

FROM MISSISSIPPI

From Our Special Correspondent.
JACKSON, Miss., March 30, 1861.

Now take a good look at the members. They first impress you by their pastoral aspect—the absence of urban costumes and positions. Their general bucolic appearance would assure you, if you did not know it before, that there are not many large cities in the State of Mississippi. Your next impression is one of wonder at their immense size and stature; you feel that the future historian may well say of these times: "There were giants in those days." All around you are

FROM LOUISIANA.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Among the leaders the prediction is freely indulged in that after the first gun is fired it will not be three months before Washington city will be in the hands of Jeff. Davis. There are many who really believe in this, and it would be folly to deny that plans are on foot for executing the purpose.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Gen. Beauregard guaranteed peace until their return, and another seems to favor the idea that no demand has yet been made for the Fort, but

that the visit of the officers to Washington is to obtain instructions from the Government as to

The latest rumor of all, and one which is possibly true, is that Lieut. Talbot went alone to Washington to enter upon the new duties of his preferment; but that, as matters look like war, and as possibly a demand was this morning made for the Fort, he took dispatches to the Government from Maj. Anderson. The telegraph, however, will decide the doubt long before this reaches you.

The respectable Mr. Wigfall made a bumptious speech last evening from the balcony of the Mills House. The band arrived to serenade him a quarter before ten, but it was eleven before he could be found, in order to reply to the compliment. The people remained in the cold waiting for upward of an hour. Meantime, calls were made for many distinguished individuals; the favorites of the crowd, among Northern celebrities, seemed to be Uncle Abe, Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, and Harriet Beecher Stowe. The most distinguished members of the elite of Charleston society who were called upon were Peter Meckeman, Thomas Y. Simons, and

THE TRIBUNE correspondent is daily inquired for, and much wanted; but up to this date has not been "spotted."

STARVATION FOR FORT SUMNER.
THE SLAVERHOLDING DESPOTISM.

From Our Own Correspondent.
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 6, 1861.

The rebels will from to-day permit no more supplies or mails to reach Fort Sumter, it having been considered more prudent by the Convention to starve the garrison out than risk the chivalrous lives of Carolinians in an attempt to take the fort. This is, doubtless their best policy, for whatever obstacles may have been thrown in Mr. Lincoln's way by the late corrupt Administration it is quite certain that if they commence an attack upon Major Anderson, the whole North will rise up and indignantly demand that the sword shall not be stayed until the United States flag shall have been lowered and in Charleston, harbor

waves over every island in Charleston harbor. The latest news from Washington has given hope to all the Union men in this city; ardent and

earnest are the desires of a thousand true hearts
even here to see the honor of their country vin-

The reinforcement of Fort Sumter would do something more than defy the united assaults of

all the sand-banks upon Morris Island and the attacks from the rickety position at Fort Moultrie—it would give new life and vigor to the men in these parts who are true to their country. Thoughts and opinions which now can only be expressed in an undertone, and only where the

the nation's purse, prostitute themselves to become agents upon the actions of poor but honest stevedores and laborers; letter carriers keep a strict account of every house at which they deliver Northern letters; so that, taking all things into consideration, it requires courage to be an honest man here. Unlike most despotic countries, a trial would be considered unnecessary here, and the consequences of a discovery that a man was a patriot and a lover of Freedom, would certainly condemn him to very unpleasant treatment at the hands of the government. I, therefore, claim for

of a barbarous mob. A protection which American citizens here the same protection which their country would throw around them in a foreign land. They need it, they desire it, it is their inalienable right, and I trust and believe that the Government will afford it. If *The New York Times* is satisfied with publishing mere accounts which the rebels give of themselves, instead of inquiring into the state of society and the feelings and wants of the people, what is that to me? Your cotemporary is welcome to call me a spy, for it brings to me no consciousness that I lack in duty to my country if I can in the humblest way, assist to defeat the piratical schemes of political marauders, if I can help to even the smallest extent, in dragging before the light of day the words and acts of men who have conspired against the cause of Freedom and the world's progress. If I can only expose one foul nest of treachery, and lay bare one villain

The new men from Virginia has struck terror into the hearts of the fire-eaters. Two to one was a majority against treason which they had no idea could be mustered in the Old Dominion. If the Border States only knew of the contempt in which they are held by the rebels, and the uses that at the same time they wish to make of them, they would at once decide—now, at once, first of all—to coöperate heart and hand with the North to put down treason. No man with any brains can possibly advocate compromise at such a moment. The pirates now under arms are so utterly unreliable that they would only make use of one concession for the purpose of demanding more, and attempt to reduce the whole nation to the position of a dependency on a Slave Oligarchy.

I am happy to inform you that there is considerable trouble to-day with the German and Irish volunteers. Those who have had permits to visit their friends cannot be got back to the islands, and there are a large number on Morris Island who have caused almost a mutiny by expressing their determination to get home. Meantime their families are suffering fearfully. I know of some twenty families in the neighborhood of Eason's foundery, up town, who for three weeks have been living on hominy and rice; and the end is not yet. The only regret in my mind is that the innocent are suffering with the guilty.

FROM FLORIDA.

THE BROOKLYN—KEY WEST—TOR-
TUGAS.

NO RE-ENFORCEMENTS YET LANDED.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
U. S. STEAM-SLOOP BROOKLYN, at anchor off
Brooklyn Bay, Brooklyn, April 2, 1864.

Very unexpected to me, another opportunity is presented to forward by private conveyance a letter to you, in which I will endeavor to furnish you with the particulars of some of our doings since my missive of the 19th ult.

I can assure you our condition has been deplorable enough for some time past. At one period, we were almost reduced to the point of starvation, so successfully had the edict of Gen. Braxton Bragg, forbidding all communication with United States vessels, been carried out. As we were thus necessitated to procure the necessities of life elsewhere, we "up anchor" on the 22d ult., and steamed direct to Key West, at which place we arrived in excellent time. Here, everything was perfectly quiet, but as we run into the harbor, the hot-headed rebels that observed us busied themselves in hoisting Secession flags, and as they were tauntingly flung to the breeze, accompanied the act with shouts of derision.

Their contemptible actions did not receive the least notice from us; as our mission was not a hostile one, we quietly communicated with the shore, and in an incredible short period of time, had made purchases of such articles of daily consumption as it was actually necessary for us to have. I would have you to distinctly understand that all our transactions were with "Union" sympathizers, as we deemed it essentially an act of justice that all the good we could do them was bestowed from us.

It was a subject of much merit to us to become acquainted with the fact that immediately upon the Secessionists, or those interested in the raising of the flags, becoming apprised of our partial dealings, in the purchasing of our provisions, they became pocket-stricken to such an extent, that ere the next morning orders had been issued to lower the rebel ensigns, with what little effect they soon became aware, if they did them no good, however, as under the circumstances we would not have expended a single dollar with them.

This little fact will bear moralizing upon: their sympathy with the traitorous gangs that have been so delicately termed "Secessionists," was at blood-hot so long as it was to their interest so to be; but, the very instant you struck their vulnerable point, the pocket, it seemed to melt away in such an accommodating manner that it led me to believe that any principle or feeling held by them would be sacrificed for the least pecuniary gain.

The trip to Key West was of the greatest possible relief to us, as the monotony of our daily life, bound hand and foot as we were, had become absolutely insufferable. The time occupied in making it was but 9 days, the return being accomplished in the very quick time of 52 hours.

While we were there, although our means of obtaining intelligence was exceedingly limited, I was successful in gaining a few meager particu-