

THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

COMPROMISING TO SAVE THE LOST TRIBES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1861.

There is a great pressure here from the business and high social circles of all our great cities for a compromise. There is something talismanic to most of the gentlemen and ladies in pursuit of harmony under difficulties, in that word "compromise." They have an idea it is something good to take. They conceive it to be an article kept here by Congress in unlimited quantities; and they regard it as extremely stinky of that body not to be willing to give some to the South. The slaveholders are supposed to be clamoring for an article in the Congressional cellar, and the question is, why will not the members unplug to Southern demand? And this is about the length and breadth of their ideas of "compromise." It is something Congress has got to give, and something the South wants to take. And they see no more reason why it should be refused, than why the screams of a squalling baby should not be appeased by the application of the bottle.

But as "compromise" is not a thing to be laded out like the contents of a punch-bowl, these people manage by hook and by crook, at the close of their various long feasts which they give to members, gradually to see the difficulties that beset their efforts. By the looks of the stock market in New-York on Saturday, some of them must have carried home, or sent home, the intelligence that unexpected obstacles existed to pumping out the requisite amount of "compromise" from the Congressional stock, to answer Southern demand.

The great fact in our present case is overlooked. The Slaveholding States are in revolution. Some in more advanced stages than others, but all alike in revolution. The States which have furthest progressed in their rebellion do not want to agree to any terms of accommodation short of their resumption of the control of affairs in the nation from which they have broken away. They are not rebels who have revolted because of unjust exactions. Their revolt rests upon the ground that they have been displaced from power. They are merely princes in arms to recover a throne, or failing in that, to conquer a kingdom. They are not subjects in rebellion against oppression. They do not desire anything except to be recalled to seats of honor and to places of power. They do not ask to live in peace and prosperity, and the enjoyment of their rights under a paternal government. They demand the abdication of the regularly installed Government, and that they shall be allowed to administer it. On these terms, they are willing to lay down their arms and come back. But on these terms alone.

But it is thought or imagined that some of the States contemplating, though not yet occupying, the more advanced position of their confederates, may be induced to forego their purposes on more reasonable terms. That they will not ask a complete abdication of the reigning dynasty, but only to share the kingdom. And the compromisers propose to agree to that, and they think by doing so the revolution will be arrested. Herein is the great error.

The Slaveholding States are embarked in a single cause. They are after one object, and only one. They all alike aim at precisely the same thing, only by different methods. And it is this fact of diverse method which confuses and deceives the Northern compromisers. All the Slave States demand the recognition of slaves as property, and the acknowledgement of their right to go into the Territories with that property. In a word, they demand the unlimited extension of Slavery, its protection, and its nationalization. Stripped of all ambiguities and all verbiage, this is the essence of their position, after burrowing through and discarding all the rubbish in which it is sought to envelop the claim. This is the one substantial thing they all aim at. If they cannot have this in the Union, they mean to seek it out of the Union.

Therefore it is that no compromise will answer for a part which will not answer for the whole. The idea of dividing the Slaveholding States, and holding a part by the offer of concessions that the remaining portion reject, will prove fallacious. It cannot be done. No portion of the Slave States can be got to cooperate with the Free States against another portion of the Slave States, on any basis whatever. For this will be deemed "coercion," and this will not be tolerated. Hence, it is the whole or none of these States that must be propitiated. I repeat that, when all is said and done, it will be found in the end that the Slaveholding States will be a unit in their demands. And those demands, as we see by the attitude of the extreme Southern tier of States, are such that they cannot be yielded to, except by a complete abdication of the positions taken by the Republican party and of the Douglas Democracy in the late Presidential canvass. To make a satisfactory compromise, we must all bow our necks to the yoke of the Breckinridge platform, which asserts the doctrine of the Slaveholding States, as just now expressed.

Compromising now, thus resolves itself wholly into the question of whether this disgraceful surrender shall be made. Who will make it? Who is ready for the sacrifice, either to save the Union, or for any other object? Mr. Crittenden is, and everybody who sustains his resolutions. And everybody who talks compromise will ultimately be tested by this standard. As a border State man, of great ability and equal moderation, said yesterday, "This is certainly the minimum which will be accepted by the South, and perhaps even more will be required."

Now, will everybody who is talking compromise, both in and out of the Republican ranks, take on this complexion, sooner than meet the slaveholders' rebellion? It looks like it. They certainly will, if the doctrine that the Republican party has done its work, and that Popular Sovereignty is an obsolete idea, is to prevail, as we have been recently taught.

But I confess, for one, I prefer to meet the rebellion, and let it do its worst. The United States had better, if it be necessary, slough off the Slaveholding States, than to succumb anew to the slaveholders, and enshrine their detestable policy in the Constitution. The Slavery quarrel is ended if they go, and our internal disturbances, so fruitful of every species of mischief, will be brought to an end. It is better thus, than for the Free States to "humiliate themselves before the world by submitting to the dictation of slave-

holders and rebels, only to have the quarrel hereafter resumed with greater bitterness than ever. The rising to renewed convulsions, ending in the same result at last. Our quarrel is one between two antagonistic social conditions—between Slavery and Freedom, and one or the other must give way, or they must separate. Freedom certainly never will give way, and Slavery declares it never will, and thus the contest will go on, even if it has to violate Constitutional guarantees. Compromises have not answered in the past. They will not answer any better in the future. Let us discard them all, and try what virtue there is in the Constitution and Union honestly maintained. If we cannot get on together, if our existing Union shall prove not to be a necessity, in all its parts, let us see wherein, and then, planting ourselves on reasonable frontiers, let the lost tribes go. J. S. F.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1861.

Revolutions—of which I have seen some few in my life—have similar characteristics, whatever may be the theater upon which they are displayed, whatever their causes, whatever their ultimate aims. Revolutions begin in various ways—some by violent outbreaks, others as a slowly but steadily rising tide; but all, in their course, pass through similar, if not almost identical phases. Here in Washington, the events agitating the Republic form a revolution, and as such, I may class it with the rising tides. But it is for the first time in history that a revolution has started, not for the purpose of breaking through the shackles and bands which hinder and compress the free expansion of human rights, not for securing liberty, but to solder more strongly the chains which bind the hands of the slave, to vitiate thoroughly all the normal conditions of social existence, to hamper the free use of intellectual powers, to suppress all the higher and nobler attributes and manifestations of the human mind and heart. Such are the leading characteristics of the revolution inaugurated by the Secessionists. This anomalous revolution is supported and defended by the most sophistical twistings of the notions of abstract as well as of positive rights, obligations, and duties. It loosens, upsets, dissolves all the notions and feelings of honor and of moral obligations; it demoralizes to the core those who are spurred on by the revolutionary fury. The bold assertions of treason on the floor of Congress, the seizure of forts and the property of the nation, the violation of oaths made by Senators and other civil and military officials—all are so many mournful evidences of the corrosive action by which the ideas of honor and duty are perverted and destroyed. The so-called right of Secession is the fountain of treason; it is represented as sufficient to justify the parheliac attempts to destroy the nation. The Constitutional question of this right has been already fully discussed by eminent expounders on both sides. It strikes me, however, that if there can be any plausibility in the assertion that certain States may refer into the exercise of the sovereign rights surrendered by them conditionally to the Union, this reasoning can in no way apply to such States as entered the Union not as original colonies, but were admitted; who, from their normal condition of dependency as Territories, were transformed into sovereignties with limited rights. These States are a creation of the Union; they had not any previous independent existence, no inborn sovereign rights. They cannot claim back what they did not surrender, what they did not possess. The donor may repeal the grant, but if they choose to throw the grant into his face, they return to their primitive condition. They have been as ministers, upon whom society has conferred the privileges of majority. Laws give to society the power to limit or even to deprive of his rights any member misusing them. The attempt of these seceding States, who grew up to majority from the inferior, infant condition of bought and paid-for Territories, can be compared only to the act of a pariah. Laws pre-emptorily deprive the pariah—if even his attempt was unsuccessful—of any claims to the fortune or inheritance from his parent. These seceding States may therefore put themselves into the condition of civil and political outlawry. G.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE COMING ATTACK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31, 1861.

Movements denote stirring times near at hand. Last evening there was bustle in and about the Governor's Room, which is the headquarters as well, and this morning at an early hour soldiers in great numbers were on their way to the harbor defenses. These movements were all of an unusual character, and are supposed to be in consequence of intelligence privately received from Washington. The Revolutionary authorities have learned lately to observe uncommon secrecy, which has arisen, I am confident, more from the presence of your correspondent than from any other single cause.

The purport of the secret advices from Washington is such as render the attack on Fort Sumter at an earlier day than the moderates have expected exceedingly probable, if not absolutely certain. The Revolutionists have not all their arrangements for the siege of Fort Sumter quite completed. The water batteries, which they have been constructing in great privacy for upward of a month, lack at least ten days of completion. These batteries are two in number, and are made of timbers, securely bolted and framed together. The sides, and those parts exposed to the shot of the enemy, are six feet in thickness. The covering or roof is to be of railway iron, laid on and secured as a flooring, which will be bomb and ball proof. Inside, powerful breaching batteries are to be placed, with a large force of men, securely protected from the shots of the enemy. These batteries have been constructed with express reference to the enterprise against Fort Sumter, and will be anchored within breaching distance of its walls. It is maintained that the large guns to be placed on these batteries, brought within two hundred yards, or even a shorter distance, of Fort Sumter, will not be long in opening the way for an assaulting party. It is expected that the two rifled cannon shipped from England will arrive in time to be brought into service in this way. There is nothing which the Revolutionists have so much at heart as the taking of Fort Sumter. But for the loss of life, they had rather take it by regular siege than to have it surrendered into their hands without a struggle. The army prefer a fight to a peaceful surrender.

Of course there are fixed theories and definite plans by which the enterprise is to be accom-

plished. In the first place, they confess that they expect large loss of life if Major Anderson makes a stubborn resistance. It is maintained that it will take not less than ten, if not as many as twelve men, to serve a single gun, which will enable Fort Sumter to operate not more than two batteries of four guns each—not one quarter of her armament and capacity. There will be no men to spare, even at that. These men, it is maintained, will not be able to work the guns longer than from three to four hours at a time at the longest. The concussion in the casemates, it is said will render it a physical impossibility for the men to rest the guns even half that time without resting. This is taking into the account nothing from casualties by which the number will be diminished. In this way it is believed the garrison in Fort Sumter will in time be compelled to strike their flag and surrender. The defense, it is believed, though it may be a desperate one, and destructive to the assailants, must end in surrender, if the Fort is not earlier taken by a breach and assault. Two days is the utmost, it is said, the garrison can hold out. The front where the breach is expected to be made, is on the side facing Fort Johnson, where the entrance is. It is the weak point, it is said, and capable of being breached. The success of this plan is spoken of with the greatest confidence by military men in the service of the Revolutionists. It has been carefully concocted, and every step has been carefully taken, so as to leave no doubt of the result. They have in their eye what an exhibition South Carolina would make of herself should her attack by three or four thousand men on a fort defended by only seventy men. I do not think the magnitude of these preparations and the skill and determination with which they have been carried on have been sufficiently considered by the Federal authorities. If by delaying reinforcements for Fort Sumter, they are giving a chance to make compromises—compromises by which, under no circumstances, will South Carolina be bound, they are at the same time giving her the time and opportunity to enable her to resist the government and compromisers both. Ultimately—within twenty days, perhaps with ten or even a shorter time—the Federal Government will find itself called upon to either reinforce Fort Sumter, or see its garrison placed in a situation that will reflect shame on the Federal authorities. I repeat the belief that the attitude, plans, preparations, and purposes, and means of executing them, of South Carolina, have not been sufficiently regarded. The month of peace which we are having is being employed by her to more effect than by the compromisers or the Federal authorities. The result of their forbearance will be turned against them. The policy which prevails at Washington, though they are improving the time which it affords them to mature their plans, excites the contempt of the Revolutionists. It is cowardly and unmanly to be thus kept at bay, and leave the garrison in Fort Sumter to undertake impossibilities. I do not believe, as I have before said, that Major Anderson has ever represented that with seventy men he could hold the Fort under all circumstances. He may have said, and this will turn out to be all he has said, that his force was large enough if not attacked, or it may be, for all that Carolina could do. What she could do a month ago, and what she will be able to do at the end of ten days more, is quite another thing. The war garrison of Fort Sumter is six hundred men. Carolina is doing things on a war scale, and in a respect never contemplated when Fort Sumter was constructed; that is, she is besieging it from all points, on the land, with Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, and Castle Pinckney, in her possession, beside the formidable batteries seaward. She has been able to command skill. She has all the fighting men she wants. On what ground then can it be expected that seventy men can make a successful defense? Why say that six hundred men are the proper war garrison, when only seventy men are put to the work? To be sure, the Revolutionists have no ships to operate on the fort, but they have everything else, and what is far better, floating batteries, with surrounding forts and batteries. The idea of the impregnability of Fort Sumter, was never intended to rest on the state of things which at present surrounds her, with only seventy men inside.

It were better for the Federal Government to send reinforcements to-morrow, with an engagement the consequence, than to delay till Carolina is fully prepared and chooses to commence the engagement. Unless all signs fail, this remark will be verified. I do not undertake to reconcile this view of the case with the fact that Major Anderson, nevertheless, does not ask for reinforcements. He may not be fully aware of what is going on around him, or he may have a plan, yet to be developed, requiring no more men.

Yesterday, some half-dozen mechanics deserted from the ranks of the Revolutionists. Under the excitement of a month or two ago, and for the fun of the thing, they had joined military companies, gone to the expense of uniforms, and two or three weeks ago, were ordered to the Island, where for ten days they were compelled to the hardest sort of labor—carrying bags of sand, with no pay and poor fare. Having been relieved a few days ago, and hearing they were about to be ordered back again, they quietly embarked for the North in a small sail craft. No doubt many others would be glad to follow suit.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION AND THE FUTURE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1, 1861.

Leaving it to your other correspondents here to inform you of the important military event, and of the formidable progress of the rebellion in South Carolina proper, I consider it my duty today to acquaint you with the views and hopes entertained in the highest Secession quarters here in regard to the approaching Convention at Montgomery. It is confidently asserted here that the new Confederacy of the United States South will be initiated there by the formation of a Provisional Government, with Alex. Stephens as President and Jefferson Davis as Commander-in-Chief; that it will after some time comprise all the Slave and Border States, including Maryland and the District of Columbia; that it will succeed in securing possession of Washington as the capital of the new empire; that all the military and naval officers, of Southern birth or sympathies, still in the service of the old United States, will join the new Confederacy; that the independence of the new empire will be recognized as a de facto Government, in the first instance by Great Britain, and afterward by France and

other foreign Powers; that it will give a guaranty of its reluctance to spread the system of Slavery by stringent measures against the slave-trade; that in this manner, as well as by free-trade, it will be anxious to conciliate the goodwill of foreign nations; that it will soon succeed in securing a loan on the strength of the guaranty and the union of all its States; and that all the voices of those within the Slave and Border States, opposed to the new empire, will be silenced by the irresistible sweep of the successful party. The union of all the Anti-Federal States will present, it is believed, a more powerful phalanx of power than that of the former Union, considering that the political convulsions which have rent the latter will not for the present rage in the former; and an additional element of strength is anticipated from the disensions in the Northern States, where, in the opinion of the Charleston Secessionist leaders, the policy of the Republican leaders is only partly supported by the population, and where the respective conflicting elements between New-York City and the popular feeling of the New-England, and the Western, and the inland population will be likely to breed anarchy and confusion. It is further believed here that an alliance between the British Colonies on the North American continent and the United States North will eventually result, not in the annexation of the former to the latter, but in the temporary return of the Northern States to the allegiance of Great Britain, with a view of bringing the forces of that Government to bear upon the Southern Confederacy; and the deluded reasoners here go so far as to believe that no other danger threatens their new empire excepting this remote danger of the resumption of British sovereignty in the Northern States. This remote danger, they think, may eventually lead to the destruction and British conquest of their Southern empire, after which all the American States—South, North, East, and West—may again be expected to reunite for the purpose of overthrowing the British power, and eventually restore the American Union, which, with the experience of the past, and purified by calamity, and stripped of base elements, is likely to resume its place among the most powerful nations of the earth, with greater guaranties of success and of usefulness to the highest interests of the human family than even that formed under the cherished auspices of the Father of the Country.

Such are the predictions, arguments, and theories about the future; but it must be borne in mind that, next to the reasonings of a German village metaphysician, there is nothing more slavishly unintelligible than those of an old-fogy Charleston theorist. Yet considering that the theories of Mr. Calhoun have exercised such a deep influence upon the Southern mind, it may be, if not dignified and wise, at least entertaining and useful to listen to the theories of some of the venerable sprigs of the Charleston nobility (which of course traces its lineage back to Godfrey de Bouillon and William the Conqueror), who believe that the mantle of their high priest and prophet has fallen upon them. But they may in time learn their mistake in this and other little matters.

FROM MARYLAND.

PLANS AND PROJECTS OF THE MARYLAND SECESSION DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2, 1861.

I have just got a clue to the plans and projects of the rebellious Democratic party of Maryland for overthrowing the State Government, and seizing upon and holding the City of Washington, as the capital of the Slave States, which are to proclaim themselves the real United States. And in carrying out this scheme, they rely upon the countenance and aid of President Buchanan.

Filed by Gov. Hicks in getting the Legislature together according to law, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates have resolved upon convening this body upon their own responsibility. They recently spit their spite upon the Governor for refusing to become the fount of rebellion, by a furious onslaught on him in the columns of *The Baltimore Sun*.

The Legislature once assembled—not in the State-House, for Gov. Hicks will prevent that outrage—it is the solemn determination of the House of Delegates to impeach him for such high crimes and misdemeanors as they may vamp up, and of the Senate to convict and depose him. If he makes any resistance, then, in the elegant language of ex-Gov. Lowe, at the Secession meeting last evening, they "will gibbet him." But once out of the way, no matter how, the President of the Senate will take his place, and then the work of strife will commence in earnest!

In the mean time, the spontaneous Sovereignty Convention, now in progress of being packed with Secessionists, and called to meet in this city on the 18th inst., will have come together, and will play into the hands of the Legislature, which will legalize its existence as representing the sovereignty of the people of the State. Then will follow in quick succession the repeal by the Legislature of the act ceding the District of Columbia to the old United States, and its cession to the new United States, consisting of the fifteen Slave States by name; the passage by the Convention of an ordinance of secession from the old Union and of an ordinance of adhesion to the new Union; the authorized seizure and occupation of the City of Washington by the troops of Maryland and Virginia in conjunction, and the delivery of the District over to the authorities of the new United States, under the existing Constitution, as it shall be modified at Montgomery.

The proposed movement of Virginia in the 4th of February Conference, that the Federal Government shall remove all Federal forces now concentrated in Washington, as a preliminary to further negotiations, is a part of the scheme above shadowed forth, and if the Conference agrees to it Mr. Buchanan will gladly comply, if, indeed, he does not do so at the instance of Virginia, which he is expected to do if required. Gen. Scott is for occupying in the capital, with sufficient force to avert all attempts at disturbance, being fully apprised of the designs of the conspirators. He demands ample forces, or he will not be responsible for the consequences. The question at Washington now is, whether his demands will be complied with.

You will have seen the reports of the Secession meeting at the Maryland Institute of this city, last evening. There were not more than 1,000 people present at any one time. The parties who officered the assemblage are nearly all the pillars of the ancient Democracy, with here and there an apostate Whig and American. They represent

considerable wealth, the Winans being at the top of the heap in this respect. The resolutions are drawn so as to deceive the people. Behind them all, is the determination to revolt against the constituted authorities of the State, and to engage Maryland in the work of rebellion against the Federal Power.

The speeches are eminently characteristic of the real purposes of the leaders in this movement. Mr. McLane, who has just returned from Mexico, stuffed full of Mexican pronunciamento policy, is for meeting the forces of the United States at the banks of the Susquehanna, single handed, and driving them back! Messrs. Norris and Walla were excessively indignant at Gov. Hicks, and abused him without stint. Ex-Gov. Lowe avowed himself in advance to be a rebel, unless he could have his way. He shed a good deal of light upon his mad-cap scheme of rebellion.

The ideas uppermost in the minds of some of the Democratic revolutionists, is to get possession of the Federal Capitol, no matter how, to prevent the counting of the Electoral votes thrown at the late election, and the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, all of which Mr. Buchanan is to favor by inaction, and on the 4th of March, when he goes out, it is designed that the President of the new Senate, who is to be Mr. Breckinridge (the seceders having resumed their seats), shall walk into the White House, and proclaim that the Presidency has lapsed into his hands, according to the forms of the Constitution, in consequence of a failure in the regular election of a President and Vice-President! Once in possession of the power of the Government, a new election of President and Vice-President will be ordered for the first Wednesday in next December, which the Democratic party are certain of carrying. This is one way of closing the revolution, and unless the Capitol is efficiently guarded, it is deemed not impossible of execution.

Meantime, the hands of the "Federal-Union" men, as it is, in this State, are paralyzed by their untimely demand for compromise, and they will have a hard fight to state of the more violent policy of the Secessionists; but still I think they will succeed in crushing out the movement recommended at the last evening's Secession meeting. Gov. Hicks will not yield an inch, notwithstanding ex-Gov. Lowe's threatened revolt and gibbet, and the Governor's party are decidedly in the ascendant just now. Unfortunately all the sympathies of the City Government are with the Secession Democracy, the Mayor alone excepted, and so are those of the Collector of the Customs, and if their schemes prevail, all the other Federal officials will follow, as a matter of course. It is a question how far the volunteer military will obey the Governor, in case of a conflict with the Legislature or a spontaneous Convention. That a season of internal strife is at hand, there can be no doubt. If the people could get at its fomenters, I think they would make short work of them.

I learn, on good authority, that it is the design of the Revolutionists to precipitate a collision with the United States at Forts Sumter and Pickens, in the hope of firing the public heart in Virginia and Maryland, and driving those States into Secession.

I am also assured, by the knowing ones, that the Boston Compromise Committee, Messrs. Winthrop & Co., have returned home disgraced at the haughty, arrogant, and scornful conduct of the fire-eaters, whom they sought to placate, in Washington, by eating dirt, and that there will be no further attempts to put down free speech in Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORM OF A PETITION FOR REPUBLICANS TO SIGN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Will you give this an insertion in your several editions, and strengthen true men in Pennsylvania?

ANTHRACITE.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States"

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party do earnestly request you to stand firm for the Union, the Constitution, as it is, and the enforcement of the laws."

ARRIVAL OF THE SUPPLY—THE OFFICERS AND GARRISON OF THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD ON BOARD.

The United States steamship Supply arrived here yesterday from Pensacola, Fla., which port she left on the 16th ult. She has on board the officers, marines, and United States sailors, who were on duty at the Warrington Yard when it was so easily given up by Commodore Armstrong to the Floridians. The Supply is a staunch old ship, and was taking in coal and stores for the home fleet, which they badly need at present, when necessity compelled her destination to be changed. Part of the stores and provisions which were on board the vessel were left at Fort Pickens for the use of the garrison there. The Supply reports that the old steamer Fulton was taken by the Secessionists, confirming our advice of the 5th ult. The only Government property on board is about three hundred tons of coal and some provisions. The Commander of the Supply, immediately on his arrival, telegraphed for instructions to Washington. Pending the reply, his command will remain in statu quo. The marines are in charge of Sergeant Reynolds, and will, it is believed, be immediately sent out to reinforce the Federal troops at the national capital. Up to last evening they had not left the vessel. There are only about forty-eight of the officers and crew. Annexed is a correct list of the officers and passengers who came in the Supply:

Mrs. Lieut. Slimmer, U. S. A., servant and child; Mrs. J. H. Gilman, U. S. A., servant and child; John Irwin, Lieut. U. S. A., lady and two children; James Cooper, U. S. A., lady and four children; Miss Cooper, Robt. Hinder, U. S. A., Lucia Holmes, U. S. A.; John Milton, lady and child; Wm. C. Rowley, John Tyler, Spencer Clark, also, John J. Carey, Daniel E. Johnson, John Gallagher, Wm. J. Lodge, J. W. Baker, T. Massey, employees of the Warrington Navy-Yard.

She also brings 9 invalids from the Naval Hospital, Warrington; 27 Ordinary Seamen from Warrington, and 34 marines from the Marine Barracks. The hospital quarters and barracks have been taken possession of and occupied by the rebels. The above were released on parole, and taken off under flag of truce.

We have since received the following detailed narrative of the events at Pensacola, from a correspondent at the Warrington Navy-Yard. It will be read with interest. As in the case of Major Anderson, the Government seems to have played into the hands of the traitors, rendering their seizure of the Federal property an easy task.

ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS AT PENSACOLA.

(By the steamship Supply.)

NAVY-YARD, WARRINGTON, Fla., Jan. 14, 1861.

I propose giving to your readers a statement of facts, in reference to recent events connected with the Navy-Yard here, and the forts that protect and command the entrance of this harbor. At such times as these, facts that exhibit prominent political moves are interesting, even if they are not from the "pen of a ready writer."

Upon the right hand of the entrance of the Bay of Pensacola stands Fort Pickens, upon the left hand is Fort McRea, and upon the same shore with the latter, one mile and a quarter further up the Bay, is Fort Barrancas. These forts are nearly equidistant from each

other, and so situated as to completely command the entrance to the harbor. Fort Pickens is an admirably constructed fortification, at the extremity of a long, narrow sand-spit, that separates the Bay from the Gulf for some distance. And the fort is so situated as really to command the entrance to the Bay completely. It is approached by land only, along the narrow neck mentioned above, and its defenses are so arranged that even a small force may defend it against vastly superior numbers. Fort McRea is rather a dilapidated concern, but is nevertheless a strong water battery. Fort Barrancas is well built, and a powerful defense of the entrance of the harbor, but neither its construction nor position is adapted to resist a strong land attack.

These three large fortifications, with all their guns, ammunition, &c., were in charge of a single company of artillery, under the command, at present, of Lieut. A. J. Slimmer. The Navy-Yard is situated upon the same shore of the Bay, with the forts McRea and Barrancas about one and a half miles above the latter; it was under the command of Com. James Armstrong. The next officer in rank was Commander Ebenezer Farnard. The disposable force at the yard consisted of about seventy sailors or ordinary men, as they are termed, and forty-eight marines under Captain James Watson. There was also at the yard, subject to the command of Com. Armstrong, the U. S. storeship Supply, with two thirty pounders and thirty-eight men, and the steamer Wyandotte with six thirty-two and eighty men. For a number of days rumors had been in circulation of an intention on the part of the authorities of Florida and Alabama to take possession of the Navy-Yard and forts at this point. On the night of the 5th, Lieut. Slimmer stationed a guard at Fort Barrancas. On the morning of the 10th, he received orders from the War Department requiring him to use every means in his power to protect Government property, and especially to keep control of the entrance of the harbor. He was also informed, at the same time, that the Commander of the Navy-Yard would be directed to cooperate with him.

On consultation with Com. Armstrong, and the promise of assistance from him, Lieut. Slimmer decided on removing at once into Fort Pickens, that post being the most tenable position, and where he could more nearly obey the spirit of his "instructions." This matter being decided upon, the army officers went to work with a will, and during the next twenty-four hours had thrown their entire force, with all their provisions, camp equipage, &c., into the Fort, and by the assistance of boats from the Supply and Wyandotte had removed their ammunition from Fort Barrancas to the magazines of Fort Pickens.

To what extent Com. Armstrong was ordered to cooperate with the army officers I do not know, but it is a fair presumption that it was to the "extent of his power."

The Navy-Yard itself is so situated that no military man would think of defending it against a large attacking force with the means at the Commodore's command. In a military point of view retaining possession of the Navy-Yard was of small consequence. Compared to a successful defense of the entrance of the harbor, and where it was necessary to make a choice the available force ought by all means to have been concentrated in Fort Pickens. Taking this view of the case, not thinking he was asking too much from the Commodore, Lieut. Slimmer urgently requested that the marines might be sent to assist his own company. The ordinary men of the yard, unless where they were, would also have been a not undesirable addition, and the two ships could have been so placed as to make their guns completely cover an enemies advance by land. Lieut. Slimmer asked in all good faith for this cooperation. Even after the Navy-Yard was taken and surrounded by armed men, and before it was taken, he wrote to the Commodore repeating his request that the marines might be sent him while there was yet time. This again met with no attention, and three hours later these men had all been taken prisoners, without having made even a show of resistance, and the brave little army band, already in Fort Pickens, were left to their own resources in carrying out their instructions. Why such a course was pursued by the authorities at the Navy Yard, and by what and whose counsels it was brought out, may yet become a subject for official investigation, and it would be improper for me at this time to express my regrets that while Lieut. Slimmer, still seconded by Lieut. Gilman, has so far met a heavy responsibility with a degree of energy and decision worthy of very high praise, I cannot speak in terms of commendation of the way in which the authorities at the Navy Yard met the responsibilities that devolved upon him in this case.

A JERSEY HEROINE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TRENTON, Feb. 1, 1861.

It is singular how unexpectedly our heroes, and our heroines, too, start up into public favor, sometimes by a single stroke of courage or judgment at the perilous moment. Heroes they must have always been, but opportunity was wanting. That present, and at a single bound, they take position in public confidence. We all remember how General Taylor's victorious progress toward Mexico astonished the country by the sudden discovery of his transcendent military capacity, and how the country afterward, by general acclamation, leaped upon him its greatest honors. It was just so in the case of Major Anderson. A single glorious act has enabled him to carve his name high upon the shaft of military renown. The reward is yet to come. But Lieut. Slimmer, now in command of Fort Pickens, and his heroic wife, are entitled to more public consideration than they have yet received. This officer, and his parents, are all natives of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Both his grandfathers fought at Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth. He graduated with honor at West Point, served in Florida against the Seminole, was there promoted and ordered to California, and, in consequence of a promotion, was ordered to Fort Moultrie. He afterward entered the Coast Survey at the invitation of Professor Bachus. But he had hardly accepted this duty when the Superintendent of the West Point Academy, knowing his high qualifications, applied to the Secretary of War for the appointment of Lieut. Slimmer as a teacher of mathematics. There he remained for a year, and then ordered to Fort Moultrie a second time, and thence to Pensacola, where his command embraced Fort Pickens, Fort Barrancas, and Fort McRea.

It was while here, occupying the barracks, that he performed the brilliant feat of transferring his rifle command from a weak position to the battery which he and two other young officers bravely defended against the rebels in the most important position as completely as did Major Anderson. There he became, commanding the harbor, and by incessant labor in putting the fortress in fighting condition, his little band of heroes may be readily seen to do their whole duty to the Union. Distance has deprived him of much of the glory which he and his brave associates won at Fort Sumter. But Lieut. Slimmer acted on his own responsibility, and the country will gladly sustain him in what he so wisely did. After the barracks had been so lastly evacuated with her women, Mrs. Slimmer's trunk and clothes were left behind in the hurry, the rebels took possession of the barracks, and she pushed bravely on, and entering the barracks, asked that the trunks containing her clothing might be given up. Though no insulting demonstration was made, yet the rebels refused her. She then, the fire of her heroic soul broke forth. "Then," said she, "I will take command of one of Lieut. Slimmer's men myself, and when he gives the word to fire, will batter down your barracks."

This lady, whose name is Caroline, is a Jersey woman, the youngest daughter of the Rev. John W. Wynn, of the Episcopal Church, formerly of Charleston, where the navy, and long a resident of Burlington, where she was educated at St. Mary's Hall. She graduated there when only fifteen years of age, and is but twenty now. She was distinguished at school for great aptitude for learning, and excessive fondness for reading. Out of school, though generally with her lessons, she took books in hand, and yet in seen with some miscellaneous works known to be deficient school work. Her education has been very complete. Her intellectual faculties are of the highest order. Her mind is quick, strong, and courageous, making her speech to the rebels exactly what one might have expected from such a heroine. In fact, she is an extremely prepossessing woman, with every virtue of a heroine. She is worthy to be the wife of the hero of Fort Pickens.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PORT SUMTER RE-INFORCED.

It is said in Washington that Fort Sumter has

fully been re-inforced, in spite of the vigilance of