Correspondence between Major Anderson, and His Excellency Governor Pickens.

The following is the proceedings of the Legislature, at the evening session, held on Wednesday.

EVENING SESSION.

The House re-assembled at 7 o'clock.

The Speaker announced the following Special Committee:

Special Committee on Message number four of His Excellency, the Governor:—Messrs. J. Farrow, W. C. Black, T. B. Fraser, J. M. DeSaussure, J. J. Pope, Jr., Richard Yeadon, J. B. McCants.

The Senate sent to the House the bill to alter and amend the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina.

The bill was read the third time, and passed by a vote of 99 ayes, 4 nays. The title was changed to an Act, and sent to the Senate.

Correspondence between Major Anderson and his Excellency Governor Pickens.

Message No. 5 of his Excellency the Governor was announced, and read, as follows, by his private Secretary, B. F. Watts:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 9, 1861.

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have received from Major Anderson, commanding the United States forces at Fort Sumpter, an extraordinary communication, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, and also my reply.

With the means now immediately at my command, I shall endeavor to do my duty.

F. W. PICKENS.

Mr. Farrow moved the immediate consideration of the message.

Mr. Boylston moved that the documents be read. Agreed to.

The communication of Major Anderson was then read, as follows:

To his Excellency the Gov. of South Carolina:

SIR:—Two of your batteries fired this morning upon an unarmed vessel, bearing the flag of my government. As I have not been notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the Government of the United States, I cannot but think that this hostile act was committed without your sanction or authority. Under that hope, and that alone, did I refrain from opening fire upon your batteries. I have the honor, therefore, to respectfully ask whether the above mentioned act—one, I believe, without a parallel in the history of our country or any other civilized Government—was committed in obedience to your instructions; and to notify you, if it be not disclaimed, that I must regard it as an act of war, and that I shall not after a reasonable time for the return of my messenger, permit any vessel to pass within range of the guns of my fort.

In order to save, as far as in my power, the shedding of blood, I beg that you will have due notification of this my decision, to all concerned. Hoping, however, that your answer may be such as will justify a further continuance of forbearance on my part,

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON.
Major of the 1st Artillery United States Army Commanding.

Fort Sumter, January 9, 1861.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE HEADQUARTERS,
Charleston, 9th Jan., 1861.

Sir: Your letter has been received. In it you make certain statements which very plainly show that you have not been fully informed by your Government of the precise relations which now exist between it and the State of South Carolina. Official information has been communicated to the Government of the United States that the political connection heretofore existing between the State of South Carolina and the States which were known as the United States had ceased; and that the State of South Carolina had resumed all the powers it had delegated to the United States under the compact known as the Constitution of the United States.

In anticipation of the Ordinance of Secession, of which the President of the United States had official notification, it was understood by him that sending any reinforcements of troops of the United States in the harbor of Charleston, would be regarded by the constituted authorities of the State of South Carolina as an act of hostility, and at the same time it was understood by him that any change in the occupation of the forts in the harbor of Charleston, would, in like manner be regarded as an act of hostility. Either or both of these events occurring during the period in which the State of South Carolina constituted a part of the United States, was then distinctly notified to the President of the United States as an act or acts of hostility, because either or both would be regarded, and could only be intended to dispute the right of the State of South Carolina to that political independence which she has always asserted and will always retain.

Whatever would have been, during the continuance of this State while a member of the United States, an act of hostility, became much more so when the State of South Carolina had dissolved all connection with the Government of the United States. After the secession of the State of South Carolina, Fort Sumter continued in the possession of the United States. How that fort is at this time in the possession of the troops of the United States, it is not now necessary to discuss. It will suffice to say that the occupancy of that fort has been regarded by the State of South Carolina as the first act of positive hostility, committed by the troops of the United States within the limits of this State, and was in this light regarded as so unequivocal that it occasioned the termination of the negotiation then pending at Washington between the Commissioners of the State of South Carolina and the President of the United States.

The attempt to reinforce the troops now in Fort Sumter, or to re-take and resume possession of the forts within the waters of this State, which you abandoned after spiking the guns placed there, and doing otherwise much damage, cannot be regarded by the authorities of the State as indicative of any other purpose than the coercion of the State by the armed force of your Government. To repel such an attempt is too plainly a duty to allow it to be discussed, and while defending its waters the authorities of the State have been careful to conduct the affairs of the State so that no act, however necessary for its defence, should lead to a useless waste of life. Special agents, therefore, have been off the Bar, to warn all approaching vessels, if armed or unarmed, and having troops to reinforce the fort on board, not to enter the harbor of Charleston, and special orders have been given to the commanders of all the forts and batteries not to fire at such vessels until a shot was fired across their bow, would warn them of the prohibition of the State. Under these circumstances, the Star of the West, it is understood, this morning attempted to enter this harbor with troops on board, and having been notified that she could not enter, was fired into. The act is perfectly justified by me. In regard to your threat in regard to vessels in the harbor, it is only necessary to say that you must judge of your responsibility. Your position in this harbor has been tolerated by the authorities of the State, and while the act of which you complain is in perfect consistency with the rights and duties of the State, it is not perceived how for the conduct which you propose to adopt, can find a parallell in the history of any country, or be reconciled with any other purpose of your Government than that of imposing upon this State the condition of a conquered province.

(Signed,) F. W. PICKENS.

Mr. Mullins offered the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That this General Assembly look upon any attempt to reinforce the troops now in possession of Fort Sumter, as an act of open and undisguised hostility on the part of the Government of the United States.

2. *Resolved further*, That the General Assembly learns with pride and pleasure of the successful resistance, this day, by the troops of this State, acting under the order of the Governor, to an attempt to re-inforce Fort Sumter.

3. *Resolved further*, That this General Assembly entirely approves and endorses the communication of the Governor this day made to Major Anderson.

4. *Resolved further*, That the General Assembly pledges itself to an earnest, vigorous and unhesitating support of the Governor in every measure adopted by him in defence of the honor and safety of the State.

The resolutions being put, there was a universal aye.

Mr. Buist moved that the word *unanimously* be inserted, which called forth another spontaneous aye.

Shortly after, Message No. 6 from his Excellency the Governor, was received and read, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have just this moment received, under a white flag, from Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, another note, a copy of which accompanies this.

I immediately granted the permission desired, and directed every facility and courtesy extended to the bearer of his dispatches (Lieut. Talbot) for his Government going and returning. F. W. PICKENS.

The following is the second communication of Major Anderson:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT SUMTER,
January 9, 1861.

To His Excellency, F. W. Pickens,
Governor of South Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day, and to say that under the circumstances I have deemed it proper to refer the whole matter to my government, and that I intend deferring the course indicated in my note of this morning until the arrival from Washington of the instructions I may receive. I have the honor also to express the hope that no obstructions will be placed in the way of and that you will do me the favor of giving every facility to the departure and return of the bearer, Lieutenant T. Talbot, U. S. Army, who has been directed to make the journey.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major U. S. A. Commanding.

On motion of Mr. Farrow, the message of the Governor, and the communications of Major Anderson, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution from the Senate in relation to the adjournment of the General Assembly, was, on motion of Mr. Edwards, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Fort, the House adjourned at quarter to nine o'clock.

Alabama State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 11.—The following is the ordinance of secession, as adopted by the convention to day:

AN ORDINANCE,

To dissolve the Union existing between the State of Alabama and the other States, united under the compact styled the United States of America:

WHEREAS, The election of Abram Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States of America, by a sectional party, avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions, and to the peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, following upon the heels of many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States, by many of the States and people of the northern section of the Union, is a political wrong of so insulting and menacing a character as to justify the people of the State of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama, in convention assembled, that the State of Alabama [illegible] of said State, and over the people thereof, delegated to the Government of the United States of America, be and they are hereby withdrawn from said Government, and are hereby resumed and vested in the people of the State of Alabama.

Sec. 3. And as it is the desire and purpose of the people of Alabama to meet the slave-holding States of the South, who approve of such purpose, in order to frame and revise a permanent form of government, upon the principles of the Government of the United States—

Sec. 4. Be it also resolved, by the people of Alabama, in convention assembled, that the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, be, and they are hereby invited to meet the State of Alabama, by their delegates, on the fourth day of February next, at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, for the purpose of consultation with each other, as to the most effectual mode of securing concerted and harmonious action, in whatever measures may be deemed most desirable for the common peace and security.

Sec. 5. And be it further resolved, that the President of this Convention be, and he is hereby instructed to transmit, forthwith, a copy of the preamble, ordinance, and resolutions, to the Governors of the several States named.

Sec. 6. The said resolutions, done by the people of the State of Alabama, in convention assembled, at Montgomery, this eleventh day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

The foregoing preamble, ordinance, and resolutions were adopted by the following vote: Ayes 61, nays 39.

After the adoption of the ordinance the hall was opened to visitors.

An immense mass meeting is now in session in front of the Capitol. Distinguished co operation delegates are pledging their constituents, as a unit, to sustain the secession flag, presented by the ladies to the convention, and now waiving over the Capitol, amidst the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and intense enthusiasm.

The Southern Confederacy.

The following are the resolutions, &c., relative to a Southern Confederacy, as passed by the South Carolina Convention. We find them in the Charleston *Mercury*, of Jan. 8:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, First: That this convention do appoint a commissioner to proceed to each of the slaveholding States that may assemble in convention, for the purpose of laying our ordinance of secession before the same, and respectfully inviting their co-operation in the formation with us of a Southern Confederacy.

Second: That our commissioners aforesaid be further authorised to submit, on our part, the Federal Constitution as the basis of a Provisional Government for such States as shall have withdrawn their connection with the Government of the United States of America: *Provided*, That the said Provisional Government, and the tenures of all officers and appointments arising under it, shall cease and determine in two years from the 1st day of July next, or when a permanent Government shall have been organised.

Third: That the said Commissioners be authorised to invite the seceding States to meet in convention, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, for the purpose of forming and putting in motion such Provisional Government, and so that the said Provisional Government shall be organised and go into effect at the earliest period previous to the 4th of March, 1861; and that the same convention of seceding States shall provide forthwith to consider and propose a Constitution and plan for a permanent Government for such States, which proposed plan shall be referred back to the several State conventions for their adoption or rejection.

Fourth: That eight deputies shall be elected by ballot by this convention, who shall be authorised to meet in convention such deputies as may be appointed by the other slave-holding States who may secede from the Federal Union, for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions; and that it be recommended to the said States that each State be entitled to one vote in the said convention upon all questions which may be voted upon therein; and that each State send as many deputies as are equal in number to the number of Senators and Representatives to which it was entitled in the Congress of the United States.

THE DEPUTIES.

The following are the deputies elected to represent South Carolina in the proposed convention: Hon. R. B. Rhett, Sr., Hon. R. W. Barnwell, Hon. James Chesnut, Jr., Hon. C. G. Memminger, Hon. W. P. Miles, Hon. L. M. Keitt, Hon. J. Withers, Hon. W. W. Boyce.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, January 10—4 p. m.—President Buchanan and Gen. Scott have both expressed their gratification, this morning, at the narrow escape of the Star of the West on the morning of the 9th from the batteries on Morris Island.

A large number of the Southern members still in Congress, called, in a body, on President Buchanan yesterday (Wednesday,) and earnestly protested against sending any reinforcements, or any vessels of any kind to the South, unless the determined policy of the Administration was to provoke a bloody and disastrous civil war.

Gen. Scott has gained entire control over the policy of the Administration. President Buchanan affects great surprise at the idea that the batteries in Charleston harbor should have opened fire upon the Star of the West yesterday morning.

The Constitution newspaper, of this morning, published a letter from Vice President Breckinridge to the Governor of Kentucky, urging union among the Southern States as the only escape from civil war.

Senator Davis, to-day, opened the battery against the President. His speech is considered to have been the ablest of his life. Even the Northern Democrats applauded it. He denounced the course of the Administration relative to South Carolina, and sustained the latter. He implored the Republicans to save the country the terrible effects of civil war.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—An altercation, which occurred yesterday between Senator Toombs and General Scott, is quite the town talk. It appears that they were both present at a dinner party last night, when the conversation turned upon the fate of the Star of the West. Mr. Toombs said that if the vessel had been sunk, he wished those who had ordered her to Charleston had been on board of her at the time. This drew a sharp rejoinder from General Scott, when Mr. Toombs gave him the lie. Scott, it is said, promptly rose to resent the insult, but was restrained by the gentlemen present, and every effort was made to hush the matter up. Rumor says, however, that the end is not yet.

The President regrets exceedingly Anderson's first note to Gov. Pickens. Mr. Buchanan thinks it would have been better if Anderson had communicated with the Government here before writing it.

If the Administration determines to reinforce Anderson at all hazards, it is understood that the Brooklyn will lie outside the harbor and shell the batteries, while the Harriet Lane is to escort the Star of the West to Fort Sumter.

Lieut. Talbot arrived to-day, and held a long conference with the President and General Scott. He reports that Fort Sumter can hold out two months; that it has plenty of good water and a supply of fuel, but that coal is much needed. I understand the conclusion is to send supplies under the protection of a man-of-war, at all hazards. Every part of the harbor has been closely examined on the charts of the Coast Survey office, which are now in the possession of Gen. Scott.

Anderson's forbearance in not firing upon Forts Moultrie and Morris is highly approved.

Hon. P. F. Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] between Gen. Scott and Senator Toombs last night, Senator Gwin of California, separated them. Rumor says that hostile notes have passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The steamship Star of the West was struck by two balls, one on the bow and the second on the starboard quarter, between the smoke stack and engine beam. Nobody was hurt. The steamer struck on the bar twice in coming out and seen at night two steamers coming out of Charleston Harbor, supposed in pursuit. The same night the Star of the West spoke the ship Emily St. Pierre, from Liverpool for Charleston, which had been refused admittance in consequence of having the American flag flying. When leaving the harbor the Star of the West received several parting shots from Morris Island, but all fell short. The general feeling on board now is to return to Charleston with the proper means of defence and effect a landing.

The Cabinet were in session until a late hour last night, considering the dispatches brought by Lieut. Talbot. According to appearences the Administration will maintain its present position towards South Carolina.

In the Senate, Mr. Seward, in his great speech, said that there could be no such thing as peaceable secession. He advocates the repeal of the personal liberty bill, and said that the Constitution should never be so altered as to give to Congress the power to abolish slavery in the States. The territorial question should be settled by admitting all the present Territories as States, and Kansas with the Wyandotte Constitution, and that laws should be enacted to prevent the invasion of one State by another, and that there should be two Pacific Rail Roads, one Northern and one Southern.

In the House, the Mississippi members presented their letter of withdrawal.

The Navy Bill was up. Mr. Pryor wanted to strike out four million for pay of officers and men, and he said that he would sink the navy, rather than it should be used against his countrymen. He said that the imbecile Administration was controlled by an aspiring soldier, and he warned Virginia against impending danger.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The President, in his message to Congress, says that he regrets that matters, instead of becoming better, are worse, and hope is diminished. Alluding to the condition of South Carolina, he says that there will be no other alternative but to collect the revenue, and protect the public property, as far as practicable. Under the existing laws, his duty is to execute.

He says at the opening of the session he called the attention of Congress to the dangers to the Union, and recommended such measures of relief as he believed would have the effect of tranquilising the country, and save it from the perils in which it is needlessly and unfortunately placed. It is not necessary to repeat his opinion and recommendation, as his conviction then expressed is unchanged.

The right and duty to use the military and naval forces against those who illegally assail the Federal Government, are clear and indisputable; but the present state of things is beyond the Executive control. We are in the midst of a great revolution; and he recommends to Congress to meet the present emergency; to them is reserved the power to declare war, and to remove the grievances that might lead to war, and restore peace to the country—on them rests the responsibility.

After eulogising the blessing conferred by the Union, he says: Should it perish, the calamity will be as severe in the southern as in the northern States. The secession movement is chiefly made in an apprehension as to the sentiments of the northern States. Let the question be transferred from the political assembly to the ballot box—the people will redress grievances. In Heaven's name let the trial be made before we plunge into revolution. There is no alternative. Let us have reflection—would that South Carolina had reflected.

He appeals to Congress to say in their might that the Union shall, and must be preserved, by all Constitutional means. He recommends Congress to devote themselves to prompt action, with views to peace. Divisions on the line of 36° 30 is suggested as calculated to produce adjustment. It was an imputation on the members to say that they will hesitate for a moment. The danger is on us. In several States, the forts and arsenals have been seized by aggressive acts; Congress should endeavor to give the difficulties a peaceful solution.

He states the reason why he had refrained from sending troops to reinforce the forts in Charleston harbor, believing this would have furnished a pretext if not a provocation on the part of South Carolina for aggression.

Referring to Anderson, he says that that officer could not, before he left Fort Moultrie, have held that post forty-eight or sixty hours. He had warned his country of danger—felt the duty faithfully, though imperfectly performed—he was conscious he meant well for his country.

AID TO FLORIDA.—We understand that it is very likely that a proposition will be introduced into the State Legislature, offering aid of troops and money to the State of Florida. Florida does not possess very ample resources; nor is she laden with "the spoils of the Federal Government.' Her population is very sparse—not amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand. Of course this population would not be able to arm and fortify the State; however patriotic her citizens might be. It is but right, therefore, that the other southern States should tender some aid to "gallant little Florida," thus preventing her secession ordinance from becoming too deeply dyed with blood.—Charleston Mercury, Jan. 9th.

Much has been said about "precipitate action" in or by South Carolina, but a disinterested historian, writing after a proper lapse of time, will be constrained to state that nothing very precipitate was done, during the memorable December of 1860, except the retreat of Maj. Anderson. This was the most precipitate retreat which ever was suffered under the American flag.—Charleston Courier.

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1861.

Special Favors.

Our individual thanks, and the thanks of our community, are due to the Messrs. WHERLOCK, to Mr. DORTIC, and to our old friend, J. L. MINS, all of Augusta, for ready assistance in procuring intelligence for the private Edgefield mail.

Sudden Death.

WE regret to learn that S. BROADWATER, Esq., died suddenly of an Apoplectic fit on Monday morning last, at the residence of his nephew, Mr. G. W. BROADWATER, where he had gone the day previous, in perfect health, on a visit. The deceased was one of our most valued and useful citizens, and his many friends will be pained to hear of his sudden demise. For a number of years he had been acting in the capacity of Magistrate, which office he filled with much credit to himself, evincing unusual business qualifications, and generally adjusted legal differences, when submitted to him, to the satisfaction of all parties He was emphatically a peace-maker, and as such will be long remembered. Yet, alas! in the midst of his usefulness, he is taken from among us, and has gone to reap the rich and lasting reward of an honorable and well-spent life.

Town Council.

At an election for Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Edgefield, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected.

Intendant—B. C. BRYAN.

Wardens—Z. W. CARWILE, R. T. MIMS, LEWIS JONES, W. W. ADAMS.

Response of Edgefield.

In obedience to the call from Head Quarters, Edgefield responds, by volunteers, as follows:

Lower Battalion	10th	Regiment,	115	men.
do do	9th	do	75	do
do do	7th	do	55	do
Upper do	9th	do	98	do

The other battalions are not heard from yet. The lower battalion of the 7th has now one full company and a large part of another at Charleston, which will account for its comparatively small exhibit. There will be no drafting in Edgefield.

The Crop of 1861.

This is a serious subject for the South, and one that should be cared for with as much promptness as the very defense of our soil. We *must* have the means of subsistence for man and beast, and we *should* have the means of meeting our moneyed exigencies *within ourselves* if possible. This cannot be done to the full, unless immediate arrangements be made to 'pitch' a *safe* crop; and by a safe crop we mean one neither too extensive nor too limited, partaking largely of a provision character while as much devoted to the main income chance,—*cotton*,—as circumstances will warrant. It is thought by some that our citizens will be called to the battlefield in numbers. But, be this as it may, enough *must* be left to superintend the corn and cotton fields. We must and will have a standing police. In this police should be included the masters of plantations or their overseers. Of course many more than these will be left at home to preserve the order and quiet of the country. We only urge that these should be of the number who remain. A planter or a farmer may (and should) send his sons, his nephews, his unmarried or unemployed kinsmen of any age, to the service of his State, to do battle if need be. But his own careful eye and his own quick perceptions should be busy at home in his plantation or farm. Every *productive* arable acre of land South of the Potomac should be put in cultivation this year, and it should be urged to its highest capacity of production. The last two years have been unfavorable for crops in the South. It is probable that the present will be an unusually fine one. The wet and freezing winter gives promise of an abundant crop year. Now let all buckle to in time. Gee-up and gee-ho from the begining. Drive steadily on through the season. It is our interest and our duty to do this. Unless we do, our war-path will but be the more arduous. A full crop of corn, rice, tobacco, sugar, *and cotton*, will give as much real strength to our cause as many legions of armed men.

Alabama is out the Union.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 11.—The Ordinance of Secession was passed to-day by a vote of—ayes 61, noes 39. There are great rejoicings in consequence.

Florida Is Out of the Union.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 11.—The Convention of the people of Florida, at half-past twelve o'clock, to-day, adopted the Ordinance of Secession, by a vote of—ayes 62, noes 7. The Ordinance is unconditional, and takes effect immediately.

The cannon are booming in honor of the event, and there are general public rejoicings.

Mississippi Is Out of the Union.

JACKSON, January, 9.—The Ordinance of Secession passed the Convention this afternoon by a vote of 84 to 15.

All the prominent places are illuminated, and there are earnest demonstrations of joy, with firing of cannon and explosions of fireworks, etc.

The Commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama were invited to seats on the floor of the Convention, amid great applause.

Efforts to postpone action were voted down, there being but fifteen votes in favor of such a course. The Ordinance will be unanimously signed to-morrow.

Good News from Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 11.—Forts Jackson [illegible] City of [illegible] Hamburg Minute Men until we get a company. We will thank Capts. SPIRES and MERIWETHER to furnish us full and correct lists of the members of their respective companies.

☞ From a letter to the *Constitutionalist*, dated Charleston, 11th inst., we take this extract:

"There is no need of drafting, and will be none; more volunteers are offering than we know what to do with. One of the Edgefield companies would have been refused if we had known it before they left. Six ready in Abbeville, and only one taken. Edgefield has more than furnished her quota."

☞ *Gun Cotton.*—"A Friend Of The South" writing to the Charleston *Mercury* from Washington, strongly recommends the use of *gun cotton*, and gives the following plain direction for preparing it:

"By immersing the cotton fibre in a mixture of equal parts of fuming nitric acid and of sulphuric acid (of sp. gr. 2,00,) it is at once converted into *gun cotton*, a material more effective than the best gunpowder, and which can be produced at a cost of fifty per cent. less.

☞ *True.*—The Home *Journal* again hits off the times truthfully thus:

"Society will be more *thoughtful*, this winter." So said a brilliant woman of fashion to us, the other day, and it meant something! Besides the withdrawal of the more genial and lively Southern element from the mixture, there is an almost universal impression of "serious times"—a feeling that our country is passing through a grave crisis of history, and a certain sense of responsibility under bonnets and behind beards."

☞ *Hasty Retreat.*—Some writer for a New York paper gives an account of Maj. ANDERSON's flight from Fort Moultrie which we have not seen elsewhere. It is this:

"It is said Major Anderson was alarmed by three rockets, let off from the end of Sullivan's Island, which he supposed to be the signal for an attack. This, however, is not generally credited; but that he certainly left in great haste, is evidenced by many things. There were left behind in the officers' quarters, hats, books, coats, etc. The piano was open, the music on the floor, and the stool overturned.

No Letters.

The people need not enquire for letters by our village express, as we get nothing but papers in that way.

In this connection we would ask the citizens to bear with our P. M. Mr. RAMSAY in any mistakes that have occurred or may occur in delivering letters and papers. He has been quite sick for some days, is still suffering; and his deputy is not yet versed in the business of the office.

All Generals.

At a time like this it is too much the case that *all are generals*. Major *Go-ahead* thinks the Fort ought to be taken to-night. Captain *Cautious* is of opinion that we ought to get every thing extensively ready beforehand; while Colonel *Bueram* has a peculiar plan of his own which alone can save the city. No doubt every man has a right to maintain his own opinion, and an equal right to criticize the policy of those in authority. Yet it is certainly a right that should be exercised discreetly. In this perilous emergency, it is difficult to say what is wise and what is rash without all the lights before us which those gentlemen possess who are at the helm of State. Upon them rests the heavy responsibility of the result of each step; and they should be borne with, in all they do, patiently and deferently. It will not do for all to be generals, unless we would see confusion and disway in our camp. Yet like the rest, we too would put in these few words: *Make the Morris Island defences as powerful as possible.*

☞ *Dull.*—Our village is dull, particularly at night. A large proportion of the knock-about, stir-around part of our community went off in the Edgefield Rifle corps, and the young men who remain dont seem to feel like fun just now. We were over the other night after our mail, and really the town looked dark and lonesome,—two or three lights only burning around the entire plaza, and very few persons on the tramp.

"The World" Blatant.

That canting and self-inflated humbug, the New York *World*—(God save the mark!)—has become as furious as it is impotent in its threats of coercion by the North. Ignoring the true nature of our cause at every step, and basely calumniating the South from column to column, it is evidently bent upon all the mischief its miserable tools can effect. As a single instance of its utter unreliability, we mention a declaration in one of its last numbers to the purport, that Southern leaders and presses have duped the "ignorant creatures around them to expect, in their poor, dumb way, a *black republic*" upon the success of the Republican Party. Witness the mean falsehood, brave and intelligent freemen of the South! and mark for the halter the knave who thus seeks to dishonor you from his covert of security.

With this calumny on its brow, the same paper in the same article has the effrontery to address you as "*Friends at the South! brothers in blood! fellow-citizens of this great republic!*" But immediately, forgetting its tone of whining hypocrisy, this same delectable "brother in blood" shifts his costume with a facility worthy of *Proteus*, and, turning upon you with scowling phiz and awful gutturals—(Angels and Ministers of Grace defend us!)—threatens you as a master,—villifies your patriotic motives,—denounces you as traitors, and holds over you *in terrorem* the prodigious announcement:" There is no mistake,—*determination* is the word. The *people* are determined that this Union shall stand, and that its laws shall be enforced."

What people, thou mundane madman? Here are the people of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky;—you do not pretend to mean the people of these States. What people then, thou blatant metropolitan elf? There are the people of California and of Oregon, and of the other more recently formed States:—you cannot mean them. As for California, she is so distant and so peculiarly situated that her own proclivities to disunion have already been watched with interest. While the other new States have neither time nor inclination at present to do more than take care of themselves. Again then we ask your stupidity, what people? It is not the North West; for they are a people satisfied with their own resources and prospects, which will not be diminished or retarded by a dissolution of the Union. They are a "hardy free-born race" who can appreciate a struggle for right and justice like that which beckons on the South at this juncture. They know that the Southern States are not and can not be otherwise than good neighbors to them, in or out of the Union; and they cannot be stultified by your absurd assumption in regard to a Southern control of the mouth of the Mississippi. They are a practical not a fanatical people; and one of their greatest leaders has already told you that "the revolution in South Carolina is complete," and that any attempt to conquer her territory, or to use any other than civil processes against her citizens must be followed by disunion absolute and irrevocable.

What people then? we would once more hammer into your beclouded cranium. You cannot say it is the Democrats of even Ohio; for there PUGH and VALLANDIGHAM give you the lie direct. So with New York, Massachusetts, and nearly all the divisions of the Northern Democracy proper. No, sir.—it is none of the good and true Democrats of the North that will aid and abet you in your brags of *Union-saving at all hazards*. But it is your Black Republican allies, your traitors to the Constitution, your wooden-nutmeg New Englanders, your spiritual rappers perchance, your Higher Law apostles, your Tariff dependants, your Government blood-suckers, your calico and shoe and hat and broom and bucket manufacturers, your underground railway stockholders,—these are your *people* who are so virtuously "*determined* that the Union shall stand and that its laws shall be enforced."

BY TELEGRAPH

Latest News from Charleston.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 14th inst., says:

The negotiations and correspondence between Fort Sumter and the Executive Headquarters, which began on Friday, as we have reported, were continued or renewed on Saturday, and many rumors were afloat concerning the objects and results. It is useless to mention such rumors, as the truth will be known as soon as compatible with the public service and sound policy.

Col. ISAAC W. HAYNE, under a special commission from the Governor, and Lieutenant HALL, with dispatches from the Commander of Fort Sumter, left on Saturday afternoon for Washington. ROBERT N. GOURDIN, Esq., followed in the night train of Saturday, on the Northeastern Rail Road, with a commission from Gov. PICKENS.

And again:

Eight of the laborers who have been detained in Fort Sumter for some time, made their escape on Saturday, and reached the city. It is believed there are thirty laborers who are still detained against their desire and consent.

The same paper says:

We are informed that HENRY MULLENS, P. A. AVEILHE and N. L. COSTE have been duly appointed, respectively, as Lieutenants, first, second and third, in the service of the State of South Carolina.

The *Mercury* and the *Courier* both give cheering accounts of our brave volunteers now at the seat of action. Col. GREGG's Regiment is now complete, being composed (so far as we can gather) of one Columbia company, the three Edgefield companies, and companies from Abbeville, Fairfield, Newberry, Darlington, Union and Marion.

From a gentleman (a citizen of Edgefield) who left Charleston on Monday, we are happy to learn good news from our Edgefield companies. He saw Captains ADAMS, MERRIWETHER and SPIRES, and all the men, both on Saturday and Sunday. They were all well and in fine spirits, had good quarters and plenty to eat. A few were suffering slightly from vaccination, but nothing serious. Our companies are full, and there is no foundation for the rumor that some of the men had left without permission. Capt. ADAMS, with a number of men, was throwing up defences in view of hostilities.

Latest Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—8 p. m.—Seward's speech of yesterday is pronounced by all parties to have been a sad failure. The Republicans now admit that there is no further hope of compromise, and Gen. Scott declares that if the South is united, war would be absurd. That the South will be a unit, no one here any longer doubts.

About 200 United States troops arrived in the city this morning and were quartered at the Armory Barracks. The object is to make a military display calculated to intimidate any attempt at invasion.

It is now asserted that the *Star of the West* will not be ordered back to Charleston, but sent to where, it is believed, she was originally destined, fortress Monroe, on the Chesapeake Bay, Virginia. But no movement will be made for the present, in view of intimations in official quarters that Major Anderson has sent further dispatches, and that the Cabinet is soon to be put in communication with the authorities of South Carolina with special reference to this difficulty.

The Star of the West is announced to have arrived in New York. She has been visited by an immense concourse of people, though nothing is said of the extent of damage done her by the shots from Morris Island Battery.

The Mississippi Delegation have withdrawn from the House of Representatives. Mr. Barksdale presented the letter of withdrawal, signed by his colleagues and himself. Messrs. Davis and Brown still retain their seats in the Senate.

Virginia Holds a Convention.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.—The Senate last night [illegible] Fort Barrancas and the Navy Yards are in possession of the Floridians. The U. S. Troops have taken refuge in Fort Pickens, a very strong retreat and said to command the harbor. Last accounts left it doubtful whether Fort Pickens would be attacked.

Mr. Toombs.

This distinguished Georgian arrived in Augusta monday night and was received with enthusiastic greeting. He reports the Administration at Washington still vacillating and undecided, and says the South must hasten the work of her own salvation.

Great Georgia.

The fullest statement yet given of the vote in Georgia is from the *Constitutionalist*, and stands thus:

For immediate secession.....175 delegates.
For co-operation.....95 delegates.
Not Certain.....8 delegates.
Counties not heard from, eleven.

It is believed that the Southern Empire State will secede on the 17th instant or very soon thereafter. Now go on, if you like it, with your game of coercion.

What a Lie!

We find in the Boston *Herald*, in an article "Matters at Charleston," among numerous falsehoods, the following whopper:

"The New York Tribune learns, through a private letter from a perfectly respectable source in Charleston, that the other day a body of twenty Minute Men from the country entered a large private house in that city and demanded dinner. A dinner was given them, and then they demanded ten dollars each, saying that they had not come to Charleston for nothing; and the money was furnished also."

☞ *The Patrol.*—It is gratifying to see that our citizens are continuing in good earnest the business of a nightly patrol. It is well that they should be *uniformly* strict. Since Christmas we think there has been some laxity in the matter; and we fear it is rather so yet. We thus judge from the fact of having given two negro men passes to go to the village on Sunday last, limited to dark, and yet both of them were out until late at night. This they would not have ventured to do two weeks ago.

☞ Hon. Alfred Huger, Postmaster of Charleston has written to the Postmaster General that he holds himself responsible to the Federal Government for the revenues accruing from his office for the present. The postal arrangements will therefore continue unchanged.

☞ It is reported that the several forts on the coast, as well as other property owned by the Federal Government, have been taken possession of by the Government of Florida."

☞ Governor Banks closed a dinner-table speech at Boston, on the 3d instant, with the following sentiment: "The gallant Major Anderson, of Fort Sumter; may the people give him the honor he deserves, and God give the United States Government courage to back him."

☞ A company of Volunteers from Abbeville, under command of Capt. James M. Perrin, left for Charleston, on Wednesday last. The Lieutenants are A. M. Smith, 1st; John G. Edwards, 2nd, and A. J. Lythgoe, 3rd. The company numbers 99 men, of whom seven took the first honor in the South Carolina College.

☞ By order of Gen. Scott, a detachment of United States troops took possession of the Sub-Treasury, Post office and Custom House, at St. Louis, Mo., on the 11th.

☞ On Tuesday week, eight or nine persons passed through Raleigh, N. C., on their way North from South Carolina, in charge of Adams' Express, with their heads shaved.

☞ The latest foreign news represents the cotton market firm.

For the Advertiser.

As the State of South Carolina has seceded from the Union, and stands ready to join with other States in the formation of a Southern Confederacy—it is useless now to waste words about the necessity of immediate and energetic action; for all true men South of Mason's and Dixon's line, have made up their minds on the subject—and the sentiment is spreading over the entire Southern States like a fire in the woods.

As resistance is determined on, the *mode* of warfare becomes a matter of grave consideration, and should be discussed at every fireside. And here, let me add, that the *ladies* of the South (God bless them) are often found to possess more self-sacrificing patriotism than their lords and masters. Let us not then fail to enlist their active co-operation in our cause.

There are two prominent modes of warfare: one by the use of gun-powder and Sharpe's Rifles, (so highly recommended to the Churches of the North, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher)—the other is by the most rigid economy in avoiding as far as possible the use of Northern manufactured articles.

The Northern capitalists and politicians have led their laboring classes to believe that there is an "irrepressible conflict" going on between Southern capital and Northern labor, while the fact is exactly the reverse; the conflict really is between Northern capital and Northern labor, and has been kept in harmonious thrift by nothing else than Southern patronage, and the product of Southern capital, which is slave labor. Withhold either of these from the Northern States, and you will soon see the "irrepressible conflict" looming up in every town and village. That agrarian spirit which cries aloud for equality among men, has its seeds sown broadcast over New England, New York and Pennsylvania.

Had Mr. SEWARD, with his exalted talents set out to reach the Presidential chair by advocating the doctrine, That Southern institutions were safeguards to Northern stability—that our mutual dependence on each other, our diversity of climate and soil, and slave labor at the South, were bonds of Union which ought to be cherished by all men as a sure means of preserving a perpetual and harmonious Union of the States, and reaching the most exalted position amongst the nations of the earth; We say if he had advocated such doctrines with the same success that has followed him in his adverse course, he might have enjoyed the enviable position of being the saviour of his country, and the chief Magistrate of the greatest and happiest nation on the face of the Globe.

Had HORACE GREELY followed the same course, with his practical talents and misguided zeal, the people, both North and South, with one voice would have proclaimed him worthy of the office he now so much desires to fill (Secretary of State.)

But alas! these men have aided in producing wide-spread discontent, and a revolution which no human fore-cast can see the end of. The only certainty about the matter is, that the "irrepressible conflict" is bound to be between Northern labor and Northern capital. And these men, great in intellect, with a host of other abolition politicians and fanatics, will be held up as marks for scorn and reprobation, as the worst enemies of their country, or be cast down into utter oblivion.