from South Carolina, to negotiate with the federal government touching questions arising under the ordinance of secession adopted by that State.

The Startling Events at Charleston Harbor.

The intelligence of the removal of the United States troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter which is supposed to be a more impregnable position than the former, awakened intense excitement throughout all parts of the country, North as well as South. It was regarded as the first signal of its determination by the Federal Government to assume an attitude of hostility towards the State of South Carolina, and the manifestation of a purpose to enforce the laws of a government against an unwilling people after their solemn and formal declaration of separation from said government. In this light the act was viewed, and throughout the South it has kindled a feeling of indignation which has found unmistakable utterance through the press and through voluntary or spontaneous gatherings of the people. The manifestation of an intent to coerce a State into submission to federal decrees, will be the signal for the union of the entire South around a common banner, and a summons to Southern patriots to make the last appeal. Georgia and Alabama at once responded by sending aid to the sister sovereign thus threatened, and millions of swords in all parts of the South will be promptly unsheathed in the same cause.

The movement intensified the feeling of indignation with the authorities of South Carolina, because it was in direct violation of the pledge of the government. It turns out, however, that the step was taken by Col. Anderson, the officer in charge, without authority.—The South Carolina Commissioners at Washington, it is well understood, will take this grave proceeding into the general account of matters requiring settlement with the federal government. At last intelligence it was a subject of anxious deliberation in the Cabinet councils of the President. Meantime the South Carolina forces have taken possession of Fort Moultrie, and we presume will continue to hold it. This is as it should be. The forts were erected for the protection of the people of the State within whose limits they stand, and it is proper now that they have reverted to her by her act of secession that they should be manned by those who have enlisted under her flag. The following particulars are taken from our last Charleston exchanges:

From the Courier.

On Thursday morning it was found that Fort Moultrie was dismantled, its guns all spiked, and several guns ranging towards Fort Sumpter completely dismounted, and their carriages, &c., tarred and burned. Capt. Foster, U. S. Engineer, who had been in charge of the works on Fort Sumpter, was left with a small detail in Fort Moultrie.

By command of Gov. Pickens a steamer was chartered to bear a dispatch to Major Anderson, at Fort Sumpter. The orders of the Governor were committed to Col. Pettigrew and Major Capers, of the Rifle Regiment, whose return from Fort Sumpter was awaited by thousands.

Col. Anderson replied that the transfer had been made without orders from headquarters. Doubtless it was done under apprehensions of an assault upon him at Fort Moultrie, and a conssciousness of inability to maintain his position.

This act was a gross violation of the pledges which the Government had made to the people of South Carolina. They were justly incensed at this clandestine movement, when, relying upon the assurances of the Government, they had taken no precautions to provide against such a contingency. The military were ordered out and promptly obeyed the summons. The excitement was much abated in the afternoon when it became positively known that Major Anderson had acted upon his own responsibility, and in violation of orders. Fort Moultrie was taken possession of by Carolina troops between 8 and 9 o'clock on Thursday evening and the Palmetto Flag hoisted amid the huzzas of the occupants.

At 12 o'clock last night, when our Reporter left the Island, all was quiet and orderly.—Sentries were pacing the ramparts, and the hail of "All well" resounded at regular intervals from the several posts.

The Mercury has a lengthy account of the events above referred to. We can give only a summary. As telegraphed, Maj. Anderson has evacuated Fort Moultrie, (see below.)—The South Carolina troops now ho'd that fortification as well as Castle Pinckney. The Mercury says:

This transfer of the troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter is regarded as an outrageous breach of faith. For there was a distinct understanding with the General Government, upon the highest authority, that no such transfer would be made, no reinforcements of either of the forts attempted, and no transfer of arms or ammunitition. Relying upon these declarations, the authorities of South Carolina had not taken the forts when completely in their power. They have acted with good faith, and expected it in return.

Maj. Anderson alleges that the movement was made without orders and upon his own responsibility, and that he was not aware of such an understanding. He is a gentleman, and we will not impugn his word or his motives. But it is due to South Carolina and to good faith, that the act of this officer be repudiated by the Government, and that the troops be removed forthwith from Fort Sumpter.

The Convention and the Popular Vote.

In another column we have published a full list of the members elected to the State Convention, (Tunica county excepted,) which will meet in this city on Monday next, the 7th inst., and have classified them according to the most reliable data in our possession.

It will be seen that the Straight Out Secession party have carried the Convention by an overwhelming majority. In our next issue, we will publish a tabular statement of the popular vote which will show the immensely predominant disunion sentiment in the State. In many of the counties, the secession candidates were elected without opposition; and wherever co-operationists have been returned, it was by meagre majorities, and even then, except in one or two cases, the result was attributable to adventitious causes.

Events have matured so rapidly within the last few days, developing the uncompromising spirit and the fell designs of the dominant Black Republican organization, that we will be amazed if there should be even as much difference in the views of members touching the true policy of the State, as this classification would appear to represent.

The Action of Col. Anderson and the Administration.

The Washington Constitution of Friday confirms the statement that the action of Col. Anderson in Charleston harbor, was without the authority of the Administration. It says:

We believe that we are perfectly correct in stating that this action on the part of Major Anderson was taken solely on his own responsibility, and *not* in consequence of orders from the authorities here. We have also reason to believe that it was not occasioned by any threat of attack or hostile action on the part of the people or military in Charleston, and that there was no reason to anticipate any change in their attitude in relation to the Federal troops. Under these circumstances, we must express our regret that Major Anderson should have taken such a step without orders or apparent necessity.

Loss of Slaves by the South.

According to the New York Times, a Republican paper, which gives as its data the census of 1850, the South lost 1,011 slaves by the operations of the underground railroad that year. The Times expresses the opinion that the number of runaways has increased at least fifty per cent., making the number of 1,500 for a single year, which at an average of $1,000 each, would be worth $1,500,000! The remark of Senator Pugh, that the South had not lost $100,000 worth of slaves, is grossly erroneous.

NO HOPE OF A SETTLEMENT.—The Herald correspondent on the 24th, writes:

All hope of compromise through the instrumentality of Congress is at an end.

Mr. Crittenden has given it up. So has Mr. Corwin. No well informed man of any party, acquainted with the proceedings in the committees of which these gentlemen were respectively Chairmen, expects any satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties between the North and South from our federal legislators, now or hereafter.

There is no prospect of any thing better than a dissolution of the existing Union, and a reconstruction upon well defined and well understood principles, or the establishment of two more confederacies by States that are not discordant, socially or politically.

Rejection of Senator Davis' Proposition.

On the 24th inst., Hon. Jefferson Davis submitted to the Senate the subjoined resolution, which was referred to the Crisis Committee of Thirteen. On the 26th inst., at a meeting of the Committee, *the resolution was rejected* —ALL THE BLACK REPUBLICANS VOTING AGAINST IT: thus indicating their purpose not only not to make concessions to the South but not to permit the plainest principles of justice to be observed towards her in the administration of the government.

By voting down this resolution, the dominant sectional majority have declared that property in slaves *shall not*, under their rule, stand on an equal footing with other descriptions of property; they have declared that it *may* be "subject to be divested or impaired by the local laws of" non-slaveholding States when it escapes thereto, or on the "transit or sojourn of the owner therein;" and they have declared that property in slaves *may be* destroyed "by legislative acts of the United States and of the Territories."

These propositions have been virtually affirmed by the Black Republican Senators in the rejection of the propositions contained in the resolutions of Senator Davis.

In view of this action, it is left for the calm and reflecting men of the South to say if it is possible for the existing federal government to be perpetuated upon just principles, under the rule of the Black Republican party. The question involved is plain and simple. It is whether the South will continue to acknowledge allegance to a government which distinctly affirms not only her inequality, but the right to discriminate against her in the performance of the functions which appertain to it. We are gratified that Mr. Davis has made the issue in terms so clear and explicit that no cause exists for the shade of a doubt touching the aim of the Abolition majority and the principles by which the conduct of the government under their control will be guided. Every sensible man must now see that the path of safety for the South is the shortest cut out of the Union before the inauguration of Lincoln:

Mr. Davis, on the 24th, submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Select Committee of Thirteen on the present condition of the country, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That it shall be declared, by amendment of the Constitution, that property in slaves, recognized as such by the local law of any of the States of the Union, shall stand on the same footing in all constitutional and federal relations as any other species of property so recognized; and, like other property, shall not be subject to be divested or impaired by the local law of any other State, either in escape thereto or of transit or sojourn of the owner therein; and in no case whatever shall such property be subject to be divested or impaired by any legislative act of the United States, or of any of the Territories thereof.

Coercion or Conciliation.

The Republican journals (says the Herald) of the North are daily becoming more and more bitter in the tone of their belligerent manifestos, and in their vituperative advocacy of the extremest measures, to reduce the slave States to submission to the doctrines laid down in the Chicago platform. Appeal to the inexorable logic of grooved cannon, Sharpe's rifles and the bayonet takes the place of reflection and argument now, just as rant, abuse, calumny and diatribe did that of truth and facts while they were arousing their readers to that pitch of anti-slavery excitement which has produced the present crisis. They demand that Mr. Lincoln shall inaugurate his administration with blockades, bombardments and invasion, and flippantly and impudently as though the welfare of the country could be promoted by conformity to such diabolical fancies. They decree that the South shall be "put down," as glibly as if fifteen States were a vagrant to be arrested by the first policeman. With quasi authorative language, they pretend to foreshadow the policy of the incoming administration, as substituting the blood red flag of civil war for the stars and stripes which float over the Capitol, and confidently predict that the "irrepressible conflict" will be carried out with a ruthless barbarity which John Brown himself would have hesitated to sanction.

Let the people of the South profit by these manifestations of the spirit of the Black Republican party.

Lincoln Adheres to the Chicago Platform.

The following is the latest and most authentative utterance from the Black Republican President elect. It is published double-leaded in the N. Y. Tribune of Saturday; and leaves no room even for conjecture as to his purposes and the policy prescribed for his administration

We are enabled to state, in the most positive terms, that Mr. Lincoln is utterly opposed to any concession or compromise that shall yield one iota of the position occupied by the Republican party on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and that he stands now, as he stood in May last, when he accepted the nomination for the Presidency, square upon the Chicago Platform.

☞ Has our correspondent ever heard of a Mississippian being mobbed, insulted, or obstructed, in the pursuit of his lawful business in any Northern State?—*Cin. Commercial.*

This question is propounded by the Commercial to a Mississippi correspondent. It can easily be answered affirmatively by citing the transaction in the State of Minnesota, last summer, when several slaves were decoyed from their Mississippi owners by abolition marauders. In one instance a slave was rescued from the plunderers by a party of Mississippians, for whose persons a large reward is now offered by the Black Republican Governor of that State. One of these persons is a citizen of this town and a former Attorney General of the State.

Nor has it been long since one of our U. S. Senators was robbed of his slave while returning from the performance of his official duties at the federal capital. The correspondent might remind the Commercial that this outrage was perpetrated in the city in which that paper is published—the city of Cincinnati.

South Carolina Address to the Slaveholding States.

The address of South Carolina setting forth the causes which have led to the secession of that State, as reported by the committee appointed for that purpose, recites the circumstances which led to the separation of the American colonies from Great Britain, on the ground that the British Government had in the colonies become subversive of the ends for which government is established, sets forth the assent of South Carolina, May 23, 1788, to the Constitution of the United States, which is claimed to be a compact, of which the obligation ceases with the failure of one of the contracting parties to observe it; and declares the enactment of laws in a number of the Northern States, to nullify or render useless the laws for the rendition to the South of her fugitive slaves, such a breach of constitutional obligations as releases the South from the constitutional compact.

Arkansas.

We will publish in our next, the letter of Col. Geo. R. Fall to the Governor, stating the results of his mission to Arkansas. Col. F. was received with proper distinction by the Legislature of that State, as the accredited representative of a sister Commonwealth, and that body by an almost unanimous vote passed a bill calling a Convention of the people.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION.—The Washington States of the 24th says: As we go to press, the city is all alive with the unpleasant rumor that a defalcation has been discovered in one of the executive departments said to exceed in amount that of the interior department just come to light. We have no time to trace the particulars.

☞ Seventy five Congressmen from the border States held a caucus in Washington on the 29th. We have not the result of their deliberations.

Outgivings of the Black Republican President Elect.

It may now be regarded as a settled fact that it is the present purpose of Lincoln and his myrmidons to try the argument of force against the South, if she elect to exercise her sovereign right of withdrawing from the Union, now that the compact has been destroyed and the government perverted into an instrument of degradation and enslavement to the slaveholding States.

Under the title of "The enforcement of the laws," the Illinois State Journal, published at Springfield, and edited by a nephew of Lincoln, sends forth an article of peculiar significance. It belies the whole history of the Black Republican party, by saying "it wants no legislation that does not square with the Constitution, but insists that the Constitution must be respected and the laws enforced." It publishes the oath taken by the President of the United States upon his inauguration, and says Mr. Lincoln "will not try to evade the performance of his duties, however painful, under certain circumstances, these duties may be, by a sophistical construction of the Constitution. Sworn faithfully to execute the laws, he will do it." The Journal says further that Mr. Lincoln will enforce the laws in *all* sections, and "will, doubtless, construe his oath of office to mean that it is his duty to enforce *all* the laws, and not one particular law alone." On the secession question, the Journal says:

"The Republican party is, we are satisfied, planted immovably on Jackson's ground. The Democracy of the North cannot well occupy any other. *We think it might as well get abroad among the people that the incoming Administration will be constitutional, anti-secession and law-enforcing. Pass the word.*"

These intimations, though conveyed in general terms, are not to be misunderstood. They are threats of coercion, which when attempted to be put into practice will be answered by such a blow as Jackson was wont to strike in the illustration of his maxim to "ask nothing but what is right and to submit to nothing that is wrong."

Defalcation in the Interior Department.

The public are already aware (says the Washington Constitution) that on the volunteer confession of Godard Bailey, the Indian appeal clerk of the Interior Department, and who was charged with the custody of the bonds and other securities held in trust for the Indian tribes, it was discovered late on Saturday night that some of those bonds to the enormous amount of $870,000 had been fraudulently extracted by Baily and given by him to William H Russell, of the firm of Russell, Majors, and Waddell.

Yesterday morning Secretary Thompson sent a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, (of which we subjoin a copy,) acquainting him of the fraud, and asking for a full investigation of the entire matter, with a view to the exposure and punishment of all the guilty parties. In compliance with his request a committee of five was appointed, the members of which immediately waited on the Secretary at the Interior Department, to announce their appointment and their purpose to commence the investigation at an early day.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Dec. 24, '60.

SIR: On Saturday night last, I was informed, by the voluntary confession of an officer of this Department, that State bonds, held in trust by the United States Government for certain Indian tribes to the amount of eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars, had been abstracted from its custody and converted to private use.

The enormity of this fraud demands a full investigation by a committee of Congress into all the facts and circumstances which have attended its perpetration.

To vindicate my own honor and integrity, and to expose the guilty and the derelect, I desire to appeal, through you, to the House of Representatives, over which you preside, for the appointment of a committee of that body, with full power to send for persons and papers, and report upon the subject.

I ask this investigation, in order that full justice may be done in the premises.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,
J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. Wm. Pennington,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Northern Resistance.

The people of Pittsburg, Pa., worked themselves up to a high state of excitement on Saturday last, on the supposition that orders had been issued from the War Department for the removal of a number of guns from the Alleghany Arsenal to furnish the new forts at Newport, near Galveston Island, Texas, and Ship Island, near Belize, at the mouth of the Mississippi river. The people threatened to prevent the removal of the guns by force. So resistance to the Government of the Union is not confined to the South. The North has nullified its acts whenever it has suited the purpose of its mobs for the last twenty years.

P. S. We observe by a later account that a counter meeting opposing resistance to the order of the Government for the removal of the arms, was held at Pittsburg on the 27th.—The result was a determination to make no further resistance but to petition the War office for the suspension of the order for their shipment.

The following are the numbers and weight of the cannon ordered to be sent away:

FOR THE FORT OF SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI.

21	10 inch Columbiads	15,200 lbs each	319,200 lbs
20	8 " "	9,240 " "	184,800 "
4	32 Pounder Iron Guns	7,250 " "	29,000 "
	Total		535,000 "

FOR THE FORT AT GALVESTON HARBOR, TEXAS.

23	10 inch Columbiads	15,200 lbs each	349,600 lbs.
48	8 " "	9,240 " "	443,520 "
3	32 Pounder Iron Guns	7,250 " "	50,750 "
	Total		843,870

Making a total of 1,376,870 lbs., or nearly 688½ tons in all.

David Wilmot to go into the Cabinet.

The Springfield correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, announces the arrival in that place on the 24th inst., of Hon. David Wilmot, and adds that he has been selected to represent Pennsylvania in the Cabinet. It is evident that the Black Republican President intends to follow the most extreme councils, and to play the Chicago game boldly out.—This is manly. It gives the South a clearly defined issue. In reference to this last sign from Black Republican head-quarters, the Richmond Whig, hitherto among the moderate of our exchanges, says:

If it be true that Mr. Wilmot is to have a place in the cabinet, that fact would weigh as much as any written declaration by Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Wilmots's name is identified with the policy of excluding slavery from the federal territories. To appoint him to a place in the cabinet would be equivalent to a proclamation, by Mr. Lincoln, that he will make the principle of the famous Wilmot proviso the corner-stone of his policy. As it was upon this question that the Republican party was organized, and as it forms the chief impediment to the adjustment of the slavery controversy, the occurrence will strengthen the apprehension that Mr. Lincoln will not recede, and that there is to be no satisfactory settlement of the matter. Upon the policy embraced in the Wilmot Proviso, the position of Virginia has been already taken, and will be adhered to.

Extra Session of the Kentucky Legislature.

Governor Magoffin has called an extra session of the Kentucky legislature, to meet on the 17th of January, for the purpose of considering the present crisis.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, says:

Gen. Scott says that Fort Moultrie is not the strongest fortification, but Fort Sumpter is, and that two hundred men can hold it against all South Carolina, and six hundred men can defy the world.

New Orleans Suspensions.

We find in our exchanges the following list of houses reported to have suspended, during the present financial crises:

Hugh McCall, Aby. & Catching, Thompson & Clark, Archer & Co., G. L. Dolson & Son, A. M. Hopkins, Brendon, Wharthoff & Co.; Woodman & Bement, Molouy & Brother, Fellows & Co., Walter Cox & Co., A. D. Berkie & Co., J. J. Person & Co., Scruggs, Donegan & Co., G. W. Gregor & Co., John Grace, Stewart, Tuttle & Co., Watt & Noble, Giffin, Smedes & Co., Patton, Smith & Putnam; Harding, Abby & Morehead; Brand & Londray, Holmes & Spencer, R. W. Adams & Co., Oglesby & McConly, R. C. Cumming & Co., Wright & Allen, S. O. Nelson & Co., Henderson, Terry & Co.; Coleman, Britton and Withers; Hughes, Byliested & Co; Holloway and Lousdale, Martin, Cobb & Co.; Murphy, Sikes & Co.; Campbell, McKee & Co.; Cleveland Bros., Bragg & D'Aquin, Grenuis, Chapman & Co.

By The Telegraph.

From the New Orleans Papers.

Troops for Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27—The Governor of South Carolina has been tendered the services of troops from Georgia, Alabama and the Interior, which are expected here to-morrow.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Gen. Scott says that Maj. Anderson, in evacuating Fort Moultrie stratagetically, moved correctly by resorting to Fort Sumpter, although without consulting him.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Both Houses adjourned yesterday till Monday, to enjoy the closing festivities of the holidays.

REPEAL OF LIBERTY BILLS.

It is now certainly ascertained that a majority of the Republican members of Congress are ready to guarantee the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills of the North, and if this is refused, it will be deemed as evidence sufficient that the South is determined to reject every thing in the way of compromise.

EUROPEAN ARMS FOR GEORGIA.

At the request of the Secretary of War, Gov. Brown has obtained a year's absence for Col. Pardee late Commandant of West Point, to visit Europe, for the purpose of effecting a purchase of guns and munitions of war for the State of Georgia.

Later from California.

FT KEARNEY, Dec. 28—By the arrival of the Overland Pony Express at this point last night, we have San Francisco advices of the 15th inst.

In San Francisco no business was being done in any branch of trade.

Mr. Baldwin had resigned his seat in the Supreme Court of California.

A combination is being formed to elect McDougal U. S. Senator and McCorkie as the successor to Senator Latham.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

New discoveries of coal have been made near the Carson Valley. Extremely pure copper mines have been oppened in Calaveras county.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—The news of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney reached the Administration while the Cabinet was in session.

DEMAND OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioner from South Carolina had a conference to-day with Cabinet. They demanded the immediate withdrawal troops from their State, or they will return and perpare for the worst.

THE TREASURY LOAN.

The bids for the Treasury loan, already received at the Department, amount to less than two and a half millions, at an average of 12 per cent. discount.

FURTHER FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec 28, 8 P. M.—Captain Humphreys is still in possession of the arsenal.—Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie are held by the State troops, under orders from the purpose of protecting the Government property. The excitement has somewhat subsided.

SENTIMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Dec. 28—Meetings are being holden in various counties of this State favoring the Union sentiment, although the hope is well nigh gone.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Cabinet continued in session yesterday some six hours, and adjourned till to-day, without arriving at any definite conclusion relative to the affairs of South Carolina.

The Senate Committee of Thirteen, after considering the propositions of Senators Douglas, Bigler and Rice, were unable to agree upon any recommendation, and their report is expected early to day.

The House Committee of Thirty-three agreed almost unanimously to the proposition of Mr. Adams, offering an amendment to the Constitution, so as to prohibit the passage, by Congress, of any law interfering with slavery in the States where it now exists.

THE COMMISSIONERS AND THE CABINET.

It is stated with some show of probability that at the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday the Commissioners from South Carolina requested the President to inform them whether or not Major Anderson occupied Fort Sumpter by his order, or whether he was instructed by the War Department. The President replied in the negative, adding that Major Anderson acted upon his own responsibility.

The Commissioners then asked that Major A. should be remandod to Fort Moultrie. There was no conclusion upon this point, when the Cabinet adjourned.

FLORIDA FOR SECESSION.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Dec. 29.—Four-fifths of the recently elected delegates are in favor of secession.

THE MEMBERS FROM THE BORDER STATES.

About seventy-five of the members from the Border States held a caucus yesterday morning, Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, presiding.

A large number of propositions were presented by various members, which were referred to a committee composed of one from each State represented, to report—if an agreement could be effected—at a future meeting.

POSTAL AFFAIRS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Postmaster-General Holt has ordered the Sub-Treasurer of Charleston to remit $35,000 —the balance of the Post-office accounts—to his Department.

If this order is not immediately complied with he will demand the enforcement of his orders, by the Federal Government.

He is also determined to suppress all mail matter to and from South Carolina, if the mails are interfered with in that locality.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Cabinet broke up last night without coming to any conclusion relative to the disposition of troops at Charleston.

The impression prevails here that a conflict is inevitable.

In the Cabinet Messrs. Toucey and Holt urged measures of defense, and the others, further evacuation, if necessary.

A prominent member of the Cabinet expresses an opinion that war is begun.

WARLIKE PREPARTIONS.

A dispatch has been received from South Carolina, by a member of the Cabinet, saying that troops are pouring into the State from all directions.

PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS.

Another dispatch says that a small loan is already parceled out among the wealthiest citizens of South Carolina.

Startling from Missouri.

MONTGOMERY ON A NEW ROUTE.

THE ARSENAL AND JEFFERSON BARRACKS IN DANGER.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29—The Republican of to-day contains an announcement that the Commandant of the Arsenal here is in receipt of a letter dated Chicago, Illinois Dec. 13, stating that a party of Republicans—sympathizers with Montgomery—intended to taken by force the Arsenal and Jefferson Barracks, and to transfer the movable property thereof to Kansas.

MECHANICS AT FORT MOULTRIE DISCHARGED.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—The special Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, in a telegram of to-day, that the Baltimore carpenters and brickmasons employed upon Fort Moultrie were discharged by Major Anderson this morning, for having refused to bear arms against the State of South Carolina.

TROOPS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 29.—The troops of the State have been called in to join those of South Carolina.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS AT SOUTH CAROLINA—CONSIDERATION OF THE MILITARY BILL.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29.—Collector Colcock notified the Convention to-day that the officers of the customs at Charleston had renounced the Federal Government, and entered into the service of South Carolina.

The Military bill was under consideration.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29.—The Ohio river at this point was receding slowly this evening, with eight feet water. in the canal, by the mark.

Secession in the Methodist Conference of Alabama.

There was a meeting at Estelle Hall in Montgomery on the night of the 18th, of those Clergymen of the Methodist Persuasion favorable to an expression of opinion upon the great political issues now agitating the country. It carried every thing with it. Rev. J. B. Cottrell, Dr. Murrah, Dr. Neely, Dr. Harmon and others, made addresses. The meeting was very large, enthusiastic and unanimous for separate State Secession.—*Mont. Mail.*

INDEMNITY FOR RESCUED SLAVES.—The proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to *compel* the States to make indemnity for slaves rescued by popular violence, was very properly voted down in the Senate committee of thirteen.

So says the National Republican, the Lincoln organ recently established in Washington City.

Members Elected to the Convention.

As far as heard from, the following delegates, with their classifications, have been elected to the Mississippi Convention, which will meet on the 7th of January:

HINDS.—W. P. Harris, W. P. Anderson, W. B. Smart. (Immediate Secession.)
RANKIN.—J. J. Thornton, W. Denson.—(Co-Operation.)
SCOTT.—C. W. Taylor, (Im. S.)
SMITH.—W. Thompson, (do.)
MADISON.—A. P. Hill, (do.)
NEWTON.—M. M. Keith, (do.)
NESHOBA.—J. L. Backstrom, (do.)
LAUDERDALE.—Dr. Ramsey, Maj. Semmes, (do.)
COPIAH.—P. S. Catchings, Ben King, (do.)
CLAIBORNE.—Henry T. Ellett, (do)
JEFFERSON.—J. S. Johnson, (do.)
WARREN.—T. A. Marshall, W. Brooke, (Co-Op.)
ADAMS.—A. K. Farrar, J. Winchester, (do.)
HOLMES.—W. L. Keirn, J. M. Dyer, (Im. S.)
YAZOO.—Henry Vaughan, G. B. Wilkinson, (do.)
CARROLL.—A. Booth, J. Z. George, (do.)
SUNFLOWER.—E. P. Jones, (do.)
TALLAHATCHIE.—A. Patterson, (do.)
YALLOBUSHA.—W. R. Barksdale, F. M. Aldridge, (do.)
LAFAYETTE.—L. Q. C. Lamar, T. D. Isom, (do.)
LOWNDES.—George R. Clayton, W. S. Barry, (do.)
TIPPAH.—Joel Berry, Orlando Davis, D. B. Wright, J. L. Davis, (do.)
NOXUBEE.—Israel Welsh, (do.)
MARSHALL.—J. W. Clapp, Samuel Benton, H. W. Walter, A. M. Clayton, Willis M. Lea, (do.)
PONTOTOC.—H. R. Miller, R. W. Flournoy, C. D. Fontaine, J. B. Herring, (do.)
HARRISON.—D. C. Glenn, (do.)
HANCOCK.—J. B. Deason, (do.)
JACKSON.—A. E. Lewis, (do.)
AMITE.—D. W. Hurst, (co-op.)
ATTALA.—J. W. Wood, E. H. Sanders, (Co-Op.)
WINSTON.—W. S. Bolling, John Kennedy, (Im. S.)
MONROE.—S. J. Gholson, F. M. Rogers, (do.)
WILKINSON.—Alfred Holt, (do.)
ISSAQUENA.—Albert C. Gibson, (do.)
PIKE.—J. M. Nelson, (do.)
TISHOMINGO.—A. E. Reynolds, J. A. Blair, J. T. Young, W. W. Bonds, (Co-Op.)
SIMPSON.—W. J. Douglas, (Im. S.)
MARION.—Hamilton Mayson, (do.)
CHICKASAW.—C. B. Baldwin, J. A. Orr, (do.)
OKTIBBEHA.—T. L. Bookter, (do.)
FRANKLIN.—D. H. Parker, (Co-Op.)
JASPER.—O. C. Dease, (Im. S.)
PANOLA.—J. B. Fiser, E. A. McGehee, (do.)
KEMPER.—O. Y. Neely, Thos. Wood, (do.)
CLARK.—S. H. Terrell, (do.)
DESOTO.—J. R. Chalmers, S. D. Johnston, Mr. Lewers, (Im-S.)
LAWRENCE.—F. T. Cooper, (do.)
COVINGTON.—A. C. Powell, (do.)
COAHOMA.—J. L. Alcorn.
BOLIVAR.—Miles H. McGehee.
WASHINGTON.—J. S. Yerger, (Co-Op.)
CHOCTAW.—W. F. Brantley, W. H. Witty, J. H. Edwards, (Im. S.)
WAYNE.—J. W. Eckford, (do.)
CALHOUN.—M. D. S. Stephens, W. A. Sumner.
JONES.—J. H. Powell, (Im. S.)
ITAWAMBA.—R. O. Beene, W. H. Tison, M. C. Cummings, (Im. S.) A. B. Bullard, (Co-Op.)
PERRY.—Myers, (do.)

(It is proper to mention, that as doubts exists whether the members from Warren and Adams were elected in accordance with the form prescribed by law, the Convention will probably refer the matter back to the people.)

From the foregoing returns, it will be seen that the State has decided in favor of immediate secession with remarkable unanimity.—The counties yet to here from, will give a majority for that side, proportionate to the above.

Postcript.

Since the foregoing was put in type we have received the Natchez Free Trade, containing the following. Dr. Blackburn and Mr. Marshall are both for immediate secession:

Election of Delegates to the State Convention.

CITY OF NATCHEZ.—Dr. Ed. M. Blackburn was elected delegate to the State Convention from the city of Natchez yesterday, without opposition. He received 117 votes at the Court House and 42 at the Jefferson Hotel precincts. Total 169.

COUNTY OF ADAMS.—We understand that Geo. M. Marshall has also been elected the Delegate from the county of Adams. The full vote is not in.

Washington County.

GREENVILLE, MISS., Dec. 24, 1860.

ED. MISSISSIPPIAN:—The secession ticket, owing to the failure of the Returning Officer to hold an election on Sunflower, at Livingston Box, and the fact that the notice of the election was not given according to the act of the Legislature, as well as the absence of some twenty secession voters, was defeated by six votes. I am satisfied that more than two-thirds of our citizens are decidedly in favor of the secession movement; and it is to be hoped that Judge Yerger will modify his opinions when he discerns this to be the case.

I send the resolutions upon which he planted himself, so that the Convention may know his position. In this emergency no man, I presume, will go to the Convention wholly uninstructed; and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in unnecessary debate.

Yours ever, PHILO.

WHEREAS, The recent action of the Northern portion of this confederacy, in the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency, evinces a deep-seated hostility among the inhabitants of that section of the Union to the institution of slavery, it is therefore

1. *Resolved*, That immediate action by the slaveholding States is necessary for the maintenance of those rights accorded us by the present Constitution of the United States, and for the securing of the fullest and most ample guarantees for the protection of the institution of slavery hereafter, and if such cannot be secured for immediate general secession.

2. That such action should be taken through a convention of all or a majority of the slaveholding States of this confederacy.

3. That it is unwise and inexpedient for the State of Mississippi to separately secede without consultation with her sister slave States, that the true course of wisdom is to seek a convention of all the slaveholding States of this confederacy and abide by the decision of that convention.

Perry County.

AUGUSTA, MISS., Dec. 24th 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—I drop you a line to state that the representative in the Convention from this county only represents the minority. There were two secession candidates and one submissionist. The division of secession votes elected the submissionist by a plurality of five votes. There was only one hundred and fifty eight votes polled in the county.—There are at least two to one for secession in the county. I am acquainted all over the country and know the people's sentiments in regard to the matter.

Mr. Myers the delegate elect received only 71 votes. B.

Not so Gloomy.

The following is from the Commercial colume of the N. O. Crescent:

The further talk was that we are moving along very well. Cotton is in active demand; sugar and molasses are moving briskly; tobacco is wanted at good paying prices; flour and corn are taken at good prices; gold is arriving daily; the rivers, with one exception, are in good boating order; and, in the meantime, separate secession is moving onward. In fact with the exception of some of the local branches of business, there are no causes for complaint this week.

Black Republicans in Council

A Washington despatch says:

Governor Andrew, Senators Doolittle and Trumbull, Representatives Burlingame and Tappan, and a number of other Senators and members of Congress, held a conference, yesterday, at the rooms of Francis P. Blair, Sr., and unanimously agreed that the integrity of the Union should be preserved, though it cost millions of lives.

MRS. WINSLOW.—An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which so greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflamation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. Aug 29 '59—s&wly.

The Charleston Fortifications.

Upon a resolution of a Black Republican Senator calling upon the President for information touching his orders to the officer in command of the Forts at Charleston harbor, Hon. Jeff. Davis spoke as follows:

Mr. Davis. Mr. President, it is very difficult, in discussing the questions as to the propriety of taking up a resolution, to avoid to some extent the consideration of its merits. I think we have wandered somewhat from the question before the Senate—that is, the propriety of adopting the resolution of inquiry presented by the Senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. Clark.]

Is it proper that we should call on the President to communicate the orders he has given and the correspondence he has had in relation to a fort, and especially when the circumstances of that fort are surrounded by such extremely delicate relations as belong to this? If it is improper that we should make such an inquiry, there is no propriety in taking up the resolution. I propose then, to show that it is improper that we should make the inquiry.

It will be remembered that under the Confederation, in the infancy of our Government, Congress had the control of the Army. A large portion of the embarrassments which surrounded military operations, during the war of the Revolution, grew out of that fact; and, taught by experience, when our fathers formed a new Government, they transferred the control of the Army and navy to the President. But here, while the President is conducting the affairs of a garrison, it is proposed to institute an inquiry to learn what correspondence he has had; what orders he has given; what force there is at the place; and thus to make public the very facts which, above all others, the commander of the Army and Navy should have the power to keep secret. If it were an ordinary case, we might allow it to pass, and have the President to exercise his discretion as to his answer. But it is an extraordinary case. We know, as the Senator from Virginia has said, that it must inflame the public mind to agitate the questions. If the President is derelict in his duty in any respect, he is amenable; but it is in the other House, not in this, he should be arraigned. If the President is supposed to be performing its duty in the manner which best conduces to the peace of the country, we should but embarrass him in his operations by interjecting such an inquiry as is proposed.

Whatever the garrison may be—and I believe the whole country has full opportunity to know what it is—the fact is well known that the President has not the power to increase it; that he could not send a company there without the fact being known before the company arrived. This would certainly precipitate action, as it would convey a threat, attended by preparations to execute it, and naturally result in bringing about the very collision which every man who loves the peace of his country is now endeavoring to avert. If the object be to remove the garrison, that is a question the decision of which I think properly rests with the Executive, and of which he is a better judge than we can be, even if he should present to us the full record of his correspondence and his orders. If, moreover, he has given such orders to the commander of that garrison, as being published, would become the subject of animadversion, perhaps of misconstruction, our inquiry might result in an irreparable injury to the public peace and future hope of those who look forward to an amicable solution of existing difficulties.

In every view of the case which presents itself to my mind, it is utterly improper that we should, under the existing circumstances of the case, institute such an inquiry as this. It seems to me that gentlemen who have argued on the other side throughout the whole debate—I do not mean this morning alone—have constantly proceeded on the supposition that the States belong to the Government, and that the Army is held by the General Government, as one of its purposes at least, to control the States. Surely such was not the intention of those who framed the Government. When the States divested themselves of the power to maintain an army and a navy, and gave it to the General Government, it was that they might be concentrated for the purpose of common defense; and if a case were to arise in which the Federal troops were to be employed against a State it would be a case of such palpable violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and the purpose of its grants, as would not only justify that State, in repelling such aggression, to resort to any remedy within its power, but would claim for its measures of resistance the co-operation of all true supporters of the Constitution.

In the formation of the Constitution it was not overlooked that a State might require to exercise the military power which had been delegated to the Federal Government. It was in direct contemplation that it might be resumed; and therefore we find in the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution, in the second and third clauses, provision made for exactly such a case as would arise where the danger of a State could not be satisfactorily provided for by the General Government. Senators here this morning spoke of this case as if the garrison of Fort Moultrie was in hostile attitude to the city of Charleston; if so, it should be removed; the site was given, as the Army is maintained, for defense; who will or can reverse the purpose? The States, when forming a more perfect Union, agreed that they would not, "without the consent of Congress," "keep troops or ships of war in time of peace." What did that mean? Did it mean to divest the States entirely of military power? Did it mean to say that the States should never exercise any military functions? If so, why did this clause of the Constitution contain the words, "without the consent of Congress?" Is not the conclusion irresistible that it was foreseen that it might be necessary and proper for a State to resume this power, and for Congress to give it its consent to that change of relation?

If there is anything more remarkable than all others in this instrument, it is the exactness, the accuracy, and the appropriateness of every expression which the Constitution contains. They meant to express something distinct in every sentence which was incorporated into the solemn compact, by which sovereign functions were to be delegated to the General Government of the States. These men, fresh from the struggles which they had made as independent States, when they inserted a clause like this, certainly looked to its exercise: and if a case should arise, or has arisen, in which a State looks upon the Federal Government as its enemy, when the troops of the United States are viewed as hostile forces, and dread is felt lest the power of the United States should be used to subvert the liberties of the State, the time has come when Congress should withdraw its forces, and consent that the State should keep troops and ships of war in time of peace, and if need be, enter into an agreement or compact with other States, all of which they may, with the consent of Congress, do under the Constitution; and "if actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay," a State may, without the consent of Congress, engage in war; this being a reserved right, and the State the sole judge of the facts which justify its exercise.

There is a passage in the second clause of this tenth section which seems to look to another condition of things. The States having delegated the power to maintain an army and navy, and divested themselves of the right to maintain ships of war and troops in time of peace, and provided that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws." This, taken in connection with the other prohibition, suggests a condition of things in which Congress might give its assent to a State to lay duties upon imports and exports, in order that it might provide the revenue to maintain the exercise of that power contained in the third clause; which is, with the consent of Congress, to keep troops and ships-of-war in times of peace. It seems to be a provision exactly adapted if not intended, to give security to a State when distrustful of the General Government, and to provide the means of defense within the Union, which, as a separate State out of the Union, she would possess to repel by force the invasion of her rights and the disturbance of her domestic tranquility.

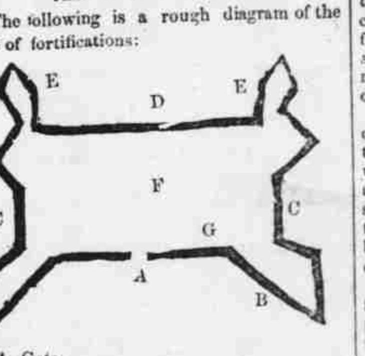
I trust there is to be be coillision. I trust that these troops are but to perform the ordinary, and, so far as our own country is involved, the peaceable function of holding that fort until transferred to other duty; but if there be danger, permit me here to say it is because there are troops in it, not because the garrison is too weak. Who hears of any danger of the seizure of forts where there is do garrison? There stands Forts Pulaski and Jackson, at the mouth of the Savannah river. Who hears of any apprehension lest Georgia should seize them. There are Castle Pinckney and Fort Sumpter, in Charleston harbor.—Who hears of any danger of seizure there? The whole danger, then, Mr. President, (and it stands palpably on the face of the transaction,) arises from the presence of the United States troops. Is the remedy, then, to increase the garrison? It is impracticable to do it, if that were the remedy; and if it were practicable, I hold it would only increase the danger. It would only be multiplying the chances of collision.

I think, altogether, it is much better we should not make the inquiry; but leave the Army, without our intervention, to be commanded by the President, as provided in the Constitution; and, when events have transpired, if then we choose to know what the Executive has done, not to embarrass him in the performance of his duty, but to sit in judgment on his conduct, it may be proper for us to call, as well for the correspondence as the orders given in the case; I think not till then.

The Harbor Defences of Charleston.

PLAN OF FORT MOULTRIE.

The following is a rough diagram of the line of fortifications:



A. Gate.
B. New abutment commanding the approach to the gate.
C. C. Old sally-ports, now closed up with masonry.
D. Portion of the moat already finished.
E. E. Newly erected bastionettes, commanding the moat.
F. Furnace for preparing hot shot.
G. Powder magazine.

This is an enclosed water battery, having a front on the South, or water side, of about 300 feet, and a depth of about 240 feet. It is built with salient and re-entering angles on all sides, and is admirably adapted for defense, either from the attack of a storming party, or by regular approaches. The outer and inner walls are of brick, capped with stone, and filled in with earth, making a solid wall 15 or 16 feet in thickness.

According to the Mercury, 170 men were at work previous to its abandonment by the government troops in making improvements at this fort; ditching it around the entire circumference, and erecting a glacis; closing up the postern gates in the east and west walls, and instead, cutting sally-ports, which lead into strong out-works on the south-east and south-west angles, in which twelve pounder howitzer guns will be placed, enabling the garrison to sweep the ditch on three sides with grape and canister. The north-west angle of the fort has also been strengthened by a bastionette, to sustain the weight of a heavy gun which will command the main street of the Island. The main entrance has also been better secured, and a trap-door two feet square cut in the door for ingress and egress. At this time, the height of the wall, from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet, is 20 feet. The ditch is from 12 to 15 feet wide at the base and 15 feet deep.

The purpose of the glacis, which is an inclined plane, is to expose an attacking party to the fire of the guns, which are so placed as to sweep it from the crest of the counterscarp to the edge of the beach. On the north side, all the wooden gun cases have been placed close together on the ramparts, apparently for the purpose of securing it against an escalade, but possibly as a screen for a battery of heavy guns. Field pieces have been placed in position upon the green within the fort, and none of the expedients of military engineering have been neglected to make the position as strong as possible. It is said that the greatest vigilance is observed in every regulation at this time, and that the guns are regularly shotted every night.

Major Robert Anderson, of Kentucky, who is in command of the fort, received his first commission as brevet second lieutenant, 2d artillery, July 1, 1825, was acting, inspector general in the Black Hawk war, and received the rank of brevet captain August, 1838, for his successful conduct in the Florida war.—On Sept. 8, 1847, he was made brevet major for his gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey. His force consists of two companies of artillery. The companies, however, are not full, the two comprising, as we are informed, only about seventy men, including the band.

FORT SUMTER.

This is a work of solid masonry, octagonal in form, pierced on the north, east and west sides with a double row of port holes for the heaviest guns, and on the south, or land, in addition to openings for guns, loop-holed for musketry, stands in the middle of the harbor, on the edge of the ship channel, and is said to be bomb-proof. It is at present without any garrison. There is a large force of workmen—some one hundred and fifty in all—busily employed in mounting the guns and otherwise putting this great strategetic point in order.—The armament of Fort Sumter consists of 140 guns, many of them being the formidable ten-inch "Columbiads," which throw either shot or shell, and which have a fearful range. Only a few of these are yet in position, and the work of mounting pieces of this calibre in the casemates is necessarily a slow one. There is also a large amount of artillery stores, consisting of about 40,000 pounds of powder, and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell.—The workmen engaged here sleep in the fort every night, owing to the want of any regular communication with the city. The wharf or landing is on the south side, and is, of course, exposed to a cross-fire from all the openings on that side.

CASTLE PINCKNEY

Is located on the southern extremity of a narrow slip of marsh land, which extends in a northerly direction to Hog Island channel. To the harbor side the so-called castle presents a circular front. It has never been considered of much consequence as a fortress, although its proximity to the city would give it importance, if properly armed and garrisoned. From hasty observation we find that there are about fifteen guns mounted on the parapet; the majority of them are eighteen and twenty-four pounders. Some "Columbiads" are, however, within the walls. There are also supplies of powder, shot and shell. At present there is no garrison at the post; the only residents are one or two watchmen, who have charge of the harbor light. Some 30 or 40 day laborers are employed repairing the cisterns and putting the place generally in order.

The reader will bear in mind that this description of the fortifications was written at least two weeks ago, and that subsequent events have materially changed the order of things in reference to garrisoning and occupation of these forts and the possession of the Arsenal in the city.

From the South Carolinian, Dec. 13.

The Collection of the Revenue in South Carolina.

It remains to be seen whether the Federal Government will attempt coercive measures. If it does, before one month passes there will be war. South Carolina will do all in her power to avoid a collision, and if no attempt be used to exact unlawful tribute of her, then we are disposed to think the question of the possession of the forts can be settled by commissioners. But she will not permit either the blood or the treasure of her citizens to be drawn by a foreign government. Mr. Buchanan acknowledges the right of a people to alter and abolish their forms of government; also that their own peace and happiness are the only touchstones to which the permanency of government must be applied. The people of the sovereign States of North Carolina, South Carolina, or Georgia, in deciding upon the continuance of any government which rules over them, are not to consult the wishes of Massachusetts, Vermont, or New Hampshire; if so, then they possess neither State sovereignty nor independence. But if they posses the right, either through the Constitution or through the Declaration of Independence, or the bill of rights of the people of the several States, to change their government, then it is an absurdity to say that they can change it, but must yet pay tribute to the old government, in which they claim no participation by representation. Taxation and representation must go together, and when, by secession or the fundamental right to change government, which lays at the foundation of the entire American system, representation is withdrawn, taxation must cease. The Constitution gives no power to the Federal Government to resist the withdrawal of representation by a State, and it could never have intended to enforce taxation without representation.

CONCERT.—The Miller brothers, at the solicitations of many citizens, have announced Saturday evening next as the most convenient time to give a Concert in this city.

The general favor with which they have been received at other places, leaves no doubt of the superior musical talent of these gentlemen.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is ascertained from the result of the recent census that the population of the United States amounts to about 31,000,000; making 133,000 the basis of representation. This is an interesting item to the future historian.

From the Southern Guardian.

The Right of Secession.

William Rawle, of Pennsylvania, published, in 1825, a work upon the Constitution of the United States. It was an able exposition, and acquired a deservedly high reputation.—Commenting, at page 289, upon the clause which requires that the United States shall guaranty to every State a Republican form of government, he says: "If a faction should attempt to subvert the government of a State for the purpose of destroying its Republican form, the paternal power of the Union could be called forth to subdue it.

Yet it is not to be understood that its interposition would be justifiable, if the people of a State should determine to retire from the Union, whether they adopted another, or retained the same form of government; or, if they should, with the express intention of seceding, expunge the representative system from their code, and thereby incapacitate themselves from concurring according to the mode now prescribed, in the choice of certain public officers of the United States.

The principle of representation, although certainly the wisest and best, is not essential to the being of a Republic; but to continue a member of the Union it must be preserved, and therefore the guarantee must be so construed. It depends on the State itself to retain or abolish the principle of representation, because it depends on itself whether it will continue a member of the Union.

Again, at page 295, the secession of a State from the Union depends on the will of the people of such State. The people alone hold the power to alter their Constitution. The Constitution of the United States is, to a certain extent, incorporated into the constitutions of the several States by the act of the people. The State Legislatures have only to perform certain organical operations in respect to it.—To withdraw from the Union comes not within the general scope of their delegated authority. Page 296. But, in any manner by which a secession is to take place, the act should be deliberate, clear, and unequivocal.—The perspicuity and solemnity of the original obligation require correspondent qualities in its dissolution.* The powers of the General Government cannot be defeated or impaired by an ambiguous or implied secession on the part of the State, although a secession may perhaps be conditional.

The people of the State may have some reasons to complain in respect to the acts of the General Government; they may in such cases invest some of their own officers with the power of negotiation, and may declare an absolute secession in the event of their failure.

Still, the secession must, in such case, be distinctly and peremptorily declared to take place on that event; and in such case, (as in the case of an unconditional secession,) the previous ligament with the Union would be legitimately and fairly destroyed. But, in either case, the people is the only moving power. P. 297. In no part of the Constitution is a specific number of States required for a legislative act. It was foreseen that there would be a national tendency to increase the number of States with the anticipated increase of population. It was also known, though it was not avowed, that a State might withdraw itself. The number would, therefore, be variable.

The whole of the 31st chapter, from which these extracts are taken, is highly interesting, and will reward perusal. D.

From the Constitution.

An Empty Delusion.

It is commonly asserted by those who either wish to lull themselves and their friends into a false security, or who desire wilfully to conceal the truth, that the South having a majority in the Senate, she need not fear any injury from Lincoln's election.

Aside from the absurd fallacy of supposing that a majority in the Senate, did it exist, could be sufficient shield to the South against all the dangers and calamities to which Black Republicanism exposes her, it is obvious to everybody who examines the facts that no such majority exists, and that after the fourth of next March, the South, even should we, for the sake of the argument, suppose that every Southern State remains in the Union, has not a certain majority in the Senate. The Senate is now composed of 66 members. In the next Congress, by the admission of Kansas, that number will almost certainly be increased to 68. Of these the fifteen Southern States, even if none should secede and South Carolina should send back her Senators, have thirty members. Add Mr. Bright of Indiana, Mr. Thompson of New Jersey, Mr. Rice of Minnessota and Mr. Latham of California, Democratic Senators from Northern States, and we find thirty-four to be the number of those on whom the South could rely to shield her from legislative wrong and injury. If we add Senator Douglas, of Illinois, and have the charity to hope that he will act firmly with the party of which, in days of yore, he was so brilliant an ornament, we should find thirty-five friends of the South against thirty-four of her enemies, thus giving Mr Douglas the casting vote.

Thus will the Senate be constituted in the Thirty seventh Congress, which expires on the 4th of March 1863. How will it be in the Thirty-eighth Congress? Is there no reason to fear that black-republicanism will fill the places of Messrs. Bright, Thompson, Rice and Latham? Is it not almost certain that, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Thompson, whose State, alone of the free States, has partially stemmed the tide of abolition fanaticism, all the seats now occupied by democratic Senators from the North, will be filled by black-republicans, and that Messrs. Bright, Rice, and Latham will share the fate of Messrs. Bigler, Fitch, and Pugh? Where, then, is the fancied majority of friends of the South in the Senate? When a black-republican shall preside in the Executive mansion, when black republicans shall have clambered to the bench of the Supreme Court, when all the civil and military offices in the gift of the Executive are filled with men of the same sable faith, are we to expect that the Northern States which now exist, and those which will soon spring into existence from the swelling tide of population ceaselessly flowing westward, where the rampant fanaticism of black-republican hatred of the South now exercises uncontrolled sway and irresponsible power, will send Senators to Congress animated by love for the South and her institutions?

Before Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, attempted to persuade his fellow-citizens of Vicksburg that the "majority of friends of the South in the Senate" had the power to block the wheels of Mr. Lincoln's administration, refuse appropriations, and defeat all objectionable Executive appointments, he would have done well to have examined the composition of the next Senate. Had he done so, we suppose that he would not have indulged in the strain of false hope and delusive promise which marked his harangue, and made it obnoxious to the severe criticism which it has received.

Collection of the Revenues.

The question is made in our commercial circles, how shall a South Carolina ship carry on commerce with foreign nations, after the State has seceded from the Union.

We take it for granted that the General Government, after the secession of South Carolina from the Union, will not attempt, by military force, to stop vessels going out or coming into our harbor. *If such an attempt is made, it will be war;* and, of course, the question—who are the masters of South Carolina?—must be settled before any consideration of our commercial operations can be properly entertained.

Suppose our harbors to be unobstructed what is the condition of our commercial relations with other powers? We will not hesitate to receive the ships of all other nations in our ports, free of duties, if such shall be the will of our Legislature, or with such duties as the State shall require. On the other hand, all vessels of other nations will be free to depart from our ports laden with our agricultural productions. The only difficulty is as to the shipping owned by South Carolinians. It is not large enough to affect the commerce of Charleston seriously, still it is entitled to consideration and protection. Nor will the difficulties, if any, be long—only until a Southern Confederacy is formed.

As there will be no Collector of the United States, with the abolition of the United States Custom House, and the State will appoint its own Collector, why will not the manifest by the captain of a vessel, made before our Collector, and the clearance he shall receive, suffice in foreign ports?—*Charleston Mercury.*

☞ We learn from the Louisville Courier that the Hon. W. S. Featherston, Commissioner from Mississippi to Kentucky, arrived in Frankfort on the 20th inst.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Prof. O. J. Wood in the discovery of his unrivalled Hair Restorative, has conferred upon mankind a lasting benefit. No such sovereign remedy for all diseases of the hair has ever been discovered. Never known to fail of accomplishing all that is claimed for it, thousands now daily use it with infinite advantage to themselves. Every day the proprietors receive letters testifying to its merits, and enumerating the benefit resulting from its use.

To those who are in this way afflicted, we can commend the Hair Restorative as a safe and reliable remedy See the advertisement in another column, where will be found testimonials from numerous well known firms and individuals. Oct 19 60. w & s-w 3m.

☞ Sanford's Liver Invigorator and Catharti Pills—a very valuable medicine. Read the advertisemen in our paper. march23 '60—ly.

☞ Blood Food! Blood! See advertisement in another colu mn. march 23 '60—ly.