

Important from Washington.

Dispatches to the New-York Times. WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

TENNESSEE FOR THE UNION.

The Tennessee Delegation are in receipt of dispatches to-day, showing the result of the election in that State yesterday. The Union men have carried everything before them by overwhelming majorities. The Union men of the South here express great satisfaction at this result. In Mr. SPOKE'S District one county gave 5,700 for Union and only 675 for Secession. The Union members from Tennessee, Messrs. STOKES, HATTON, QUARLES and NELSON, have been warmly congratulated here on all hands upon this victory. It is regarded here as a strong endorsement of ANDREW JOHNSON, against whom the fight has been very bitter, and oftentimes grossly insulting.

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

Judge ALLEN, of the Massachusetts delegation, of the Peace Convention, arrived last night, and the representation is now complete. The Peace Convention yesterday passed a resolution binding all members not to tell even their opinions of what is likely to occur in Convention, nor express their sentiments upon any proposition in such a manner as to expose what had or would likely be discussed, or as to the probability of the adoption of any particular measure. From conversation to-night with one of them least disposed to concession or compromise, I am convinced that there will be a strong effort to close some proposition during the present week, but others of them say the Convention may continue for several weeks. The general feeling is quite hopeful this evening. The best feeling prevails. The views of delegations continue to be made known. Messrs. CHASE and HITCHCOCK ignore all compromise until after the inauguration, without pledges as to what they would then be willing to do. Messrs. EWING and GROESBECK, favor the Border-State proposition as the only one likely to succeed. Messrs. WRIGHT and BACKUS rather lean towards, and HORTON expresses, conservative views. The Connecticut delegation is equal divided between compromise and no compromise. The Maryland men, under the lead of REVERDY JOHNSON, are to-night confident of a successful result in convention.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

Dispatches received here to-day, state that the Montgomery Convention have elected JEFFERSON DAVIS President, and ALEX. H. STEPHENS Vice-President, of the Provisional Government for one year. It is believed that Mr. STEPHENS' election is a forced one; that he did not desire it, and will accept it only for the purpose of exerting his influence for reconstruction and reunion. Of course, the object of Gen. DAVIS and his ilk in electing Mr. STEPHENS is, to secure to their policy all the conservative elements, and thus prevent a revision of sentiment, which would ultimately overthrow themselves. It is freely stated in high section circles here, that Fort Sumter is to be attacked some time this week. This is not probable, in view of the fact that the Montgomery Convention has just adopted the Constitution of the United States for the Southern Confederacy, which devolves the war-making power on Congress. Col. HAYNE, before leaving, was decided in the declaration that no assault on Fort Sumter would be made until by order of the Southern Confederacy. Nevertheless, great anxiety is felt here on the subject.

REMOVED RESIGNATION OF MAJ. CHASE.

It is stated, on apparently good authority, that Maj. Chase, commander of the State forces at Pensacola, having become disgusted, he refuses longer to be a party to so ludicrous a farce.

THE SEIZURE OF NEW-YORK SHIPS.

The seizure of the ships at Savannah will probably cause the passage promptly to-morrow of Mr. COCHRANE'S bill for the collection of the revenues in the seceding States, which will enable the entire closing of all seceding ports to foreign commerce. It does not interfere with the coasting trade, but, on the contrary, will have the effect of stimulating it. Under its operation, six steamers would be required between New-York and New-Orleans, where one now runs, as all the foreign trade with the seceding States would be carried on coastwise, via New-York City.

THE KANSAS FAMINE.

There is still great destitution in Kansas, and a great many families are suffering from want of the necessities of life. Nearly \$13,000 have been subscribed and sent to their aid by the Kansas Relief Committee of New-York, besides a great quantity of clothing and other articles. Wm. C. Bryant, chairman of this committee, recently received the following brief but affecting letter from the agent in Kansas: "For the four days we have had a snow storm. No cars have been in during that time. The number of the suffering and distressed is truly alarming. God only can 'temper the wind'—our people are 'shorn.' 'My labors are greatly increased; over seventy teamsters are here now. Some have been twelve days on the road, and have the most fearful apprehensions of the condition of their families. One old man from Woodson Co. just said to me, 'I left wife and ten children nine days ago with only one week's provisions, and there are no neighbors in four miles; I hope that this storm did not extend to them'—and so on he talks and weeps, and longs to be home. I shall start off over one hundred tons to-morrow. Some teams have been delayed here by the storm.

"We have a fearful responsibility, trying to give daily bread to thirty thousand of our fellow citizens. Truly, &c. S. C. FOMEROY. "Atchison, K. T. Jan. 18, 1861."

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

Louisiana having seceded from the Union, it is suggested that Congress should no longer levy a duty on sugar for the benefit of sugar manufacturers in a rebel State. It is stated that the amount of duties paid on sugar imported into this country, to protect the interest of planters in Louisiana, has averaged more than seven millions per annum for the last five years, and during the decade just closed has reached the sum of fifty-seven millions of dollars. In 1860, the value of sugar imported was \$28,931,100 the duty on which (twenty-four per cent) amounted to \$6,043,440. Of the total consumption of sugar in this country, it is estimated that forty per cent is the product of the Louisiana plantations, the value of which we need not say, depends largely upon, if not altogether, on the protection now enjoyed. The capital invested in the sugar culture is stated by a New-York cotemporary at about \$30,000,000, but we should think this sum considerably below the mark. During the last quarter of a century, the sugar product of Louisiana must have reached the sum of \$250,000,000.

News from all Nations.

The Government is now paying for post-office service in seceding States about \$4000 per week.

The Legislature has agreed on the sovereign flag of South Carolina. It is to be of a blue ground, white oval centre piece, and a golden palmetto tree thereon.

A dispatch from Atchison, Kansas, brings news of the fearful destitution of the people in that State. It is reported that 50,000 people are face to face with actual want.

Letters from John Minor Botts express the utmost confidence in the triumph of Union sentiment before the people of Virginia. He also sends the idea of any assault on the Capitol from that State.

Mr. Mallory, of Florida, in withdrawing from the Senate, was kind enough to say: "We do not seek to conquer you." Let the Northern States be comforted. We are not to be invaded by Florida.

The chronological order of the secession movements may be thus ranked; December 20 South Carolina; January 9, Mississippi; January 11, Florida and Alabama; January 19, Georgia, and January 29, Louisiana. Texas may be expected speedily to follow.

An Armstrong gun of large calibre arrived at Charleston a few days ago from Europe via Savannah. Its destination is Georgetown, and it comes to the order of Mr. Weston, a wealthy planter, who resides in that locality. He has also imported one hundred and fifty muskets, at his own expense.

The Niagara Falls Gazette chronicles sundry mishaps caused by the recent slippery state of the roads. It says: "The other day, two young ladies were promenading Falls street, when one of them came down 'like a thousand of bricks.' Jumping up she exclaimed, 'soft road, before another winter I'll have a man to hand on, to see if I don't!' It is not always that people come to such rational conclusions in the moment of disaster."

It is reported that the recent prompt obedience of the laws at Cleveland, has caused quite a scattering among the runaway slaves, both in that and neighboring cities. A colored hack driver in Toledo showed great presence of mind the other day. Coming up from the depot with his hack one evening, he jumped from his box as soon as he reached the Collins House, where he was employed, not stopping to let out his passengers. He called the proprietor of the house aside, and requested payment of his wages, giving therefor the following reasons: "I guess this for dis individual to be leaving dese parts; 'cause I see got my ole massa in de carriage!"

The semi-annual interest on the State Debt, amounting to \$875,000, was paid off in Philadelphia, on the 1st instant, in specie or its equivalent.

Lieut. Stemmmer, in command at Fort Pickens, and his lady are natives of Norristown, this State. A salute of thirty-four guns were fired in their honor at that place on Thursday last.

It is reported at Washington that Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, is to be the President of the new Southern Confederacy, and John Sillid, of Louisiana, Vice-President. The Secessionists induce Hunter, of Virginia, to expect that he was to be the President, but they decline now to give it to him because Virginia is slow in seceding.

The Statue of Gen. Jackson, before the President's house, was most curiously ornamented on Sunday morning. The old anti-secessionist held in his hand the stars and stripes, while the blue cockade was tied under the tail of the horse. Great indignation is felt by the seceders, and it is rumored that they will request the Commissioners to ask for an explanation.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writes from Comanche, Iowa, that Mr. Gilbert, of Albany, Ill., who started down the Mississippi with his flat boat some days ago, was stopped a short distance below Memphis, by an armed force which compelled him to "tie up" there. A man from Albany, who was in his company, has returned, and reports this fact. He says that there are several flat boats at the same point in a like predicament.

The dykes in Holland were broken in various places January 8th and 9th, sweeping away the houses of thousands of unfortunate creatures, who are wandering cold, hungry, and homeless upon the dykes at night the rush of the torrent is distinctly heard at a considerable distance.

The Marines at Fort Washington, on the Potomac, below Washington, and nearly opposite Mount Vernon, have been relieved by companies of heavy artillery from Fort Monroe. The movement was effected so quietly and skillfully that even the persons who reside in the immediate vicinity were not aware of it.

The prudent poor of Charleston are just now in a bad plight. The Savings Bank of that city has over two millions of their money, and they can't get a cent of it! The Directors say it is invested in mortgages on city property and in city State Stocks—which can only be turned into cash at ruinous sacrifices! Thus these chivalric rebels start out by plundering the rich and robbing the poor!

Quite an exciting scene occurred in the theater on Monday night as "Our American Cousin at Home" was being played. While the panorama of the Hudson was passing before the audience, a view of West Point was presented. Lord Dundreary (Mr. Sothorn) asked what place it was; Miss Shaw answered, that it was the place where American officers were made, where our Major Andersons came from. At this answer a few hisses were heard, but in an instant the cheers of the audience drowned them; the gentlemen cheered, and the ladies, who are ever true to their country, showed their patriotism by waving their handkerchiefs. In the meantime the orchestra struck up that patriotic tune "The Red, White and Blue," which added to the already exciting scene.

A first-rate horse was sold at auction in Hartford on Saturday, for two dollars and fifty cents. There's more of the bitter fruits, says The Courier. Thirty years ago that same horse was sold for nine dollars, and was considered cheap at that.

Since the commencement of the secession movement, the carrying of cotton over the Pennsylvania Railroad has very much increased. It is brought by river from Memphis to Pittsburg, and sent thence to Philadelphia. Within a few weeks past over eighteen thousand bales of cotton have gone by this point.

The snow lies from four to six feet in depth in many parts of New-England, with huge drifts at short intervals. When two teams meet on the public roads, the drivers of the sleds have to compromise about passing each other, as it is difficult to "keep to the right, as the law directs."

Ex-Gov. Pollock is warmly urged, by his numerous friends, for Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. An old personal friend of the President, his chance is good.

The total number of hands employed in the English cotton factories in 1856 was 379,150; the estimated number of persons indirectly dependent on cotton manufactures is 1,000,000. England obtained from other sources than the United States 600,000 bales of cotton.

The rooms of several of the Members of the Legislature, at Harrisburg, were entered, one night last week, and the pockets of the sleeping gentlemen relieved of considerable money.

The proposition to erect the large northern tower at Luzerne into a new county, or a half-shire town at Scranton, is urged, and must ere long prevail.

Last week, Abraham Lincoln was on a visit of love and respect to his aged step-mother. In Coles county, Illinois, and also to his father's grave. (Douglas says Lincoln could not safely visit his own mother's tomb in Kentucky. Haiti Columbia) He intends to start for Washington city about the middle of this month, via Indianapolis, Columbus, Albany, Trenton and Harrisburg probably.

Bradford Reporter.

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

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, February 14, 1861.

NEW YORK U. S. SENATOR.—Judge Harris was nominated at Albany on Saturday last by the Legislature, for United States Senator, to fill the place soon to be vacated by Hon. Wm. H. Seward. Horace Greely was a warm competitor of Mr. Harris and it was thought at frequent points in the contest that he would be successful. He was supported with remarkable unanimity, not one of his friends deserting him. At several ballots he had a plurality—49 being the number he received on the tenth ballot, when Judge Harris had 60 votes, which gave him a majority.

THE CRITTENDEN CONCESSION.

On the Fourth of March the Republican party assumes, for the first time, the control of the Federal Government. It assumes a task of fearful magnitude. The ship of state no longer sails upon a smooth sea, with favoring gales; but boisterous waves and breakers beset her on every side. To pilot her safely through the dangers which surround, requires wisdom, discretion, and more than all, confidence and courage. We are among those who believe that the man honored by the people with an election as President, is just the man for the emergency, and we await his inauguration with every confidence that whatever prudence, foresight, sound judgment, and unflinching devotion to principle can accomplish, will be done by ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Republican party which has just elected a President has been, and is, the result of certain opinions or principles entertained (as has been proven by the result) by the great body of the people of the Northern and non-slaveholding States, with such manifestations in several of the Slave State, as show that there is there a large amount of sympathy with its objects and principles. This great party which has grown in strength and consistency, and achieved results, without parallel in political history, has gained its great success by the enunciation of principles which recommend it to the consciences and support of the upright and the patriotic, everywhere. It is not the accidental uprising of a day. It is not ephemeral—because founded upon the immutable principles of Truth, Justice and Religion. It may meet disaster and overthrow for a time—indeed it may deserve both, temporarily—but its objects are finally to be attained, its triumph certain.

During its administration of the Government, the Republican Administration must expect to meet opposition and misrepresentation at every step. The Rattlesnake Democracy will seek to embarrass it, and make it odious with the people. Our opponents are skilled in this kind of warfare, and they are now already engaged in their endeavors to undermine, divide and overthrow the Republican party. Our National difficulties present a fine field for their operations. They endeavor to fix upon the Republicans the burden of our National troubles, and call for the adoption by us of measures to restore harmony. The cry just now, is Conciliate! Concede! Compromise! Our Democratic friends, particularly, are astounded that the Republicans will not disavow all their proclaimed principles, and submit to the exactions of the rebels who are in open treason to the country! Does any one believe for a moment that the Rattlesnakes would become more reconciled to Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration if he should adopt all or any of the measures which they recommend to save the country? Would they relax a single endeavor to make his administration odious?

Amongst the measures which they advise the Republican party to adopt, to save the country, is the CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE, so called, which may be considered as a fair sample of the principles just now recommended for Republicans. The Douglas Democracy, last fall, gained some strength, and much credit, at the North, by refusing at the Charleston Convention to recognize the doctrine that Congress should protect Slavery in the Territories. They suffered the Fire-eaters and Disunionists to break up the Democratic party, rather than suffer such an interpolation in the creed.

It will be seen by referring to the Breckinridge Platform and the Crittenden Compromise, which we append for the purpose of comparison that if there is any difference in point of moderation, it is in favor of the former.—The platform simply declares that "it is the duty of the federal government, in all its departments, to protect when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories." The Crittenden proposition is more specific and therefore more offensive to the North. In that portion of the public domain south of 36 deg. 30 min., it stipulates "slavery" shall be recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of the territorial government."

It argues very little in favor of the boasted devotion to principle of the advocates of "popular sovereignty" that they should abandon all their positions at the first word of menace that the organized rebels of the Gulf States have seen proper to utter. The alacrity with which they have done this may be received as an additional evidence of the insincerity of the professions which they paraded so industriously before the people of

the North and Northwest during the late political campaign. To designate this self-abasement by the name of patriotism is a vile abuse of terms, and to recognize the right of a minority to arrogantly dictate terms to the majority, is a virtual abandonment of the leading principle of our government. Here is the Platform and the Compromise, side by side:

CRITTENDEN'S COMPROMISE.

Resolved, That by the act of Congress, in providing for the admission of new States, and in providing for the acquisition of territory, the following articles be proposed and submitted to the consideration of the people of the United States: 1. That the right of territorial property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or territorial legislation, shall be protected, and the property of the Territory, in the event of its admission into the Union, shall be ascertained, and the same shall be paid for by the United States: 2. That the right of territorial property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or territorial legislation, shall be protected, and the property of the Territory, in the event of its admission into the Union, shall be ascertained, and the same shall be paid for by the United States: 3. 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