FLOWERS COLLECTION

D. McNeill Barringer

The North Carolinian.

The South and our Liberties: ... her will secure the latter!

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor and Proprietor. } FAYETTEVILLE, ... Y, APRIL 20, 1861. { Whole Number 1255. { Volume XXII, No. 5.

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As the troublesome times of war is now upon us, and as it is necessary to give the people all the news, and as soon all our people will have sons, fathers, brothers and husbands in deadly combat with the Black Republicans of the North, we offer our Weekly at the very low price of one dollar and fifty cents each to clubs of five and ten subscribers with the money in advance. Every body will now subscribe we trust.

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LUMBERTON, N. C.
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WILL practice in the counties of Bladen Sampson and Cumberland. Prompt attention given to all business committed to his charge. (apr 2 1858).

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Feb. 10-1860.—tf.

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April, 1860—1y

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March 2, 1860—1y.

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March 26, 1860—tf.

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WHOLESALE GROCER,
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☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and produce generally.
Orders for Bagging and Rope, Guano, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Corn, Bacon, Pork, Cheese, Rice, Fish and other Groceries, executed at the lowest cash prices.
Dec. 15, '60.—tf.

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WILL give prompt and personal attention to all Consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.
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June 9, 1859.—tf

A. M. CAMPBELL,
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EAST SIDE OF GILLESPIE STREET,
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Nov13—1858 tf

A. E. HALL,
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WILL give quick dispatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, solicited.
June 1, 1860.

A. S. DANCEY, late of Fay'ville, N. C.) JNO. H. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.) F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
DANCEY, HYMAN & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
121 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.
THIS House will be conducted by JOHN S. DANCEY, aided by R. HYMAN.

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THIS House will be conducted by JNO. H. HYMAN and F. M. HYMAN.
☞ Particular attention given in both Houses to the sale of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Naval Stores, &c. (Sept 15—tf.)

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
CORN afloat and in Store;
North Carolina and Western Smoked Bacon;
Eastern and North River Hay;
Oats, Feed and for Seed;
Pine and Oak bbls. Mullets and Blue Fish;
" " " half bbls. " " " "
Nova Scotia Herring in bbls. and half bbls.;
Mess and Rump Pork;
North Carolina Super and Family Flour;
Planting and Eating Potatoes;
Cow Peas and White Beans;
Sugar, Molasses and Coffee;
Soap, Candles and Starch,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco;
Glue, Spirit Casks and Nails;
Hoop Iron and Rivets;
Bagging and Rope;
Feed Cutters, &c.
At wholesale rates. Apply to
J T PETTEWAY & CO.
Wilmington, N C—March 9 2mos.

R. F. PEARCE,
—WITH—
A. N. McDONALD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PRODUCE DEALER,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions, Hardware,
Cutlery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Bagging Rope Sadlery, &c. &c.
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.
☞ Strict attention paid to orders.
South Side Hay street, Fayetteville, N. C.,
October 14, 1860.—tf.

SYNOPSIS OF A SPEECH OF HON. WARREN WINSLOW BEFORE THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS' CLUB OF FAYETTEVILLE.

[By our Special Reporter.]

Mr. Winslow said: It was a source of deep regret to him, that in returning to the people of this District, notwithstanding all the endeavors u[illegible] throughou[illegible] them that [illegible] nor their [illegible] interest h[illegible] tion or se[illegible] persistent [illegible] duced to [illegible] people u[illegible] condition [illegible] inquire w[illegible] she shou[illegible]

We owed it to ourselves, to our posterity, and especially to our weak brethren at home, that in our position as servants of the people sent to look after their interest, that every effort should be made to secure a peaceable and equitable adjustment of our difficulties. A Committee of thirty-three was appointed by Congress to recommend some mode of redress. Your Governor had called the Legislature to take some action in the premises, but that body refused to advise or counsel us what to do. In this condition of affairs, I was honored with a seat upon that Committee, without any line of policy declared by my State, and without any definite course marked out for me to pursue, until I found the proceedings of a large number of citizens assembled in this town, to take into consideration our Federal relations; and also one held in the county of New Hanover. Each of these meetings, resolved that this crisis should not pass without a final settlement of the slavery question. What settlement was proposed I did not know, but there was none that I would agree to *short of the recognition of property in slaves.* [Cheers.] I was willing to adopt a provision in the Constitution running a line to the Pacific Ocean from the Atlantic—that North of that line, slavery should be prohibited, and South of it, slavery should be protected.

As a member of that Committee, I have had letters inquiring of me as to the probable result of the deliberations of that body—but owing to the injunction of secrecy placed upon us, it was impossible for me to reveal the true state of affairs within the Committee room.

That Committee went on with its labors, presenting various propositions, none of which was adopted. One proposition was presented which embodied the Crittenden plan of adjustment, and we were much pleased to learn that in the Committee of 13 appointed by the Senate, Mr. Crittenden had presented one, the same in substance as that before us in the Committee of 33. The fate of these resolutions is known to most of you present. Notwithstanding that it had been assured by Messrs. [illegible] the most prominent politicians from Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, that should these propositions be adopted, their States would remain *in* the Union,—two distinguished men upon the Committee pledged Mississippi and Georgia, and we had satisfactory assurance from every State South, except South Carolina, that if these propositions, or one in substance like them, would pass, no secession would be resorted to, yet in the face of all this, the Republicans spurned our offers and in no way would listen to us.

About that time the Peace Congress met. I should call it a *piece* of a Congress rather than a Congress of Peace. I could prove to you that the settlement attempted to be made by that Congress, would make your condition much worse than it now is; but they did not pass all honor to your noble delegates, Barringer, Davis and Read. [Immense Cheering.] It was about this time that three propositions were before the House. The proposition of Mr. Crittenden; the proposition of the Peace Congress and the proposition to declare war against ourselves, known as the "Stanton force Bill," all of these propositions were defeated, thus destroying all hopes of any adjustment.

With what justice the gentlemen could telegraph that a settlement was had, I know not. How he can reconcile his statement with his conscience, I leave him the problem to solve.

He had been charged with sending disunion telegrams to this State. The charge he pronounced false—he would not say it was a "lie" for although it had become apparently fashionable of late to use such language, it was ill-bred and unbecoming a gentleman. He had telegraphed facts, and it would have been well if others who were ambitious to have North Carolina disgrace herself, had told the truth also.

He remarked, that persons spoke of the precipitency of South Carolina; his opinion was, that unless South Carolina had gone out at the time she did, we should to-day have a fearful civil war. The Republicans in Washington would not believe she had gone, until the ordinance of Secession was presented to her members of Congress, certified by the Governor of the State, and still they thought "they could not kick the South out." Florida left, but still they declared she was the last; none other would go; so on, till Tennessee by her act, apparently proved that Secession was at an end, and immediately they took courage to persist in the obstanancy. He here spoke in thrilling eloquence of the injuries received by the South, and likened their abandonment of the Union to the secession of the ten tribes of Israel in the most impressive manner, during which he was warmly cheered. He then referred to North Carolina; said she had been threatened with civil war, but in all this, our Legislature had done nothing. He firmly believed, that if North Carolina had taken early and decisive steps, placed down her ultimatum, that it would, from her proverbial conservatism and loyalty to the Union, added thousands of true men to our standard, and might possibly have effected a compromise.

He then said that, if the American people had not at the helm of State a noble patriot, a most fearful civil war would have resulted long ere this. He knew the heart-rending of that noble Patriot—the intense anxiety of mind—the sleepless nights-long tedious days he had spent to avoid a conflict of arms between the North and the South. The greatest desire of his life seemed to be, that at least he would be permitted to retire ere the madness of the North would force the shedding of fraternal blood; he had gone to private life, had retired to the quiet retreat of Wheatland, but he carries with him the blessings of every lover of his country.

Yes here he stands:

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form
Swells from the gale and midway leaves the storm,
Tho, round its breast lowering the clouds are spread
Eternal sun-shine settles on its head."

He then reviewed the cours[illegible] which he likened to Uncle Tob[illegible] North Carolina he asked, what [illegible] ing? Although there is a n[illegible] Southern Rights' men battling [illegible] of the South, yet from the da[illegible] Guilford and Randolph, there c[illegible] ing but aid and comfort for the [illegible] alluded to the studied effort up[illegible] the Union press to prejudice t[illegible]

[illegible] as substitutes for authors, the names of some ravenous beast of prey, as in the case of Judge *Lion*, Major *Tiger*, and Col. *Wolf* and a host of others.

He then went on to view the position of the country now, and then asked how could this difficulty be settled? He said there were but three ways in which to get out of our troubles. We might do it first, by settling this question to the satisfaction of the South; 2nd, by conquering the South and subjecting her to a military despotism, 3rd, by recognizing the independence of the Confederate States. In regard to the first, it was as well to attempt to plac the Moon from the stary firmament of Heaven, as to get the North to acknowledge the title of property in slaves. That was settled for ever, and therefore the first plan was impossible. In regard to the second he said co uld he ask if the people of North Carolina would sanction a bloody crusade against her brethren and friends in the Seceded States. Lives there a man in North Carolina, so lost to all that is noble and patriotic, who would desire to imbue his hands in the blood of his Southern brethren at the bidding of Abraham Lincoln or any of his mirmidons of power? (Cries of no! no!! never, never!!!) no, and if there were such a creature, he would "go down to the vile dust from whence he came, unwept, unhonored and unsung." [Cheers.]

Then as the first and second modes are impossible, the third and last is the only way of settling this difficulty. If it is settled then by the recognition of the Confederate States, where will North Carolina go, can it be possible that she will hesitate to choose? Could he but explain the cost of this Northern Government to the people of North Carolina, there would be no necessity for Secession meetings. Secessionists would be produced spontaneously like the mushrooms that grow upon your native hills.

If you tell these Union men to secure their rights, they cry "save the Union, save the Union," forgetting that there is no Union to save. If you tell them it is their duty to protect their rights, you are accused of patronizing the Stars and Stripes," and they point to you a piece of bunting with red and white alternate stripes horizontally set, having upon its Union a goodly display of bright stars, but which now have a visible darkish tinge, produced by its close affinity with Black Republicanism.

He could not see why it was that a defunct Union, a Union with our deadly enemies, was so dear to the heart of any Southern man. He asked what had the Republicans done to endear themselves to us? What have they done in this great struggle to relieve us? In the midst of this, rather than extend relief or confidence, they have enacted a tariff to take the money out of our pockets for the support of their manufacturing monopolies. They propose by the Peace Congress to make the people of North Carolina pay for the negro stolen by Massachusetts from some Virginia planter. They also propose to take your money to pay for the slaves which they propose to set free in Maryland, Missouri and Arkansas.

He ventured to say, that out side of all these considerations, that if the people of North Carolina only knew what estimate was placed upon them by the Northern people, they would spurn a Union upon any terms with them. He then read from the speech made by Hon. Mr. Semes, of Maine in the past Congress, in which he (Semes) pitied the deplorable ignorant and heathenish condition of the South, and proffered the aid of his State to assist them in the process of civilization. (During the reading of this, much indignation was manifested by the audience at the assurance, impudence and ignorance of the *Infidel* Yankee."

He next alluded to the honesty of the Northern men in their fanaticism; it was a part of their religious creed, and it was all madness to talk about convincing them that they are wrong and we right. In this condition of affairs, he said, it was for North Carolina to decide, either to give up her institutions, or give up the Union. *One or the other must go!*

There is but one mode of reconstructing this Government, and that is for all the Slave States to secede, and when there is no Slave States in the old Union, the political life of the Republicans is gone, for it is based entirely upon the slavery question, and then our friends in the North will come into power and will grant us our rights in full. This was what our friends in New York and Pennsylvania desired us to do.

He took it upon himself to-night to declare himself a secessionist or a disunionist—not only *per se*, but *per sea* and *per land!*

Referring to the two Governments, he pointed to the patriot and statesman, Jefferson Davis, and compared him with the illiterate buffoon in Washington, Abe Lincoln. The one surrounded by statesmen, the other by miserable tricksters, who have been deluding us with broken promises.

He then spoke of the Constitution of the Confederate States; its advantages over the old constitution, the efficient checks against corrupt legislation &c., and with force proved that North Carolina should immediately link herself with the South. In the event of such seperation he was told, that we should have no fugitive slave law; his answer was, that we should require none; our friends would be in power in the North, and they would return us our property.

In view of all the questions which arise in this matter, he was of the unalterable opinion, that North Carolina should immediately secede from the Union, and assert her independence in a bold and fearless spirit. Cheers.]

The only objection that could be raised against it, was that it would bring war; he did not believe there would have been war if the South had acted immediately—and if they act together yet, he did not believe that there would be any considerable conflict.—A Yankee government, like a Yankee man is shrewd and calculating, and if war will not pay, they will not invest in it.

Why should we wait any longer then, to assert our independence? Wait for Virginia? The very fact that Virginia delays [illegible] *let the Union men maintain the determination to remain; if the State is to go out, let the Union men take her out in their own time and way.* [illegible] HAPPEN WHAT MAY, LET THE UNION MEN HOLD ON TO THE POWER THEY NOW HAVE. [illegible] is our advice, most respectfully offered. [illegible] disunion leaders are neither wise nor [illegible] counsellors in public affairs.—The peop[illegible] have put the seal of condemnation upon them, and there let it remain."

The ab[illegible] we clip from the Raleigh *Standard* of [illegible] 9th inst., and it is one of the most glaring, shameless, bare-faced pieces of cheating t[illegible] has ever came to our notice.

Now lo[illegible] readers, at this trick—and before we s[illegible]k, let us say, that as God liveth, we have [illegible]thing personal against this man, but we i[illegible]nd to speak of him in his true character. [illegible] In the first instance it will be seen that [illegible] gives up the contest in this State absolutely [illegible] on the question of Union, "if the State [illegible] to go out" that is all well, but see the following. "HAPPEN WHAT MAY, LET THE UNION MEN HOLD ON TO THE POWER THEY NOW HAVE." What is this for, who wishes to know? [illegible]es not every body who has watched the [illegible]rse of the Standard since his defeat for [illegible]overnor know—POWER, POWER FOR HOLDEN! POWER, POWER TO MAKE HOLDEN GOVERNOR! POWER, POWER TO MAKE HOLDEN SENATOR—*anything* for that "power"—*all things* for that power—the people are in Holden's eyes only a machine to be used for Holden's benefit! Holden looks upon the people as mere servile tools for use when he is to be [illegible]ted. If the people have confidence in th[illegible] man now, they have more by far than we have.

But l[illegible] again: "f[illegible] disunion leaders [illegible] his affairs. There are two points in this little sent[illegible] One is the modest way Holden ha[illegible] making himself a leader—to use this [illegible]ower" to his own advantage. Although [illegible]ssion be right, and I have advised you [illegible]nst it—advised you to do wrong, that was a[illegible] getting my self "POWER" and although t[illegible]y in which I got that "power" was we[illegible] nevertheless, *I am the man to trust.* T[illegible] disunion leaders who told you what [illegible]s coming, are unwise, dont trust them [illegible]hough they are right; *trust me, for I am* [illegible] *who can "kill and make alive."*

But look [illegible]gain: The Democratic party that was, [illegible]e W. W. Holden what he is—gave him [illegible]alth—gave him influence—in fact, made [illegible]n to be W. W. HOLDEN. A patronage [illegible]many years was lavishly expended upon h[illegible] He was cajoled, nursed, feed and created [illegible] that party. That party true always to th[illegible]oth, declared for Secession, in obedience [illegible] the advise of Mr. Holden, the Editor of its [illegible] recognized organ there. Mr. Holden shape[illegible] the course to be persued by the Democrat[illegible] party last January a year ago, he also di[illegible] so in June of last Summer when Lincoln was a Candidate for President. Hear Mr. Holde[illegible] speak for himself:

[*North Carolin[illegible] Standard Jan.* 11, 1860.]

"If a Black R[illegible]publican or sectional President shall be [illegible]ected in 1860, we will go with the South[illegible] we will stand side by side [illegible] Virginia and South-Carolina, as our and[illegible]tors did at Yorktown and the Cowpens, [illegible] we will do it, clinging to the constitution [illegible] and despising the forms of a vicious, oppr[illegible]ive and usurping Union. That will be it[illegible] character under Black Republican rule, a[illegible] for one we will never bow our head to it[illegible] grading yoke. We mean what we say. [illegible] have considered the whole subject camly, [illegible] we are prepared for the consequences."

* * * * * * * * *

[illegible] A dissolution is certa[illegible] probable, to say the least, in the event [illegible] success of the Black Republicans in 1[illegible] and their success we say is within the ra[illegible] of probability. Must we await an overt [illegible] Why the very act of electing such a [illegible]sident would be a declaration of deadly [illegible]sility to the slaveowning States. Do [illegible]ostile armies await overt acts? Is a declar[illegible]ion of war nothing until arms are used on the field? Does a man who is told by his adve[illegible]ry that he is to be assailed, wait until his adversary is upon him, and commenced to disarm him and cast him to the earth? Does a person who has taken arsenic by mistake wait to see whether arsenic will produce death? Does any one doubt that cold steel well sharpened, will sever the juglar vein? Must we wait to become weaker, or act and gather strength by our own stern resolves?"

[*North Carolina Standard, June* 14, 1860.]

"If these States submit to, and acquiesce in, the election of a President pledged to put the Federal Government permanently on the side of freedom,' such submission and acquiescence will inevitably put the institution of slavery on t[illegible] and the res[illegible] will be [illegible] very distan[illegible] period in all the broadest States."

[*North Car[illegible] Standard, June* 2, 1860.]

"But it is [illegible] in the future [illegible] that the Bla[illegible] Republicans will obtain control of it and turn its d[illegible] against the slaveholding States. They may be so. At present it is [illegible] a safe tribunal for the South. It may be [illegible] will be, if Black Republicans should obtain possession of the Government. But what of that? Must we wait [illegible] this change made. Shall we permit [illegible] to pervert the whole power of the Government, and in addition to t[illegible] the Supreme Court against us? We are for [illegible]

threshold—for vanquishing him or for being vanquished long before his law, his adjudications against us are made. If the people of the South are true to themselves, they will never be troubled by the decisions of Black Republican Judges. But if they submit to the inauguration and rule of Black Republicans, they will bind themselves to submit [illegible]wise to the decisions of an abolition court. [illegible] will be too late to resist the court after [illegible] hat is [illegible] er the [illegible] ce in [illegible] r W. [illegible] party [illegible] that [illegible] e nor [illegible] wise—give him "*power.*"

Gov. Bragg is *unwise*, Holden is wise—give him *power.*

Gov. Ellis is *unwise*, Holden *is* wise—give give him *power.*

Thos. L. Clingman is *unwise*, Holden is wise—give him *power.*

Weldon N. Edwards is *unwise*, Holden is wise—give him *power.*

Hons. L. O'B. Branch, Burton Craig, Thos. Ruffin, Warren Winslow are *unwise*, Holden and John A. Gilmer *are* wise—give them *power.*

These Democrats are all unsafe, although the people have honored them in North Carolina with the highest trust, and when their times expired, commanded them to re-occupy for them—yet all these are unwise, not fit to be trusted. And why? Pray tell us why reader? Can you be so dull as to ask the question? Look at the facts:

Whilst W. W. Holden had any hope of being Governor, he worked might and main for the Democracy; he was beat—he begun to administer a little blood letting; every man who would not favor Mr. Holden's plans for making him Governor was denounced! He still held on to the sop, and lived upon the Democracy. His revenge was not complete; the Democratic party made Mr. Holden, but they did not make him Governor, therefore, the Democratic party must perish! Perish by the hand of W. W. Holden. How could it be done? There is but one way. Mr. Holden has the confidence of the Democratic party. He argues this way: I will commit it to secession—I will, as its organ, declare for disunion, and when it is fully committed to that, I will fly from it and return only to stab it to the heart! Vengence is sweet—I will live on vengence—I will drink the blood of the Democratic party—It would not make me Governor, and I will slay it!

Readers, can you trust such a man, can you depend upon him as a leader?

FROM THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS HERE.

The vigorous preparation which have been going on at this port for some days past, are hailed by a majority our citizens as harbingers of hope, omens of renewed peace and prosperity in the immediate future. They demonstrate that the idle, but nevertheless very general fear that the Adminstration had no policy to pursue toward the traitors, but was supinely trusting to the chapter of accidents for a favorable turn in affairs, was quite groundless. It is manifest that if the Administration but go fearlessly forward in the path of duty, it must command and receive the support of the great mass of law abiding citizens in all sections of the Union. Should it be obstructed in the discharge of its legitimate duties, the obstructions must be removed. This appears to be the prevailing sentiment.

The destination of the men and material shipped from this port, or now in process of shipment, is problematic. The Flying Artillery would appear to indicate Texas as the field of operations, the protecting arm of the Federal Power being stretched forth to guard the borders of that ungrateful State from the ravages of Mexicans and Indians, to which they have been so ruthlessly exposed by the Revolutionary Convention. Our naval reporter writes: Nothing definite can be learned as to the destination of the expedition, but the following three programmes are given as having many believers among the best informed military and naval people in the country:

Programme First.—The clearance of the steamers for Texas is *bona fide.* They are going there. But if they will distribute the troops among the men-of-war off Pensacola for re-enforcing Fort Pickens; then go to Brazos and bring back whatever scattered troops have accumulated on the coast, to be tried and reorganized here, and subsequently sent to Pickens, where reverse might render re-enforcements a necessity.

Programme Second.—The troops are going to Fort Sumter. The light draught steamers Water Witch, Wyandotte, Mohawk, and Crusader will be lined with double-banked sand-bags, and take in as many men as they can hold towing the launches; which are also to have the sand-bag protection, defying Morris Island and all other batteries. This is said to be the plan that Capt. Ward of the North Carolina has been advocating before the Cabinet at Washington. It is certain that he tried these sand-bag experiments in this harbor some weeks since.

Programme Third.—The troops are bound to Texas to "sweep the rebels off the track, and co-operate with Gen Houston. This is altogether the most probable, as horses for land service have gone.

On Saturday, the United States steam-frigate Powhatan and the steam-transport Atlantic sailed with large number of men, and the steamships Illinois and Baltic were loading yesterday at Canal street, and will probably sail early to-day. The steamships Ocean Queen and Philadelphia are also to be got ready for sea as speedily as possible.

FORT HAMILTON—NUMEROUS DESERTIONS—TWO OFFICERS RESIGN.

The most important news of the day is from Fort Hamilton. On Friday evening the garrison was paid off, and its members told they might go on liberty, and that all hands would be mustered at "flag up" on Saturday morning. During the night knots of two and three left Brooklyn in the cars, from time to time, returning to quarters, and many walked the entire way. On Saturday, when the roll was called *nearly one hundred men were missing*, and were supposed to have deserted. A few, however, rather the worse for liquor, have since returned. Two officers detailed to accompany the troops, resigned almost at the last moment. At 10 o'clock on the same morning, Capt. Barry's company of artillery, mounted their own horses, left the Fort, and marched by the road to Hamilton Ferry, went on the Island; and subsequently on the steamship Atlantic. There were some soldiers absent. At 3 o'clock p. m., the steamer Maybey arrived in front of Fort Lafayette, and embarked the following:

	Officers and Men.
Company E, 3d Infantry	60
Company C, 3d Infantry	63
Company M, 2d Artillery	60
Company A, 2d Artillery	61
Sappers and Miners	62
Total,	306

These were put on board the Atlantic, with only 52 men from the Island.

The Sappers and Miners cheered lustily upon leaving Lafayette. Companies H and K, which arrived from the National Capital on Friday night, were left at the fort last named when the Maybey steamed out, but were afterward, we understand, sent across to Fort Hamilton. The utmost excitement prevailed in the village—knapsacks, muskets, bayonets, uniforms, and other customary appendages, lying here and there, in every conceivable shape.

TRYING THE TEMPER OF THE TROOPS

One of the officers who returned with the artillery companies from Texas, in the Dan'l Webster, had made a bet with a comrade that they would be ordered to sea before five weeks after their arrival here. He won the money on Saturday, and declared that he knew all along that the Government merely brought the officers and soldiers here for the purpose of *testing their quality*, and somewhat reorganizing the different companies, as disaffected men would be better found out and efficiency secured, in New York than elsewhere. He said, further, that if the steamers Coatzacalcos, General Rusk and Fashion come to this port with soldiers, their [the men's] mettle will be tried. The Government has found itself compelled to adopt the recommendation of General Scott, to keep known men watching suspicious characters perpetually; "one villain could make ten batteries useless."

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1861.

The developments and events of the present week will be watched with the deepest interest and anxiety in all circles here. We are approaching the crisis which recent indications have foreshadowed. While the Administration has been charged with inertness and the absence of vigor to meet the exigency, and to fortify itself with the necesary resources. When Mr. Lincoln came into office he found an empty treasury, a demoralized army, and treasonable defection throughout the civil service. He has had to feel his way into public confidence against a factious opposition, and to ascertain the extent of resources at his command, before proceeding to carry out the principles announced in his Inaugural, which have never been abandoned for an instant. The time has come when they are to be vindicated peaceably, if the revolted States will permit, or otherwise if they insist upon provoking a collision, and forcing the Government to an attitude of defense.

Lieut. Talbot reached here yesterday morning with dispatches from Major Anderson, and had full interview with the President, Secretary of War, and Gen. Scott. There is no doubt but the condition of the garrison requires relief in many respects. Various necessaries are nearly or quite exhausted, and must be supplied. While no official intimation was ever communicated to, Major Anderson that his command would be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, it is undoubtedly true that he received such an impression from personal conferences which were supposed to reflect the purposes here. They were predicted upon the belief, however, that the withdrawal was a military necessity, which could not be avoided. Recent information has changed that belief, and other facts have induced a course of policy consistent with this idea. In a word, *Major Anderson is not to be withdrawn, and he is to be provisioned*, as was prefigured in my last dispatch.

Lieut. Talbot will reach Charleston to-morrow afternoon, and, of course, carries back the conclusive decision of the President. It is calm, but firm and in harmony with his former declarations. The responsibility rests with South Carolina entirely, and the country will see when all the facts are disclosed that the utmost forbearance and moderation have been practiced. There is no intention to introduce reenforcements voluntarily, or to change the status which now exists. But the President is unwilling to strike the national flag, and determined not to permit the garrisoon at Fort Sumter to be starved out, or abandoned to the alternative of a humiliating surrender. Whatever is done in the broad light of day, and after full and fair notice, so that the consequences will fall on those who may make the issue of peace or war.

In reaching this conclusion, it became necessary, of course, to make extensive preparations for carrying the intention into effect, which may save in part to explain the recent movements in New-York and elsewhere some of which refer to Fort Sumter, and others to Fort Pickens. If the Administration of supplies for the former be refused the Government has no alternative but to introduce them in the best way it can, and at whatever hazard. In undertaking an enterprise of this nature, it could not afford to incur unnecessary risks, or to publish its purposes for the benefit of those who glory in the shame of being regarded as public enemies. Hence the imposing extent, the dispatch, and the caution which have been preserved thoughout.

The investment of Fort Pickens by the Confederate troops is nearly perfect. As yet the Government is uniformed whether the force on board the Brooklyn has been landed or not. The orders were duplicated by two vessels so as to render the communication more certain. At the last accounts it was ascertained that Gen. Bragg had succeeded in extending his lines and works in such a manner that the reduction of the fort is only a question of time, unless reenforcements can be thrown in. It is believed that the land protection, by which it is approached from the sea, is not in possession of the revolutionists. If so, troops may be landed under cover of the ships of war, or at night, without a serious collision, and perhaps without bloodshed at all. That depends, however, upon the fact stated and is merely a speculative opinion.

This week is likely to be eventful, and the tidings from the South will be regarded with the utmost interest and anxiety here. In view of the possibility of collision, and the contigency of a demonstration against this capital, precautionary measures for its defense have been taken, which will be developed immediately.

The statement which has gained currency that the presence of defection has been discovered in the troops now stationed here, is entirely unfounded, as far as is known at the proper department, after careful inquiry. Efficient and competent officers are to be put in charge of the defenses, and selected with reference to their qualities for this special service.

MRS. GAINES.

WHO SHE IS—WHO HER ANCESTORS WERE—HOW SHE CAME TO BE IN COURT—HER IMMENSE FORTUNE—INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT SUIT.

The annals of litigation furnish no two more interesting or peculiar cases than those of Madame Patterson Bonaparte, and of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, both of which have, for many years, occupied prominent positions before not only the legal profession, but the eyes of the whole world. These cases are singularly suggestive and peculiar yillustrative of certain phases of American society, and as such, posess other interests than those of a merely pecuniary character. Each has reached, after protracted struggles, a decision, the one adverse to and the other in favor of the claimant—the one loses all she deemed worth living for, while the other gains not only a fortune of fabulous amount, but establishes forever the honor of her mother Had the Imperial Court been more kind, the American claimant of a kingly hand would now be in possession of a kingly estate with her son's legitimacy acknowledged before the world, while, as it is, these are denied her, and perhaps forever.

In view, then of the interest of the celebrated cause so lately decided in favor of Mrs. Gawes, by a full beach of the Supreme Court of the United States, a brief *resume* of its material facts will not be misplaced.

Daniel Clark, who was one of the early settlers in the colony of Louisiana, was a very remarkable person. His sagacity, prudence and business tact, soon placed him at the head of its monetary world, while his beauty of person, popular character, and agreeable manners afforded him a similar position in the society circle. In 1802 he became acquainted in Philadelphia with a lady of extraordinary personal beauty, named Zulime Carrefre. She was born in the old French colony of Biloxi, and her parents were emigrants from the land of poetry and romance—Providence—the favorite home of the Troubadours. When Clark first met her she had been living in wedlock with a swindler named Jerome de Grange, who, having dazzled her with a glittering coronet married her, and then disclosed the astounding facts that he was a contrebertes and a bigamist. Zulime appealed for protection to Clark, who being warm-hearted and chivalrous, at once espoused her cause, and after becoming convinced that De Grange had another wife living, espoused her himself. The marriage was kept secret, and in 1806 Myra, now Mrs. Gaines, was born. Being naturally desirous of having her connection with Clark a publicly acknowledged one, Zulime went to New Orleans to obtain legal proofs of her husband's rascality. While she was gone, Clark, who had grown into an influential politician, became enamored of Miss Caton, a grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, with whom he contracted an engagement, though when reports were bought to Miss Caton, alleging her lover's marriage to Zulime, she at once insisted upon a release from the engagement, and she subsequently became the Marchioness of Wellesley.

In the meantime, Zulime had returned to Philadelphia; and sought to obtain proofs of her marriage with Clark, who had, with singular treachery, destroyed all that he could discover. Finding herself helpless, in a strange country, and with a child dependent upon her, she was wholly at a loss what to do, and, in her destitution, driven almost to despair, she accepted the hand of Dr. Gardette, who with kindness and generosity, untied his fortune with hers. Clark, in the meantime, had become penitent, but, on hastening to find his former love, ascertained that she was the wife of another. He took the child Myra, placed her under the care of a friend, and had her most liberally educated. Zulime lived for a long time after that, attained the age of 78 years, and died at New Orleans but a few years since.

Clark, whose business talent was proverbial, amassed an immense fortune in Louisiana, Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, which he bequeathed by will in 1813, to his mother Mary Clark, naming Beverly Chew and Richard Relf, bankers of New Orleans, as executors. Charges have been preferred against the executors of bad faith and mismanagement but however that may be, Myra—then Mrs. Whitcny—having discovered at maturity, that her mother had been the wife of the deceased millionaire, with an impulse of honorable affection for which she cannot be too highly praised, determined to assert her right as the legitimate child and consequent heiress to the entire property.

That she met with opposition and with obstacles of all sorts may well be imagined, but she battled for her mother's honor, and evinced the most commendable spirit and perseverance, in spite of most fearful odds. Her husband died, but she remarried, and in so doing enlisted a powerful auxiliary in the person of General Gaines, who believed in her legitimacy, and aided her with all his might. It would be wearisome merely to index the various legal struggles, the attempted social ostracisms, the treacheries, the sorrows, the hopes and fears experienced by Mrs. Gaines in this work of her lifetime. She sued in numerous Counts, and with varied success, until her fortune was gone, her friends convinced of the uselessness of further trial, and all but her own indomitable spirit fled. She still struggled on, and, as a last resort, brought the case in its amplitude and its labyrinths of legal technicalities to the Supreme Court of the land. There, after, a long, and patient hearing, she has obtained her victory. The Court has unanimously decided that Myra Clark Gaines is the only legitimate child of Daniel Clark, and that as such she is entitled to all the property left by him. Mr. Justice Wayne, in closing the decision of the Court, seems to have placed particular emphasis on the words, that the Supreme Court would see that the provisions of the decision were carried into effect—a statement of more than ordinary importance when we reflect that possibly the State of Lonsiana may decline to take cognizance of, or be bound by, a decree emanating from no less a tribunal than the Supreme Court of the "late United States of America."

MOBILE, April 15.—Lincoln's answer to the Virginia Commissioners is regarded here as a declaration of war. It is hoped that Virginia will no longer permit herself to be humbugged.