

From Washington.

Dispatches to the N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861. MR. TOOMBS'S SPEECH.

Mr. Toombs disgusted everybody to-day by a ferocious fulmination in the Senate, in which both his manner and matter were more than usually offensive.

PROTECTION FOR THE CAPITOL.

Three companies of Flying Artillery are on their way to this city. One company will be posted at or near Judiciary Square, in the centre of the city, one on the Capitol Hill, near to the east front of the capitol, and one at the square near the President's House.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S POSITION.

It is not proposed to reinforce Major Anderson at Fort Sumter or by sea. His position is regarded perfectly secure against any force that might be organized.

EXPIRATION OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER.

A sergeant, who was left at Fort Moultrie after Major Anderson transferred his command has arrived here. When he went up to Charleston from Sullivan's Island, he was promptly arrested and taken before a magistrate. As no complaint could be lodged against him, he was released, but admonished to leave the city. He made several attempts to reach Fort Sumter, but the surveillance was too perfect, and no communication is permitted except under the orders of the new authorities.

DISAFFECTION AMONG THE REBELS.

It is stated that much disaffection exists among the German and Irish volunteer troops, who are taken away from their business and homes to perform military duty, while the Secession leaders are enjoying the luxury of treason comfortably, and without any personal exposure.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY THREE.

The Committee of Thirty-three agreed upon Winter Davis's Fugitive Slave law, which gives a trial by jury in the State from which the alleged fugitive escaped. Mr. Washburn of Wisconsin moved an amendment requiring the trial to take place in the State where the fugitive was arrested, but it failed by two votes. They will probably complete their labors to-morrow, and prepare a report to the House immediately, the minority dissenting.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

The following gentlemen have been invited to seats in the Cabinet: Messrs. Seward, Cameron, Bates, Smith, and Welles. The invitation to Mr. Cameron indicates the Treasury or War department, but without "definitely determining" which. It is quite probable that the two Southern appointments will be kept open until Mr. Lincoln reaches this city, where he is expected some time in February, as events in the mean time may have an important bearing upon the selection.

AID FOR ANDERSON!

About the time that this journal reaches our readers this morning, the gallant Anderson and his devoted band, who have so studiously upheld the flag of their country within the walls of Fort Sumter, will find that in the hour of their peril their country has not deserted them. With the gray dawn of the day, wind and weather favoring, the brave fellows at the fort will see steaming toward them the Star of the West, under command of Capt. McGowan, with the stars and stripes at her peak, bearing aid and succor, men, and munitions to the beleaguered fortress. It is now very generally understood that the hurried and secret mission on which the steamer left here last Saturday evening, was to transport a body of United States troops from Governor's Island to Fort Sumter. The men were quietly put on board from a steaming in the lower bay, under cover of the night, and are supposed to have gone down under command of Col. Thomas, Gen. Scott's executive officer. The Star of the West also took a large quantity of stores and fuel, of which Major Anderson is said to stand in need.—Tribune.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Jan. 7. In the Republican caucus this evening, Edgar A. Cowan was nominated for U. S. Senator on the sixth ballot, receiving 58, Mr. WILMOT 38, and Mr. WALKER 2 votes. The Democrats nominated Mr. Foster over Witte by one vote.

Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, was nominated by the Republicans for State Treasurer for both long and short terms by acclamation. Slifer, the present Treasurer, resigns to-morrow.

CURSES COMING HOME.—In 1836, Caleb Cushing was a member of the House of Representatives, and made a magnificent Union speech. See how some of his maledictions now come back upon himself:

I pray to God, if in the decrees of his providence, He have any mercy in store for me not to suffer me to behold the hour of its dissolution; its glory extinct; the banner of its pride rent and trampled in the dust; its national moral of history; its grandeur, its lusty vision of the morning slumber, vanished; its liberty a dismembered spirit, brooding like the genius of the past, amid the prostrate monuments of its old magnificence.

To him that shall compass or plot the dissolution of this Union, I would apply language resembling what I remember to have seen of an old anatomist: Wherever fire burns or water runs; wherever ships float or land is tilled; wherever the skies vault themselves, or the lark carols to the dawn, or sun shines, or earth greets in his ray; wherever God is worshipped in temples or heard in thunder; wherever man is honored or woman loved; there, from henceforth and forever, shall there be to him no part or lot in the honor of man or love of woman. Ixion's revolving wheel, the over mantling cup, at which Tantalus may not slake his unquenchable thirst, the insatiable vulture gnawing at the immortal heart of Prometheus, the rebel giants writhing in the volcanic fires. Atna are but faint types of his doom.

BUCHANAN AND JACKSON.—The Boston Transcript compares Mr. Buchanan's soft-soaping reply to Mr. Cobb's resignation, with Jackson's language to a South Carolina member in 1830 who called to take leave. On retiring, he asked Jackson if he had any command for his friends in that quarter. "Yes," I have," replied the General; "please give my compliments to my friends in your state, and say to them, that if a single drop of blood be shed there in opposition to the laws of the United States, I will hang the first man I can lay my hands on engaged in such treasonable conduct, upon the first tree I can reach."

News from all Nations.

—A farmer in Watertown, Conn., has been fined for letting Canada thistles go to seed on his land. Served him right.

—Col. Fremont's mines at Mariposa yield regularly \$70,000 per month.

—A Paris correspondent writes that the great rage now among the fine ladies is to have a negro laid, a sort of page, about them, to carry their fan and hold their parasol. The uglier a negro is, the higher are his wages.

—Austria has issued bank notes of the value of four cents each. —It is stated that the original table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, is in Charleston, owned by a lady there, who indignantly refused it to the seceders, when they asked to be permitted to make use of it in signing the secession ordinance.

—A Chicago merchant being asked what the people of the North would do if the South should refuse to sell them cotton and sugar, replied that they would make maple sugar and wear woolen shirts till they could raise flax enough to furnish their clothing.

—Mr. Church has at last commenced upon his undertaking of painting an iceberg, studies for which he made two years ago in Newfoundland. The canvas is the same size as the Heart of the Andes. The sole object in the picture will be a vast and solitary iceberg, a mountain of glittering ice, with domes, and fantastical pinnacles, rising out of the ocean.

—Bigler, meeting John Cochrane casually in the hall at Willard's Hotel, said, "What about this Bailey fraud, Cochrane, do you hear anything in addition?" "Oh," replied Cochrane, "there is nothing in addition, it's all in subtraction."

—John Bull having more confidence than some of us Yankees have in the stability of American institutions and securities, has taken advantage of the recent depression in the stock market to dip largely into the better class of our railroad stocks. During the past week not less than 6,000 shares of Illinois Central have been purchased on English account, and large sales have been made of New York Central, Erie, and Panama.

—Young DeForest who so mysteriously (it is said) appeared from the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, about three years ago, has turned up in Australia. He thought his friends did not care for him, and therefore concluded to withdraw from them. Money has been sent him, and he is soon expected home.

—It is reported that E. B. Hart, the Surveyor of New York, telegraphed to Miss Lane to know if it was true that the President had gone crazy, as was the report at the time. Buchanan opened the dispatch, so goes the report, in the presence of some other gentlemen, and after reading it, turned round to them, exclaiming: "See the malignity of abolitionism!"

—Three companies of United States flying artillery are to be concentrated at or near Washington on the occasion of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and Gen. Scott will superintend the necessary arrangements for preserving order, in case any breach of the peace is attempted.

—The Independent suggests Major Anderson of Fort Sumter, for Secretary of War under the new Administration. A good many persons have thought of him in connection with that post.

—A correspondent writes from Washington: "I learn by private letters that an effort is making by the merchants of Boston to raise twenty-five thousand dollars to be presented to Governor N. P. Banks, to induce him to forego his engagement with Illinois Central Railroad, and continue in politics. This is said to be a part of a programme to induce him to take a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, which there is no doubt he could have if he would take it."

—Mrs. Jane Sparks, a widow lady living in New York, having become possessed of two bills on the Chemical Bank—one for \$1,000 and the other for \$500—thinking to put them where thieves could not break through and steal, attached them to one of her undergarments. When washing day came Mrs. Sparks changed her linen, but forgot to relieve the soiled garment of the \$1,500, and did not think of it again until she saw that article of wearing apparel fluttering on the clothes line in the back yard. She then hastened down and searched it, but the money was missing. Mary Moran, the servant who had done her washing, was quickly summoned, and accused of having stolen the money. Mary denied the charge, but, on being arrested, was committed for examination.

—Mr. Ash. W. Carr, through the Union Springs Herald, challenges any person in the State, of his weight, to compete with him on skates. He considers himself champion of the heavy weights, and stands ready to make good his claim, against all competitors.

—Mrs. Patsy Allen died a few days ago in Putnam county, Indiana, at the very advanced age of 116 years. She was born in the year 1744, and has left a daughter living in the same county who is 93 years old.

—A new colony of free lovers, socialists, spiritualists, people of "advanced and respective minds," is about being founded at Hammon, on the Camden and Atlantic Railway, about thirty miles from Philadelphia. About eleven hundred souls are already there or on their way thither, most of whom are spiritualists.—They intend to follow the business of market gardening.

—The Evening Post says that one of the representatives of the Chivalry in Congress, who has become irritated at his inability to get the floor, of which the Speaker probably thought he could not make a good use, was heard to exclaim the other day, in a sudden burst of passion, "I have been in Washington all winter and caught every d-d thing in town, except the Speaker's eye."

—Rarely, who proposes to commence his horse talk and exhibition at Niblo's some time during the month of January, offers "a prize of one hundred dollars to the party producing for his experiments the most vicious and ungovernable animal, and will be responsible for his safe keeping and all expenses while under his care in New York."

—In a small village of Illinois may be seen daily taking his morning walk a jolly old Frenchman who prides himself upon having built the first house on the spot where Chicago, the proud Queen of the West, now spreads herself with 111,000 inhabitants.

—Queen Victoria recently visited Oxford, where her eldest son is at college. The Prince of Wales conducted his mother through the collegiate halls.

—The compass used by Roger Williams in his journey when banished from Massachusetts, is still preserved by Mrs. Harriet Brown, of Providence.

—The business of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, (the principal road of that section), has, during the past few weeks, dwindled to "almost nothing."

A FIENDISH ATTEMPT TO THROW A TRAIN OF CARS FROM THE TRACK.—Last Saturday night, some double-dyed villain, actuated by the spirit of the arch enemy himself, removed two rails from the track of the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad, about ten miles west of Corning, intending of course to cause a smash up of the next train due, which was a stock train. But the scoundrel's ingenuity defeated itself. He took up one rail from each track, exactly opposite to each other, on a straight reach of road, and the consequence was, that when the train came along, it passed over the breach and took the track beyond, all in good order, and without breaking a thing! The earth work beneath the ties was frozen solid, and allowed no settling, which will probably account for the singularity of the circumstance, in some degree.—Elmira Press.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, R. W. STURROCK, EDITORS.

TOWANDA: Thursday Morning, January 10, 1861.

SECESSION AND CONCESSION.

There is no concealing the fact that we have fallen upon evil times. There should be no desire or attempt at such concealment, when the Union is in peril from treason and treachery and cowardice. The fell spirit of disunion, throttled by the hero JACKSON, has regained full vigor, and rears its horrid front, defying both reason, justice and the power of the Government. Unfortunately no JACKSON now controls the helm of State. The bold policy which brooked no treason, which countenanced no disunion, which made no terms with traitors, has been succeeded by weakness and vacillation, if not by actual treachery, until sufficient encouragement and opportunity has been given to the traitors of the South to concoct and develop their schemes, and the country seems on the very verge of civil war.

At this late day, after treason has been allowed to stalk rampant over the Southern States, and sympathizers in the Cabinet have transported to the South the munitions of war from Northern arsenals—at a time when the leaders are already precipitating matters, and taking possession of fortresses, arsenals and vessels, and defying and scoffing at the power of the Government, the Administration seems to have been somewhat strengthened, and is disposed to vindicate the integrity of the States, and preserve the reputation of the Government. Let us be thankful even for that. Let us give praise to Mr. BUCHANAN that after exhibiting so much weakness, he is disposed to be guided in a measure by braver men. Who is there that believes if the proper energy and spirit had been exhibited by the Administration that the South would have been wild with secession, that the forts would have passed from the possession of the United States, and that treason would have carried matters with such a bold front? Are there men bold enough to be found who would have dared to approach Gen. JACKSON, as the South Carolina Commissioners approached Mr. BUCHANAN? With all their blustering and swaggering, we do not believe there is a Southern hotspur who could have sought such a mission.

But encouraged by the cowardice and want of resolution in Mr. BUCHANAN, and by the presence of conspirators in his Cabinet, the Disunionists have thought this a favorable time to consummate the schemes which have been maturing for thirty years. The election of LINCOLN is used to arouse the slave holding States to a condition of frenzy by false and exaggerated statements as to the policy and purposes of the incoming administration. That they have succeeded too well, there is no denying. The Union seems to be ready for dissolution, and for the war and anarchy which must inevitably follow such dissolution. We say that dissolution "seems" to be imminent, because we do not believe that with all the thunders which indicate a coming storm, that there can be any dissolution of this Union.—We believe it is to remain intact, despite the efforts of those who are laboring to establish a Southern Confederacy.

The fancied or real peril of the occasion has brought forward plenty of schemes to avert the danger—schemes of compromise and concession. Northern men—sound Republicans, we believe—are displaying that feeling which has always been a predominant characteristic of our Northern Statesmen—to concede and conciliate, and give way to the overbearing exactions and aggressions of our Southern brethren. Strange to say, the lesson has not yet been fully learned that one concession only creates the necessity or desire for a second, and as we yield to the humor and demands of the South we are pushed to still greater lengths. The more moderate of the Secessionists are good enough to indicate the terms upon which they will condescend to tolerate our company a little longer. Either they suppose that they have only to bluster and threaten to make the North cringe in abject submission, or else they are determined to go to extremities. The concessions they demand are such as no Northern man would tolerate for a moment. Southern statesmen have never claimed for the peculiar institution the guarantees which are now asked as the price by which the good behavior of the Southern States, may, possibly, be bought. The most extreme slavery propagandist has never set up such outrageous assumptions as are now said to be the only means of saving the Union. It seems as if the slave-oligarchy had grown arrogant as they progressed in treason.

It is now demanded that Slavery shall be incorporated in the Constitution; that guarantees shall be given, which will change the whole spirit and tenor of our institutions—that the peculiar institution shall be protected, encouraged and extended, until virtually it shall be recognized as existing over every foot of our land. The sympathies of Freemen for the oppressed, are to be crushed or visited by severe penalties, if expressed, and Slavery is to be acknowledged as a divine, beneficent and humane institution, necessary to our National prosperity, and elevating our character as a nation. Such are, in substance, the demands which are now made, and upon their concession say the traitors of the South, depends the only hope for the Union.

We have no faith in conciliation or concessions of any kind. If the position now occupied by the Republican party, and the President elect, is not sufficient to allay the fear of the Slave-holders, they will not be permanently satisfied with any disavowal which could be made. The Republican party, its platform, and its candidates, are eminently conservative and National. They come fully up to the standard of the pure patriots and Statesmen, who put our Government in successful operation, and the incoming Administration will be guided by the chart laid down by those who formed the Constitution. If the views of the Slave-oligarchy have changed since the days of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON, they have no right to ask of us to repudiate the teachings of those revered men. Slavery has not altered in its moral or social characteristics since the wisest men of the South placed the mark of their reprobation upon it. It is in as palpable antagonism to the interests of Freedom, as repugnant to our moral sensibilities, now, as then. And while we recognize to the fullest extent the requirements of the Constitution and would fulfil all our duties towards our sister States, no compromise, no concession can change the sentiments of Northern freemen, or delay an hour the progress of that "irrepressible conflict," between Freedom and Slavery, which is inherent in the nature of the systems.

All compromise, all concession, now, to the arrogant demands of men who are openly in an attitude of treason to the Government, and deserve nothing better than a traitor's fate, will not solve the great question which has assumed such a formidable aspect. If it should pacify for the hour, it will but add new strength and determination to those who have reasonable designs upon our Union, and in the future will embarrass the settlement of the question which must eventually be fairly and squarely met. It might as well be met now—and if this country is to be given up to the encouragement and propagation of the institution of human slavery, let it be known.

THE PITTSBURG CANNON.—The Cabinet on Thursday morning, the 3d instant, rescinded the order for the removal to imaginary Southern fortifications of the one hundred and twenty-four cannon, the contemplated shipment of which created so much excitement recently at Pittsburg. This decision was brought about by the active influence of Senator CAMERON, Gen. MOORHEAD, Hon. Mr. McPHERSON, and other members of the Pennsylvania delegation, who took an interest in the matter.

The Hon. Edgar A. Cowan having received 58 votes in the Pennsylvania Republican Legislative Caucus, was nominated United States Senator. Mr. Wilmot received 38.

[For the Bradford Reporter.]

UGHT THE NORTH TO MAKE CONCESSIONS. This subject is now agitating the minds of many faint-hearted Republicans. There is no difficulty in coming to a conclusion on this subject. Patriotism is not simply a noble virtue, but an absolute duty that every subject owes to his country and to his fellow beings. Without patriotism, lamentable and debased must be the condition of a people; yet it does not consist in concessions and forbearance forever. There may be a time when a blind devotion to our country and her institutions ceases to be a virtue, a duty. When the laws and institutions of a country become odious in the eyes of her people, or a large majority of them, then a devotion that knows nothing but country becomes fanatical and bigoted. Are the circumstances surrounding the people of the United States, such as demand concessions on the part of the Free States to that hydra demon Slavery. Human bondage is the cause of contention. Slavery is an artificial condition of man, nature has made him free and he is a slave only by the subversion and destruction of his natural and God-given rights. Man's very instincts, unperverted, revolt at the idea of bondage.—That the American slaves are human beings, does not admit of an argument. When the dog, the horse, yea every brute in Creation fail to recognize them as human, to the same extent as they the Caucasian class of men, then it will be time to argue their humanity. There is no true system of moral reasoning, that will not condemn our system of slavery Wicked, beyond description in its inception, atrocious beyond comparison in its detail and workings, it stands the most damnable institutions that curses the earth—violating every heaven-born right of man, and existing only by positive statutes and municipal regulations. These statutes and regulations, by every principle of law and equity, must be most strictly construed and nothing be presumed in its favor but all against. For the last thirty years every political influence, the National Treasury, the National armies, and the federal influence have been used for the further spread of this cursed institution. Territory has been purchased, a war provoked and territory conquered, and then purchased to feed this voracious demon. Compromise after compromise have been made to quiet its insatiate maw,—still exaction after exaction is made, still its voracity increases. The programme is to reopen the slave trade, obtain federal protection in the territories, secure the right of sojourn and transit, in fact, nationalize the nefarious institution, and make not only the slave holder himself, but the freemen of the North who loathe and abhor it, the direct means and cause of its perpetuation; but more still to acknowledge it to be a righteous and christian institution. These, all of these, the South say they will have granted or they will break asunder that Union that so much noble blood was shed to form. The question is, Shall concessions be made? Shall freedom's great victory be surrendered and the black monster lugged to our bosom? Shall we get down on our knees and beg them for God's sake to abide in the Union, and with penitential tears assure them that all they ask shall be granted?—Never! so long as a principle of manhood remains.

Fort Moultrie is situated on Sullivan's Island, at the mouth of the Harbor, and about 3 miles, in a direct line, from the city. It is (if not destroyed,) an inclosed water battery with a front on the water side of about 300 feet, and a depth of about 250 feet. The work was constructed with salients and re-entrant angles on all sides, so as to adapt it admirably for defense, either from the attack of a storming party or regular approaches. The outer and inner walls are of brick, capped with stone, filled in with earth, so as to make a solid structure 16 feet in thickness. Within the last month the Fort has been very much strengthened, by closing the poster gates, by cutting sally ports, by placing 13-pounder howitzer guns in the angles, so as to command all points, by the digging of a ditch 15 feet wide and 15 feet deep, and by other improvements that added materially to its defensive capacity. The garrison consisted of about 70 men, including officers and musicians.

Fort Sumter is a work of solid masonry, octagonal in form, is classed as one of the strongest fortifications in the country, and is generally regarded as being as nearly impregnable as possible. It is situated about in the centre of the harbor, on the edge of the Ship Channel, some three-fourths of a mile from Fort Moultrie, and nearly three and a half miles from the City of Charleston, which it commands as it also does Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney. It is situated on an island, though it seems to rise directly out of the water. It is pierced on the north, east and west sides by a double row of portholes for the heaviest guns, and on the south or land side, in addition to openings for guns, is loopholed for musketry, and is bomb-proof. The armament of Fort Sumter consist of 140 guns, many of them the formidable ten-inch "Columbiads," which throw either shot or shell, and which have a fearful range. There is in the magazine a large amount of artillery stores, consisting of about 40,000 pounds of powder, in addition to what has now been removed there from the abandoned fortress, and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell. The wharf or landing of Fort Sumter is on the south side, and is, of course, exposed to a cross fire from all the openings on that side.—A large number of workmen have been engaged for several weeks in mounting guns and placing this fort in condition for any emergency that might arise. Gen. Scott, it is said pronounces the fortification, when manned, one of the strongest in the world.

Castle Pinckney is located on the southern extremity of a narrow slip of marsh land, which extends in a northerly direction to Hog Island Channel. To the harbor side the so-called Castle presents a circular front. It has never been regarded as a work of first magnitude, although its proximity to the city would, if garrisoned, give it importance. Recently some improvements have been made in and about the Fort, with the view of strengthening it.—Commanded as it is, by Fort Sumter, it can not be assailed. It has seven Columbiads, and a full supply of powder, shell and shot.—N. Y. Tribune.

CONGRESS.—P. and W. met on Main street the other day, just after a fresh batch of "Crisis" news had come in, and says P.: "I have been studying had to think what concessions we can make to the South, more than we have already made. We have conceded everything demanded and everything imaginable. We have granted all they asked of us politically, and, as to social compromises, we have sent them preachers to tar and feather—we have given them pedlars to hang—we have given them 'schoolmarms' to insult and even imprison—we have—in fact, I don't know what we could do for them that we have not done, and overdone."

"But I have thought of one more concession I suppose we might make," says W.

"And what is that?" anxiously demands P.

"You observe the item in this morning's paper, they barbed up an abolitionist and rolled him into the Mississippi river the other day?"

"Yes—well?"

"Well, if that thing is to be continued it will cost them considerable for cooerage. Don't you think we ought to make one more concession, just for the sake of fraternal peace, and—furnish them the barrels?"—Xenia News.

THE FUTURE PRESIDENTIAL FAMILY.—A correspondent of the Tribune writes as follows, of Mr. LINCOLN'S family:

The family will leave here toward the close of February, and proceed to Washington as quickly as possible, avoiding our Northern cities where a formal reception would be likely to take place.

A niece of Mr. Lincoln—a beautiful and accomplished young lady of eighteen—will grace the Presidential party on their journey, and will become a member of the family at the White House. I ought not, perhaps, to mention this latter interesting fact, lest it might attract so many young Republicans to Washington as to make our friends down South to think it a Wide-Awake procession.

To-day Mr. Lincoln received a present of a very beautiful hat, fitting him exactly, from a lady in New York, a descendant from one of the old Knickerbocker families, and whose paternal ancestor was a member of the first American Congress which met in Philadelphia in 1774.

A soft traveling hat came with the other, both in a very elegant and substantial case.

Young Lincoln, the "Prince of Rails," now in Harvard College, and who is highly spoken of at Springfield, will join his parents on their way to Washington.

If patriotism, intelligence, and virtue shall be appreciated at the seat of Government, then shall this most excellent family occupy a position second to none which has preceded it.

The National Republican says that on Saturday in reply to a Western Democrat who was urging the duty of sending such reinforcements to Fort Moultrie as would insure its safety, Mr. Buchanan replied, "No! I cannot do it. If I did, I should be assassinated right here in the house."

Thus it will be seen the country has double cause for wishing the reinforcement of Fort Moultrie.

Forts in Charleston Harbor.

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To-day Mr. Lincoln received a present of a very beautiful hat, fitting him exactly, from a lady in New York, a descendant from one of the old Knickerbocker families, and whose paternal ancestor was a member of the first American Congress which met in Philadelphia in 1774.

A soft traveling hat came with the other, both in a very elegant and substantial case.

Young Lincoln, the "Prince of Rails," now in Harvard College, and who is highly spoken of at Springfield, will join his parents on their way to Washington.

If patriotism, intelligence, and virtue shall be appreciated at the seat of Government, then shall this most excellent family occupy a position second to none which has preceded it.

The National Republican says that on Saturday in reply to a Western Democrat who was urging the duty of sending such reinforcements to Fort Moultrie as would insure its safety, Mr. Buchanan replied, "No! I cannot do it. If I did, I should be assassinated right here in the house."

Thus it will be seen the country has double cause for wishing the reinforcement of Fort Moultrie.

MARRIED.

In Herrick, Dec. 27, 1860, by Rev. W. Lathrop, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. GEORGE REAVIS to Miss MARIAN JANE SQUIRE, all of Herrick. At the house of the bride's father, Mr. GEORGE L. WELLS to Miss LUCY J. LEWIS, both of Herrick. By the same, at the M. E. Parsonage in Le-Roseville, January 3, 1861, Mr. CHARLES P. PENDLETON to Miss MARIAN JANE SQUIRE, both of Warren, Pa. By the same, at the same time and place, Mr. ABLE M. PENDLETON to Miss ADALINE E. NEWMAN, both of Warren, Pa.

In Monroe, Jan. 1, 1861, by Rev. S. W. Allen, JAMES ELLIOTT, of N. Y., to Miss ELSIE CLARK, of the above place. By the same on the 4th inst. Mr. JAMES RIDER to Miss SUSAN WHITE, both of Wyalusing. By the same on the 6th ult. Mr. S. J. MERRIMAN to Miss HARTIE E. MANN, both of Rome.

DEED. In Towanda, January 8, 1861, KATE, daughter of G. H. and Mariah Watkins, aged 2 years, 6 months and 25 days.

MERCUR M. STEVENS and WYRON A. STEVENS, sons of Mason and Emily Stevens, of Herrick, died of Dysentery. WYRON died Dec. 4, 1860, aged 5 years 7 months and 19 days. MERCUR died Dec. 6, aged 12 years 1 month and 20 days.

Suddenly indeed was this heavy stroke, to these loving parents, yet they are now comforted as their little one sleep side by side in one grave, awaiting the resurrection morn, that their loss, has been again to their children. Deep sympathy was manifested from the attendance at the funeral while the dead lay side by side before us in the house of G. H. and Mariah Watkins, and was expressed in the following text: Matthew, chap. 19, verses 12 and 13: I take these little lambs said he And lay them in my breast, Protection they shall find in me, In me be ever blest. [Con.]

Law Advertisements.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber as a late Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Bradford, are notified that they can settle and pay said accounts at the Recorder's Office, at any time before or during the first week of February next. A discourse will be given on the 10th inst. and will be placed in the hands of persons for collection. JAMES H. WEBB, January 7, 1861.

UNION MEETING, AT JOHN SHLAM'S, Elmira Branch.