The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

Thursday, January 31, 1861.

Advertisements

Attention is called to the advertisements of Messrs. Calon S. Wyatt, McKinney & Posey, and Mr. Mouzon in this issue.

Mr. W. M. Broadaway

Having fitted up a set of rooms, he is prepared to serve those who may desire a picture for their friends "or the sweet one of their day dreams," while they are "off to the wars." His specimens have a beautiful finish, and show that he possesses all the improvements in the "beautiful art." Call soon, as Mr. Broadaway anticipates remaining in town but a few weeks.

A Meeting

Of the Alarm Men, constituting the Home guard for the neighborhood of Fort Prince, is requested at Bonmr's Old Field, on Saturday the 9th of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of transacting important business. A punctual attendance of the members already enrolled, and others who feel an interest in the matter, is earnestly solicited.

Our Cotton Market.

For the week ending 30th of January, 350 bales have been sold, at prices ranging from 8 to 10 cents. We feel much gratified to hear planters who bring their cotton to this market express themselves so well satisfied with our cotton buyers.

The State Flag.

On Saturday, 26th inst. both Houses of the General Assembly finally concurred in the design of the flag which is hereafter to represent the Sovereign State of South Carolina. The field is dark blue. Upon the upper inner corner of the flag is a crescent, in white, the horns pointing upward. In the middle of the flag is an oval, in white, emblazoned with a golden palmetto, upright.

Death of Mr. Strawinski.

The accidental shooting of this young soldier, who belonged to the Columbia Artillery, has proved fatal. He died at the Marine Hospital on last Saturday night, aged 18 years and 7 days. He remarked to his comrades:—"Friends, oh! how sorry I am you are to attack Fort Sumter without me!" His father was a member of the same company.

Col. J. L. Young.

It is with great pleasure, say the Unionville Times, we have to announce the unanimous election of Col. Young to the Presidency of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad. It is the best selection that could be made; for the Colonel in the management of its affairs, has ever been active, efficient and devoted to the best interests of the road. His schedule of time scarcely ever varies more than a minute, whilst his freight agents and conductors are accommodating and prompt in the transmission of freight and other duties. The interest of the stockholders and of the customers of the road could be placed in no better hands, and we hope that Col. Young will continue his labors, which have been long and arduous, but unremunerative.

The Border States.

There is but one sentiment now in regard to a Southern Confederacy. Six States are now out of the Union, and the border States are now discussing their position in relation to a union with the Cotton States. The Nashville Union closes an article on the subject with the following paragraph:

"Without the labor of the negro in the States South of us, the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the professional man in Tennessee, would soon be reduced to starvation. It is the money paid for cotton which buys everything that we produce and sell. Without cotton we should be in a worse condition than the beggars of Italy. It is idle to delay. We must co-operate with the States South of us."

Tax Bill.

We have received, but too late for publication this week, the Tax Bill as finally passed by the Legislature in Charleston. We will give it to our readers next week.

The Health of Columbia.

We have the highest authority from the *Carolinian* and the *Guardian* to state that the city is entirely free from small pox. Business is also reviving.

Direct Importations.

By the arrival of the ship *Emma*, from Liverpool, we notice the names of W. B. Stanley and Messrs Fisher, Agnew & Co., as importers.

Louisiana State Convention

The State Convention having passed the Ordinance of Secession by 113 to 17, it adjourned to meet at New Orleans on Tuesday last, 26th.

Still Later from England.

The steamship Ætna arrived in New York on the 28th inst. The transactions in Cotton were 40,000 bales the day before she left Liverpool. Speculators and exporters taking 20,000.

James Hewitt's circular states the advance at ⅛@¼.

The lower qualities have improved most. Quotations: Middling Orleans 7 9-16; Middling Mobile 7 7-16.

The State of Kansas.

The Territory of Kansas has now become a State, at any rate the bill has passed both houses, and the papers are now in the hands of the President. He may back out, and if he does, she can't come South.

Latest From Charleston.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter just received by a friend. If the writer is correct in his conjectures, times are likely to be squally about Charleston, and the destination of the *Brooklyn* will certainly soon be known:

CHARLESTON, January 28,—6 p. m.

"The quiet of our city, which has prevailed for some days past, bids fair to be suddenly turned into commotion. You are aware that a dispatch was received here a day or two since, stating that the Brooklyn had sailed with sealed orders for Florida. A dispatch of to-day, states that the destiny of the Brooklyn was not known, and for us to look out; and that there are 500 soldiers aboard said vessel. There is at this time a suspicious vessel lying outside the bar, with surface boats launched. Busy preparations are being made on the unknown vessel. There is but *little doubt* but the suspicious vessel is the Brooklyn. From various signs and manœuvres, it is generally thought that an attempt will be made to convey the troops to Sumter in small boats. It is expected that the attempt will be made this evening, commencing 7 o'clock. General Gist says that if there is a gun fired from any of the fortifications, that Sumter will be stormed and captured, if possible, in less than twelve hours after the firing of the first gun."

The Reidville High School.

We are pleased to learn that this excellent school will commence its first session this year, on the first Monday in February.

For Major.

MR. EDITOR: With all due deference to the merits of others, we beg leave to nominate Col. Joseph Walker, of our District, as a suitable person for Major of the Regiment of Volunteers to be raised from this Brigade.

Col. Walker is possessed of high social qualities that will give him great personal influence, and his sound judgment and undaunted courage will command the confidence of the men over whom he may be placed. Believing Col. Walker to possess all the qualities requisite for the officer in peace or war, we confidently recommend him to the volunteers of this Regiment.

MANY VOLUNTEERS.

A Card.

MR. EDITOR: On my return from Charleston to-day, I perceive that I have been nominated for Major of the Regiment of Volunteers about to be formed from this Brigade.

I avail myself of your columns to respectfully decline the nomination. I am perfectly content with my present position as Captain of the Johnson Riflemen—a corps which I have commanded for several years, and with whose interest I am thoroughly identified.

This Company, some time ago, tendered their services *as a Company*; and it is quite possible that they may be called into service before the Volunteer Regiment shall have been organized; and may take position under another organization.

With many thanks to the unknown friends who suggested my name.

I am, &c. JNO. W. GOSS.

Jan'y. 21, 1861.

Tennessee.

On the 22d inst. there was an immense demonstration in Memphis, in honor of the seceding States. The *Avalanche* says that the torch-light procession was the largest that ever took place in the South. A private letter to us states that the procession was nearly two miles long. The city was illuminated.

We are pleased to notice moreover that the citizens of Memphis see the propriety and necessity of guarding the Mississippi river, by the erection of batteries at various points along the banks. Besides those already erected, it will be seen from the following that a large battery will shortly be erected in or near Memphis:

"The minute men have had tendered to them sixteen thirty-two pound cannons by Major A. H. Douglass, who became the purchaser when the Federal Government disposed of the Navy Yard of this city. These guns are, we learn, in good condition, and will immediately be put in working order. It is the purpose of the committee, we learn, to apply to the City Council for the privilege of erecting the battery at such a point as may be selected, as well as for an appropriation commensurate with the plan proposed."

The Surrender of the Augusta Arsenal.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 23, 1861.

Capt. ARNOLD ELZEY, U. S. A.

Commanding Augusta Arsenal:

SIR: I am instructed by His Excellency, Gov. Brown, to say to you that Georgia having seceded from the United States of America, and resumed exclusive sovereignty over her soil, it has become my duty to require you to withdraw the troops under your command, at the earliest practicable moment, from the limits of the State.

He proposes to take possession of the Arsenal, and to receipt for all public property under your charge, which will hereafter be accounted for, on adjustment between the State of Georgia and the United States of America.

He begs to refer you to the fact that the retention of foreign troops upon the soil of Georgia, after remonstrance, is, under the laws of nations, an act of hostility, and he claims that the State is not only at peace, but anxious to cultivate the most amicable relations, with the United States Government.

I am further instructed to say, that an answer will be expected by to morrow morning at nine o'clock. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY R. JACKSON,

Aid de-Camp, etc

HEADQUARTERS, AUGUSTA ARSENAL,
GEORGIA, Jan. 24, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I am directed by Capt. Elzey, commanding this post, to say, in reply to the demand of the Governor of the State of Georgia, made through you yesterday, requiring him to withdraw his command beyond the limits of the State, he begs to request an interview with his Excellency, the Governor, for the purpose of negotiating honorable terms of surrender as early an hour this morning as practicable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. C. JONES,

Lieut 2d Artillery, Adjutant.

To Col. H. R. Jackson, Aid-de-Camp.

At the interview the following terms of capitulation were agreed upon:

First, The United States flag to be saluted and lowered by the company late in the occupation.

Second, The company to march out with military honors.

Third, A receipt to be given for the public property, with a view to its being accounted for hereafter on adjustment between the State of Georgia and the United States of America.

Fourth, The company to retain its arms and company property, to be allowed quarters, and the use of the ordinary transportation wagon until their withdrawal from this State, and their unobstructed egress by the way of Savannah to the sea.

This capitulation gives Georgia the possession of a fine battery of two twelve-pound howitzers, and two cannon, and some twenty-two thousand muskets and rifles, many of them of the best kind. There are also large stores of powder, cannon balls, grape, etc.

The terms are considered perfectly honorable to to the brave officers in command.

A BATTERY ERECTED ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT VICKSBURG.—The following paragraph from the Memphis *Appeal*, shows that guns have been planted at Vicksburg by order of the Governor of Mississippi to intercept all passing steamboats:

"The order of the Governor of Mississippi to place a battery of guns at Vicksburg, for the purpose of hailing steamers and causing them to land has been complied with as we learn from one of the clerks of the Simonds who informs us that four guns are placed at the foot of the bluff, a quarter of a mile above the wharf boat that while *Simonds* lay there on her trip up the river, blank cartridges were fired to bring to and cause to land the *Gladiator*, the *Imperial* and the *A. O. Taylor*, and that it was understood that if the summons were not attended to, the next gun fired be shotted. The object of the servedance has not been made known."

The *Argus* says:

"Cincinnati steamboat men have been thrown into a fever from the Governor of Mississippi ordering cannon and military company to Vicksburg to hail all steamboats passing. The Abolition of Cincinnati howl over it, and are greatly incensed. We would like to see them help themselves."

SOUTHERN PATRIOTISM.—We learned yesterday at Cahawba, says the Battle (Ala.) *Intelligencer*, that Joel E. Mathews, Esq., had given to the Governor of Alabama *two hundred and seventy bales of cotton*, to be sold and the proceeds applied to strengthening the defences of the State. It was shipped at the St. Charles yesterday evening. Mr. Mathews has also offered to the State the services of two hundred negroes to work on the forts. This liberal offer, we learn, has been accepted by the Governor.

List of Acts.

We are indebted to the Charleston *Courier* for a copy of the List of Acts passed by our Legislature, and as we have kept our columns open to-night for news, we give them to our readers to show that we are on hand for the latest news that comes.

An act to authorize the formation of a volunteer company within the limits of the Independent Battalion attached to the Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry.

An act to repeal the act of incorporation of the town of Bluffton.

An act to increase the number of commissioners of roads for Kingston Parish and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the formation of a new volunteer company to be called the St. Paul's Rifles.

An act to alter the law in relation to fish sluices on Broad River.

An an act to alter and amend an act entitled "an act to make malicious trespasses indictable."

An act to incorporate certain societies, associations, and companies, and to renew and amend the charters of others.

A bill to alter and amend the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina.

A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional magistrate in All Saints' Parish.

A bill to amend an act entitled "an act to afford increased abilities for the administration of justice in Charleston District."

A bill to incorporate the village of Ninety-Six.

An act to establish certain roads, bridges, and ferries, and to renew and amend certain charters heretofore granted.

An act to repeal an act entitled "an act to require and regulate the granting of license to itinerant salesman and traveling agents.

An act to incorporate the shoe and leather manufacturing company.

An act to establish a corps of military engineers.

An act to alter and amend the charter of the Hamburg and Edgefield plank road Company.

An act to increase the powers of commissioners of public buildings.

An act to authorize the Railroad Accommodation Wharf Company to construct a Draw Bridge over Mazyckborough Creek.

An act to provide for the proper administration of the admiralty and maritim laws in the State of South Carolina and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church of Yorkville.

An act to provide for the maintainance of a Police Guard in the town of Georgetown.

An act to amend the law in relation to House Burning.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to convert the arsenal at Columbia, and the citadel and Magazine in and near Charleston, into Military Schools.

An act for the establishment of a coast Police for the State.

An act to authorized the formation of a Troop of Cavalry at Spartanburg Village, to be received into the Upper Squadron, Ninth Regiment, Fifth Brigade, of South Carolina Cavalry, and to incorporate the same.

An act to repeal the seventh section of an act entitled "An act for the more effectual relief of insolvent debtors, and for other purposes," passed the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

An act to prescribe the form of permits for slaves to be absent from the owners' premises.

An act to amend the Charter of the Georgetown Railroad Company, so as to authorize the said Company to extend their road to Bishopville, in Sumter District, and to reduce the amount of stock necessary to be held by any one before becoming a director or officer in said Company.

An act to incorporate the Due West Female College.

An act to amend and renew the Charter of Grace Church, Charleston.

An act to authorize the issue of Bonds or Stock for continuing the construction of the New State House.

An act to vest in certain persons all the right, title and interest of the State, by escheat, in and to certain property.

An act to incorporate the Calhoun Guards.

An act to incorporate the Buford's Bridge Railroad Company.

An act to incorporate the Greenville Gas Light Company.

An act to authorize the formation of a new Volunteer Company of infantry within the limits of the Fifteenth Regiment of South Carolina Militia, to be called the "Lexington Volunteer Rifle Company," and to incorporate the same, and to authorize the formation of certain other new volunteer companies, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the new Building and Loan Association.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Sumter.

An act to incorporate the West Point Mill Company.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to enlarge and extend the powers of the Governor and of the City Council of Charleston over Quarantine and for other purposes," passed on the 20th December, 1832.

An act to lend the name and credit of the State to the Columbia and Greenville Railroad Company in the readjustment of their debt.

An act to authorize the formation of a new volunteer company of infantry within the limits of the Twenty sixth Regiment of South Carolina Militia, to be called the Chester Rifles, and to incorporate the same.

An act to declare a certain portion of Four Holes Creek a navigable stream.

An act to amend the charity of the Laurens Railroad Company.

An act to provide for compensation to owners of property taken for public purposes

An act to afford aid in the construction of the Georgetown Railroad.

An act to incorporate certain towns and villages, and to renew and amend certain charters heretofore granted.

An act to provide a patrole and military guard the for city of Charleston, and for other purposes.

An act to alter and amend the law in relation to the method of counting votes in all elections by the people.

An act to incorporate Ninety-Six Church.

An act to incorporate certain religious and charitable societies for the advancement of education, and to renew and amend the charters of others heretofore granted.

An act to incorporate the Citizens' Line Railway Company of Charleston, South Carolina.

An act to incorporate the Central Railroad Company of South Carolina.

An act to incorporate the Barnwell Railroad Company.

An act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church of Aiken.

An act to incorporate the Charleston City Railway Company of South Carolina.

An act to incorporate the Bennettsville and Society Hill Railroad Company.

An act to authorize the formation of a volunteer company of Riflemen within the limits of of the Seventh Regiment South Carolina Militia, and to incorporate the same.

An act to provide an armed military force.

An act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

An act to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

An act creating a Military Establishment for the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Georgetown in sundry particulars.

An act to renew and amend the charter of the town of Greenville.

An act to authorize the appointment of a special Magistrate for the town of Summerville, and an additional Magistrate for Lexington District.

An act to repeal certain acts in relation to the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the State of South Carolina.

The New Hampshire Patriot contradicts the report that Ex-President Pierce is preparing for a "*Rainy Day*," by selling out his stocks, and depositing the specie, *specially* in a Concord Bank.

A LIST

Of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of the Batesville Volunteer Infantry Company organized in obedience to and in conformity with the act of the Legislature to organize an Armed Military Force, passed December 17, 1860, in the 2nd Battalion of the 37th Regiment 9th Brigade, South Carolina Militia, on the 25th day of January, 1861.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

1 J J Brown, Captain,
2 A K Smith, First Lieutenant,
3 Jas F Sloan, Second Lieut,
4 T C Brown, Third Lieutenant,
5 John G Brown, First Sergeant,
6 W L Rush, Second Sergeant,
7 R M Crocker, Third Sergeant,
8 T L Wilkins, Fourth Sergeant,
9 Wm M Quinn, Fifth Sergeant,
10 B Howard Bates, First Corporal,
11 E R Brown, Second Corporal,
12 C L N Legg, Third Corporal,
13 T L Bryant, Fourth Corporal,
14 G W S Pool, Fifth Corporal,
15 B F Hamett, Sixth Corporal,
16 E Henry Bates, Sec'y and Treas'r.

PRIVATES.

1 W C Allen,	46 E T Mitchel,
2 R T Brown,	47 Wm A McAbee,
3 Green B Brown,	48 Dudley Mullins,
4 Caleb P Brown,	49 J F McOmson,
5 G W Brown,	50 James Owen,
6 L P Bagwell,	51 Nathan Pettit,
7 Col W H Bagwell,	52 J T L Pool,
8 Maberry Crocker,	53 James Petree,
9 W D Cash,	54 Robert Price,
10 Andrew Cash,	55 Doctor Porter,
11 Benjamin Cash,	56 Abram Potter,
12 O Cash,	57 Calvin Philips,
13 Jno Duberry,	58 John Potree,
14 Samuel Elders,	59 G W Pettit,
15 Ephram Elders,	60 John Quinn,
16 John Fowler,	61 Bourrel Reaves,
17 Joshua D Fenley,	62 Thos J Reaves,
18 Newton Garner,	63 Barrom Reaves,
19 N A Gardner,	64 Green Reaves,
20 Marcus Griffin,	65 W J Reaves,
21 James Hill,	66 Obediah Robbins,
22 Robert Henry,	67 Hiram Sanders,
23 Russell Henry,	68 Steward Sparks,
24 Thos Hill,	69 John P Smith,
25 Wm Hill,	70 Perry L Smith,
26 Calvin Hill,	71 Simpson Sanders,
27 Eliphus Harmon,	72 Jasper Thomson,
28 Benson Horn,	73 Michael Thomson,
29 James Hamett,	74 Jackson Thomson,
30 Ransom Hervit,	75 Wm Thomson,
31 Z T Kinnett,	76 Elijah Thomson,
32 Lafayett Kirby,	77 John Vandiver,
33 Winesberry Kirby,	78 O H Vandiver,
34 G M Kinnett,	79 Richard Vinson,
35 Willis Linder,	80 H S Willis,
36 Wm Lowe,	81 Wm Walker,
37 W E S Littlejohn,	82 R S Willis,
38 W F Littlejohn,	83 J C Willis,
39 Richard Lee, sr.	84 D H Wood,
40 John Lee, jr.	85 Wm D Wilkins,
41 John Lemaster,	86 Moses Wood,
42 Wm E Lipscomb,	87 Simpson Weathers,
43 F R Mulligan,	88 Francis Willis,
44 Nathan Lipscomb,	89 Thos Willis,
45 J H Mitchell,	90 David Willis,

Cross Anchor Volunteers.

Below we give a complete list of this Company of Volunteers raised under the Act from the Lower Battalion, 46th Regiment, S. C. M., which our gallant young friend Captain Thos. B. Furguson has has been elected to command.

1 T B Furguson, Captain,
2 T N Walker, First Lieutenant,
3 N P Floyd, Second Lieutenant,
4 Hiram Bobo, Third Lieutenant,
5 Levi Campbell, First Sergeant,
6 J R Moore, Second Sergeant,
7 Maj Jesse Campbell, Third Sergeant,
8 C M Floyd, Fourth Sergeant,
9 A M Cravy, Fifth Sergeant,
10 J D C Abernathey, First Corporal,
11 C P Abernathey, Second Corporal,
12 W H Ducker, Third Corporal,
13 M M Davis Fourth Corporal,
14 J T Ray, Fifth Corporal,
15 O C Davis, Sixth Corporal,
16 Capt P M Waters, Chaplain,
17 C B Bobo, Color Bearer.

PRIVATES.

18 B W Layton,	61 Wilson Alexander,
19 David Fryer,	62 Henry Whitten,
20 J D Miers,	63 R Bobo,
21 N J D Williams,	64 A Pruitt,
22 Marion Lamb,	65 Ulysus Williams,
23 Spencer Lamb,	66 John Willbanks,
24 Stephen Nix,	67 B F Pettie,
25 P B Stone,	68 W J Whitmire,
26 C E Smith,	69 A Floyd,
27 Wm Smith,	70 J B Pool,
28 Dr E Tolen,	71 Sina Sumner,
29 A Varnold,	72 Silas Brewton,
30 F Wesson,	73 Henry Ferguson, jr
31 W Farmer,	74 G Allen,
32 M Varnold,	75 E L Ferguson,
33 H P Catheart,	76 J M Floyd,
34 G Dillard,	77 W M Pool,
35 A Smith,	78 Dr A C Shands,
36 Hosy Browning,	79 T M Pettie,
37 Ivy Casey,	80 Samuel McCravy jr
38 J F Linch,	81 Samuel McCravy sr
39 W E Linch,	82 James Johnson,
40 J W Casey,	83 B L Allen,
41 J W Varnold,	84 R L Ray,
42 James Calico,	85 Jesse Cooper,
43 D Jackson,	86 Elijah Lamb,
44 A H Stearns,	87 Marion Kelley,
45 R W Bailey,	88 Thomas Lamb,
46 T J Ray,	89 Landon Waters,
47 P Huckaby,	90 T C Bardine,
48 John Prince,	91 W R Fowler,
49 J W M Gentrie,	92 J P Bobo,
50 Edward Gentrie,	93 T C Hill,
51 T L Cooksey,	94 Henry Burnett,
52 T H Murry,	95 J P Graham,
53 E M Minish,	96 Madison Steavens,
54 Charles Poke,	97 A L O'shields,
55 A Shands,	98 J Graham,
56 Col. W S Dogan,	99 James Catheart,
57 A R Tinsley,	100 Wm. Casey,
58 J F Steavens,	101 York Huff,
59 Y F Franklin,	102 Robert Murphey,
60 R W Franklin,	

Foreign News.

ITALY.—The Paris *Patrie* says: Negotiations have been opened at Gaeta for the conclusion of an armistice on new bases.

The bombardment of Gaeta still continued on the 5th of January, and a mortar battery has been established in the valley in a sheltered position.

The Daily News of the 8th announces that the French Government have offered to withdraw their squadron from Gaeta, provided the Italian army will suspend their fire till the 18th or 19th instant, after which it is understood the Sardinians can open the bombardment from the sea.

A conspiracy formed by the Bourbon party, but without any importance, had been discovered at Naples. Four Royalist generals had been arrested, with some of King Francis II, who had come from Gaeta. Prince Carignan was expected at Naples by the 15th.

The Turin journals publish a letter from Garibaldi, in which he renounces any intention of offering himself as a candidate for the post of Deputy to the Italian Parliament, and advises concord in order to arrive at the deliverance of Venice.

On New Year's day the Pope received the French officers. General Guyon made no political allusion. The Pope approved of the expeditions to Syria and China. He also said that in defending Gaeta, the French fleet serves a just and holy cause. The Pope avoided making any other political allusion, and said nothing concerning the Emperor Napoleon.

PORTLAND, January 21.—The North Briton has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

A panic was prevailing in Liverpool on the 9th. It is rumored that the mob entered bakers' shops, plundering them, owing to the advance of prices and the severity of the weather, causing suspensions and many shops to be closed.

It is rumored that Thouvenal retires from the Foreign Office. The Bourse on the 9th was inanimate; Rentes 67f. 10c.

It is believed that the French fleet, after leaving Gaeta, goes to the Adriatic. The Piedmontese are constructing batteries 500 yards from Gaeta.

The Russian fleet has replaced the French fleet at Gaeta.

The Chinese ports will be opened, and inland foreign trade allowed; Chinese Ambassadors to reside in England and France.

Senator Davis' Speech.

We give below the speech of Senator Davis, of Mississippi, on retiring from the late Senate of the United States. His high-toned and manly sentiments will find a hearty response throughout the South. We commend them to our readers as characteristic of the present movement, which will give spirit and strength to our cause wherever it shall be read.

Mr. Davis. I rise, Mr. President for the purpose of announcing to the Senate that I have satisfactory evidence that the State of Mississippi, by a solemn ordinance of her people in convention assembled, has declared her separation from the United States. Under these circumstances, of course, my functions are terminated here. It has seemed to me proper, however, that I should appear in the Senate to announce that fact to my associates, and I will say but very little more. The occasion does not invite me to go into argument; and my physical condition would not permit me to do so if it were otherwise; and yet it seems to become me to say something on the part of the State I here represent, on an occasion so solemn as this.

It is known to Senators who have served with me here, that I have for many years advocated, as an essential attribute of State sovereignty, the right of a State to secede from the Union. Therefore, if I had not believed there was justifiable cause; if I had thought that Mississippi was acting without sufficient provocation, or without an existing necessity, I should still, under my theory of the government, because of my allegiance to the State of which I am a citizen, have been bound by her action. I, however, may be permitted to say, that I do think she has justifiable cause, and I approve her act. I conferred with her people before that act was taken, counselled them then, that if the state of things which they apprehended should exist when the convention met, they should take the action which they have now adopted.

I hope none who hear me will confound this expression of mine with the advocacy of the right of a State to remain in the Union, and to disregard its constitutional obligations by the nullification of the law. Such is not my theory. Nullification is antagonistic principles. Nullification is a remedy which it is sought to apply within the Union, and against the agent of the States. It is only to be justified when the agent has violated his constitutional obligation, and a State, assuming to judge for itself, denies the right of the agent thus to act, and appeals to the other States of the Union for a decision; but when the States themselves, and when the people of the States, have so acted as to convince us that they will not regard our constitutional rights, then, and then for the first time, arises the doctrine of secession in its practical application.

A great man, who now reposes with his fathers, and who has been often arraigned for a want of fealty to the Union, advocated the doctrine of nullification because it preserved the Union. It was because of his deep seated attachment to the Union, his determination to find some remedy for existing ills short of the severance of the ties which bound South Carolina to the other States, that Mr. Calhoun advocated the doctrine of nullification, which he proclaimed to be peaceful, to be within the limits of State power, not to disturb the Union, but only to be a means of bringing the agent before the tribunal of the State for their judgment.

Secession belongs to a different class of remedies. It is to be justified upon the basis that the States are sovereign. There was a time when none denied it. I hope the time may come again when a better comprehension of the theory of our government, and the inalienable rights of the people of the States, will prevent any one from denying that each State is a sovereign, and thus may reclaim the grants which it has made to any agent whatsoever.

I therefore say I concur in the action of Mississippi, believing it to be necessary and proper, and should have been bound by their action if my belief had been otherwise; and this brings me to the important point which I wish on this last occasion to present to the Senate. It is by this confounding of nullification and secession that the name of a great man, whose ashes now mingle with his mother earth, has been invoked to justify coercion against a seceded State. The phrase "to execute the laws" was an expression which General Jackson applied to the case of a State refusing to obey the laws while yet a member of the Union. That is not the case which is now presented. The laws are to be executed over the United States, and upon the people of the United States. They have no relation to any foreign country.

It is a perversion of terms, at least it is a great misapprehension of the case which cites that expression for application to a State that has withdrawn from the Union. You may make war on a foreign State. If it be the purpose of gentlemen, they may make war against a State which has withdrawn from the Union; but there are no laws of the United States to be executed within the limits of a seceded State. A State finding herself in the condition in which Mississippi has judged she is, in which her safety requires that she should provide for the maintenance of her rights out of the Union, surrenders all the benefits (and they are known to be many,) deprives herself of the advantages, (they are known to be great,) severs all the ties of affection, (and they are close and endearing,) which have bound her to the Union; and thus divesting herself of every benefit, taking upon herself every burden, she claims to be exempt from any power to execute the laws of the United States within her limits.

I well remember an occasion when Massachusetts was arraigned before the bar of the Senate, and when then the doctrine of coercion was rife, and to be applied against her because of the rescue of a fugitive slave in Boston. My opinion then was the same that it is now. Not in a spirit of egotism, but to show that I am not influenced in my opinion because the case is my own, I refer to that time and that occasion as containing the opinion which I then entertained, and on which my present conduct is based. I then said, if Massachusetts, following her through a stated line of conduct, chooses to take the last step which separates her from the Union, it is her right to go, and I will neither vote one dollar nor one man to coerce her back, but will say to her, God speed in memory of the kind association which once existed between her and the other States.

It has been a conviction of pressing necessity; it has been a belief that we are to be deprived in the Union of the rights which our fathers bequeathed to us, which has brought Mississippi into her present decision. She has heard proclaimed the theory that all men are created free and equal, and this made the basis of an attack upon her social institution; and the sacred Declaration of Independence has been invoked to maintain the position of the equality of the races. The Declaration of Independence is to be construed by the circumstances and purposes for which it was made. The communities were declaring their independence; the people of those communities were asserting that no man was born—to use the language of Mr. Jefferson—booted and spurred to ride over the rest of mankind; that men were created equal—meaning the men of the political community; that there was no divine right to rule; that no man inherit the right to govern; that there were no classes by which power and place descended to families, but that all stations were equally within the grasp of each member of the body politic.

These were the great principles they announced; these were the purposes for which they made their declaration; these were the ends to which their enumeration was directed. They have no reference to the slave; else, how happened it that among the items of arraignment made against George III was that he endeavored to do just what the North has been endeavoring of late to do—to stir up insurrection among our slaves? Had the Declaration announced that the negroes were free and equal, how was the prince to be arraigned for stirring up insurrection among them? And how was this to be enumerated among the high crimes which caused the colonies to sever their connection with the mother country? When our Constitution was formed, the same idea was rendered more palpable, for there we find provisions made for that very class of persons as property; they are not put upon the footing of equality with white men—not even upon that of paupers and convicts; but so far as representation was concerned, were discriminated against as a lower caste, only to be represented in the numerical proportion of three fifths.

Then, Senators, we recur to the compact which binds us together; we recur to the principles upon which our government was founded and when you deny them, and when you deny to us the right to withdraw from a government which, thus perverted, threatens to be destructive of our rights, we but tread in the path of our fathers when we proclaim our independence, and take the hazard. This is done not in hostility to others, not injury to any section of the country, not even for our own pecuniary benefit; but from the high and solemn motive of defending and protecting the rights we inherit, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit unshorn to our children.

I find in myself, perhaps a type of the general feeling of my constituents towards yours. I am sure I feel no hostility to you Senators from the North. I am sure there is not one of you whatever sharp discussion there may have been between us, to whom I cannot say, in the presence of my God, I wish you well; and such I am sure, is the feeling of the people who I represent towards those whom you represent. I therefore feel that I but express their desire when I say I hope, and they hope, for peaceful relations with you, though we must part. They may be mutually beneficial to us in the future, as they have been in the past, if you so will it. The reverse may bring disaster on every portion of the country; and if you will have it thus we will invoke the God of our fathers, who delivered them from the lion; to protect us from the ravages of the bear; and thus, putting our trust in God, and in our firm hearts and strong arms, we will vindicate the right the best we may.

In the course of my service here associated at different times with a great variety of Senators, I see now around me some with whom I have served long; there have been points of collision but whatever of offence there has been to me, I leave here; I carry with me no hostile remembrance; whatever offence I have given which has not been redressed, or for which satisfaction has not been demanded, I have Senators, in this hour of our parting, to offer you my apology for any pain which in heat of discussion, I have inflicted. I go hence unencumbered by the remembrance of any injury received, and having discharged the duty of making the only reparation in my power for any injury offered.

Mr. President and Senators, having made the announcement which the occasion seemed to me to require, it only remains for me to bid you a final adieu.

The Pensacola Forts.

Popular interest in warlike movements now centres nearer at home than when Charleston was the only point from which radiated the war excitements of the day. The immediate interests of at least three States—Mississippi, Alabama and Florida—is now becoming alive to the importance of occupying the forts within the borders of the latter commonwealth. We see repeated at Pensacola the manœuvre of Anderson at Fort Moultrie. There are three forts at Pensacola, a navy yard and a redoubt. Commandant Armstrong has abandoned the navy yard and Fort Barrancas, removing munitions and spiking guns, and transferring his forces, amounting in the aggregate to between two and three hundred men, from the main land to Santa Rosa Island, has prepared to make good his position within the immensely strong fortifications of Fort Pickens. Whether he has abandoned Fort McRae, also, we are not advised, but we doubt if he has. This fortress is a powerful and castle like masonry erection, built on a low sand spit of the mainland, and appearing to rise out of the water. It is further seaward than Fort Pickens, of which it is the vis-a-vis across the channel, and a vessel entering must needs run the gauntlet of its guns before approaching the latter, which, however, of itself effectually closes the harbor against the admission of an enemy of even a very heavy force.

Fort Pickens is designed to mount no less than two hundred and twelve guns, and under the protection of its immense batteries the ships of an enemy could make good their harbor in the Bay of Pensacola, or if they did not care to run the risk from shore batteries, which could not be in very dangerous range, they could land forces and supplies on the fort to the eastward on Santa Rosa Island, which is some forty miles long, and thus throw in reinforcements and rendezvous even to an army at the fort without interruption, unless of a force entrenched on the Island itself, in the rear of the fort—which, however, is almost, if not quite, as defensible from rear as front. If we are to have war, the seizure of the strongholds is, of course of the last importance, for unless it is occupied by us it will secure to the enemy a base of operations along our whole gulf coast, and keep open a road into the heart of the South which cannot be obstructed by any fixed fortifications. Once within the gates of the harbor and an army could be disembarked at any point on the wide bay which it might select. It could run up beyond the Escambia River, and land many hours ahead of any opposing force which might be at Pensacola, besides placing a wide river between it and the latter—or even two rivers, the Escambia and Blackwater—by going far enough up. Hence, with a start of at least forty-eight hours, it could march into interior Alabama. An enemy holding Fort Pickens could rendezvous a naval force there and keep up a blockade of all the ports of the gulf, unless we could meet it on the sea.

News from Washington of the position of the Administration should very soon advise us whether the risk of bloodshed is to be incurred in seizing Fort Pickens, or whether we shall find reason to delay the alternative of appeal to that terrible *dernier resort* in a fair prospect of a peaceful cession. If it is to be seized by direct power of arms, it will not be by a force coming under the guns from the water approach. It must be stormed by a sudden attack from a heavy force concentrated on the island to the eastward, which will take it with a Zouave like rush in double quick time pouring into it in such numbers as to at once overpower every chance of resistance on the part of the garrison. Though done in the night, and with the quickest movement, and the thing escaping loss from the batteries in the approach, the work at the walls will be a bloody business if the garrison have a mind to make it so. The commander has committed the same act of hostility that Anderson did at Moultrie, but we do believe that he will soon surrender the fort, as the commandant at Baton Rouge did the arsenal, on the grounds of the presence of an overwhelming force and the plea of avoiding useless bloodshedding. He is reported to have said he would not fire on his countrymen. We do not believe that he will.

Important from Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, January 24.—The State Convention of Georgia to day elected the following gentlemen as Delegates from this State to the Southern Congress, to be held at Montgomery, Ala., on the 4th prox.

From the State at large—Hon. Robert Toombs, Hon. Howell Cobb.

From the First District—Hon. Francis S. Bartow.

From the Second District—Hon. Martin Crawford.

From the Third District—Judge Nesbit.

From the Fourth District—Hon. B. B. Hill.

From the Fifth District—Hon Augustus R. Wright.

From the Sixth District—Hon. Thomas R. Cobb.

From the Seventh District—Hon. Augustus Kenan.

From the Eighth District—Hon. Alex. H. Stephens.

THE FLORIDA TROOPS AND FORT PICKENS.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Fort Barancas, Pensacola, January 17. The writer is a young gentleman of Charleston, and the letter is addressed to his father:

"We have not yet made the attack on Fort Pickens, which is situated very much like Fort Sumter, and which will be attended with fearful havoc; but we expect to do so on Monday. God grant that I may pass the ordeal; but, should I die, rely on it I will not disgrace your name. Our company will be in front, as we are the left wing of the regiment, and we go left in front. Our boys are all cheerful, and the only feeling I have is for those I left behind me."

The Secretary of the State Convention of Georgia has been authorized to have lithographic copies of the Ordinance of Secession, with the names of the signers.

A Division of the Territory.

The New York Post makes up the following from the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for 1860:

FREE STATES.	Sq. Miles.	SLAVE STATES.	Sq. Miles.
Maine,	35,000	Delaware,	2,120
New Hampshire,	9,280	Maryland,	11,124
Vermont,	10,212	Virginia,	61,352
Massachusetts,	7,800	N. Carolina,	50,704
Rhode Island,	1,306	S. Carolina,	34,000
Connecticut,	4,750	Georgia,	58,000
New York,	47,000	Alabama,	50,700
New Jersey,	8,300	Florida,	59,268
Pennsylvania,	46,000	Kentucky,	37,680
Ohio,	39,964	Missouri,	65,350
Indiana,	33,809	Arkansas,	52,196
Illinois,	55,410	Tennessee,	45,000
Michigan,	56,451	Mississippi,	47,156
Wisconsin,	53,924	Louisiana,	41,446
Iowa,	55,045	Texas,	274,3 3
Minnesota,	83,591		890,382
Oregon,	95,274	SLAVE TERRITO'S	
California,	188,981	N. Mex'o	256,309
	832,717	Indian,	67,020
FREE TERITO'S			318 829
Kansas,	126,283		
Nebr'a,	342,438	Sq. Miles,	1,203,711
Minn'ta,	81,960	Population,	12,000,000
Wash'n	193,071		
Utah,	220,196		
	963,948		
Sq. Miles,	1,795,965		
Population,	19,000 000		

The result shows that a division of the Territories between the North and the South, by the line of 36 deg 30 min., would give to each a *quantity* very nearly in proportion to the respective populations of the free and slave States, viz: to the free States, 1,795,965 square miles for a population of 19,000,000, and to the slave States, 1,203,711 square miles for a population of 12,000,000.

These respective amounts, viz: 19,000,000 the free States, and 12,000,000 for the Slave States, will vary but very little from the true sums. This division would involve no *sacrifice of principle* on the part of the Republicans, in asmuch as New Mexico and the Indian Terri-*are in fact now slave territories*.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 25—Mr. Gourdin of Charleston, left Washington last night for home. It is understood that he goes to explain to the South Carolina authorities the real position of affairs here. It seems that the "masterly inactivity" is to be maintained until further instructions from Gov. Pickens.

The Louisiana Delegates expect to withdraw from Congress next week.

W. H. West, the celebrated Expressman, formerly attached to Col. F. W. Lander's Wagon Road Expedition, left here this morning for Charleston. Thence he will proceed to visit the Capitals of all the Gulf States, including Texas. The precise nature of his mission is not known, but it is generally believed here that he is sent by the Administration.

Ex-President Tyler has presented the Virginia resolutions to Mr. Buchanan, with an explanation that Virginia, if she considered her own individual feelings alone could be easily satisfied in the matter of a compromise; but that her destiny was with the cotton States. The only basis of settlement to which she could give her assent must be such as would also satisfy the cotton States, and restore the Union intact.

This is considered here as settling the question in favor of the secession of every slave State. Mr. Tyler telegraphed Judge Robertson at Charleston, to night touching the condition of affairs here. Col. Hayne has taken private quarters at Com. Shubrick's

The Yankee Petition Committee called on Mr. Tyler to day, and held a preliminary conference. They urged a postponement of the Border State Pacification Convention to a later day, as all the States could not be represented by the time now contemplated.

The grand jury is said to have indicted ex-Secretary Floyd to-day. What for has not been ascertained.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this evening, and resolved to accept the withdrawal of the ten seceding Senators as an actual resignation. They propose to strike their names from the roll.

Louisiana State Convention.

BATON ROUGE, January 25.—In the Louisiana Convention, to-day, the committee of Fifteen, to whom that matter was referred reported an Ordinance of Secession, with a resolution relating to the navigation of the Mississippi River. Both were ordered to be printed, and made special matters for consideration to-morrow, at 12.

While the discussion was pending upon the proposition to postpone the ordinance, several substitutes were offered for bringing about an amicable settlement of the present difficulties. These, too, were ordered for consideration to-morrow, and to be printed.

The Alabama and South Carolina Commissioners to the Convention arrived, and were welcomed to the floor of the Convention.

The Mayor of New Orleans has sent an invitation to the Convention to adjourn its sitting to that city. The invitation was read and laid over. A resolution of thanks to the Governor for his prompt action in taking possession of the forts within the limits of the State was offered. The resolution gives assurance that "we will defend them here and elsewhere by every means in our power."

Before putting the question upon the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Roseliens, delegate from New Orleans, inquired upon whose order or authority the Governor had acted as he did. He regarded the Governor as the highest conservator of the public peace. Such a disregard of the peace as had been shown by the Executive, might have been necessary and very right but until he was informed of the exigency rendering such action necessary in the premises, he, for one, was not prepared either to give thanks or censure.

A warm discussion arose upon the Governor's annual message, which was at this time received.

A motion was made to read that portion of the message pertaining to the seizure of the forts. A great debate for and against the motion sprang up, and a great deal of confusion resulted—so much so that the President was forced to rebuke the members.

The resolution of thanks was ultimately passed by a vote of 118 yeas to 5 nays.

To what State Sovereignty has Come.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1861.—Two important inquiries have been lately propounded to the Secretary of State by Lord Lyons and Mr. Schleiden, Minister from Bremen. They ask whether duties on foreign goods can be paid to the revenue officers of a seceding State, and also whether the United States will recognize the clearances granted by such State. The Government has been rather desirous to avoid the consideration of this embarrassing subject in the present unsettled condition of the country, but formal inquiry of foreign ministers made it necessary. What Secretary Black's reply is, is not fully ascertained, but there is reason to suppose it to answer the interrogatories in the negative. The United States Government will doubtless assure foreign nations that it cannot recognize the validity of acts committed by a State revolting against its authority and in violation of the Federal Constitution and laws. Vessels entering Charleston or other rebellious ports and paying duties in ignorance of the position of affairs, will probably receive more lenient treatment from our Government than under different circumstances.

This is a matter of immediate moment to the Government of Mr. Schleiden, which has now six vessels at Charleston and nine in other ports of the revolting States waiting for clearances.

FLORIDA APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor of Florida has appointed delegates to the Convention of the Southern States, which is to assemble at Montgomery, Ala., on the 4th of February. They are as follows: Gen. Jackson Morton, Col. J. Patten Anderson, and James Powers, Esq.

The following Commissioners from Florida to treat, with the Government of the United States, have also been appointed; Hons. S. R. Mallory, D. L. Yulee, and G. S. Haskins.

There is a prospect that the Louisiana State Convention will adjourn to New Orleans.