

Alleged Plot for his Assassination.

The country was startled on Saturday by the intelligence that the President elect, instead of proceeding on his journey to Washington from Harrisburg, in accordance with the published programme, on Saturday morning, had left the latter city secretly, on a special train, on Friday night, and returning to Philadelphia, had passed thence, unrecognized, through Baltimore, and was already in the Federal Capital. This step, it appears, was induced by the desire to avoid threatened trouble in Baltimore, and was taken at the earnest solicitation of his friends and leading Republicans in Washington, who had received authentic information that an organized demonstration would be made against him in Baltimore—if, indeed, he was allowed to reach there alive; for it was also feared that an attempt would be made to throw the Presidential train from the track on the Northern Central Railroad. This information, it appears, was imparted to Mr. LINCOLN on Thursday night at Philadelphia, and he consented, after considerable hesitation, to the private arrangement which was subsequently carried into effect. He reached Washington early on Saturday morning, and proceeded quietly to his hotel, his arrival being known to but few. He soon afterwards, in company with Senator SEWARD, paid a visit to President BUCHANAN, and interchanged civilities with him and other gentlemen of distinction. His presence in the city then became generally known, and he received many callers during the day, including the President and Cabinet, the members of the Peace Conference and others.—Mrs. LINCOLN and the other members of the Presidential party left Harrisburg at the appointed time, and reached Washington on Saturday evening. The Baltimoreans, some of whom professed great indignation at the course pursued by Mr. LINCOLN, expressed their disapprobation by insulting the party as they passed through.

Washington Items.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

On Saturday evening, in Committee, succeeded at last in coming to a vote on the proposition presented by Mr. FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania, as a substitute for the Guthrie plan, and adopted it by a vote of 17 to 5—two of the Slave States, Maryland and Kentucky, voting with the North. To-day a vote will be taken on its passage in the Convention, and it is believed that it can only be defeated by a proposition to call a National Convention. It provides that Slavery shall not exist in Territory north of 30 degrees 30'; but that in Territory South of that line "at present" owned by the United States, Slavery shall not be prohibited by territorial or other laws, that the status of persons held to service shall be cognizable in the Federal Courts under the rules of the common law. This substitute, it will be seen, differs in several essential particulars from the plan submitted by Mr. GUTHRIE. It is considered probable, that it will be adopted by the Convention almost unanimously, especially as the course of Mr. LINCOLN since his arrival in Washington has been calculated to encourage the Southern members in the belief that he will do everything in his power to bring the present troubles to a peaceful termination.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND FORT SUMTER.

A telegram, received to-day, announcing the arrival of JEFFERSON DAVIS at Charleston started the old public functionary. He immediately called on Ex-President TYLER to inquire what it meant. Mr. TYLER was happily enabled to assure Mr. BUCHANAN that the mission of Mr. DAVIS to Charleston was one of peace. It was to guard against the possibility of an attack on Fort Sumter, at least until the character of Mr. LINCOLN'S inaugural shall be known. If its tone be pacific there will be no attack on Fort Sumter. If otherwise, they say an attack will be immediately made. This I know to be true.

PROBABLE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The House meets at 10 o'clock to-morrow. The tariff bill is the special order. Mr. SHERMAN will press a vote at one o'clock, when the debate closes. The bill will probably be amended, the House requiring a Committee of Conference, but the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means entertains no doubt that the bill will pass harmoniously through both Houses, avoiding the necessity for an extra session.

MR. VAN WYCK ASSAILED.

Mr. Van Wyck of New-York went to visit Preston King, on Capitol Hill, last night, and on returning home, at 10 1/2, was assailed by three ruffians. One of them stabbed at him on the right side, but he was saved by the blade of the knife striking against a memorandum-book in his breast-pocket. Almost simultaneously he was struck at on the other side, and then drew his pistol and shot down the second assailant. The third then knocked him down with a bludgeon or other weapon, and the party escaped. Mr. Van Wyck was stunned with the blow, but contrived to get to the National Hotel. His hand is badly cut, and he has been ill all day, at times quite wandering in his mind.

THE CABINET

The opposition to Mr. CAMERON'S occupying a place in the Cabinet was formally withdrawn at Philadelphia while Mr. LINCOLN was there. He will go into the Treasury or War Department if he chooses—probably the latter. This is generally understood now. The charges against him have all been retracted. Two Ohio members inform me that Senator CHASE will probably accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury. It is rumored that fourteen Republican Senators signed to Mr. LINCOLN a protest against Senator SEWARD'S appointment to the Cabinet, which Mr. LINCOLN coolly consigned to the flames.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—Some of the Charleston paper are already proposing new names for the yet unformed cotton republic. They suggest Alleghania, Columbia, Chicora, Appalachia, Fredonia, Washingtonia, Carolina, Vinland, Appalachia League, Washington States, etc. Some of these names seem to be based on the rules of contraries. Thus they exclude all the States having the Alleghenies or Appalachian chain of mountains, and yet propose to take the name of these heights; they leave Washington's home and grave north of their boundary, and yet want his name; they suggest Vinland, in memory of the Northmen, while they hate and despise the North, they propose Fredonia, while they ignore freedom as a false theory.

News from all Nations.

—A steamer, for the conveyance of troops in inland water, was lately tried on the Thames. It is about four hundred feet long, accommodates over eight hundred troops, and draws only two feet of water.

—The London merchants are complaining of the exposure they are subjected to in their meetings in the Exchange, from the want of sufficient protection from the weather, and a glass roof of the rotunda is talked of.

—Alexander Hamilton Stephens was born on the 11th of February, 1812, and was consequently 49 years of age on the day he took the oath as first Vice-President of the Confederate States of America.

—On Monday night an Abolitionist was arrested in Marion, Smyth county Va. He was tarred, feathered and ridden on a rail, and committed to jail.

—The President elect was born on the 12th of February, 1809, and is therefore fifty-two years of age, and in the vigorous maturity of life.

—The Governor has issued his writ for the execution of Cathcart, convicted of murder in Clearfield county. The condemned will suffer the penalty on Friday the 12th day of April next.

—The body of the Irishman who fell through the railroad bridge at Northumberland and drowned, last October, was found near Selingsgrove a few days ago.

—A man named Wm. Weaver is confined in the Perry County jail awaiting his trial for poisoning his wife.

—The Banks in New York are now nearly glutted with specie. They now hold \$36,000,000 with a prospect of a future increase.

—One hundred and fifty persons, embracing every shade of criminality, are at present confined in the jail at Memphis, Tenn.

—England has now, for a wonder, but one war on her hands, and that is with the New Zealanders.

—The Hon. J. Glimmer Jones, American Minister to Austria, is expected to reach home during the present month.

—The Texas rebels have taken to robbing the United States mail, and are also reported to have seized two more forts.

—Arkansas, as far as heard from, is reported to have gone for the Union at her recent election. If this be so, the back of Secession is effectually broken.

—The important bill authorizing the construction of seven war steamers has passed the House just as it came from the Senate and now awaits the action of the President.

—The story is current about the hotels in Washington that the model of eivahourous honor but noble exemplar of the integrity of the Virginia aristocracy the late Floyd—made two remittances of specie from that city to his Virginia home, amounting, respectively, to fifty and seventy thousand dollars each. They were conveyed by Adams & Co.'s Express, under the charge of a special conductor. It must be confessed that \$120,000 saved in four years, on a salary of \$8,000, is a remarkable instance of economy and thrift.

—The Wheeling Union, speaking of the steel plated war steamers now being constructed in France and England, recommends their construction here, for the defence of our coasts, harbors, and rivers, and says: "At Wheeling and Pittsburgh, vessels of this kind ought to be constructed, for the protection of the Atlantic coast and the Ohio river. One such boat, properly arranged, would be worth more for the protection of the peaceful commerce of that river against all assailants, than an army of ten thousand men."

—Notice is given in Canadian papers that an application will be made to Parliament for the passage of a law authorizing the erection of another Suspension bridge at Niagara Falls.

—The Cincinnati Press, alluding to the quiet counting of the Presidential vote at Washington, intimates that the Secessionists are fond of stealing that of cold steel. Very likely—money from the pocket is more easily taken than a bayonet from the bread basket.

—Feeling: A rural youth was in the city one day says the Clearland Plaindealer, and dropped casually in a hardware store. Linger through the store, he came to a large buzz saw suspended against the wall. Giving it a rap with his knuckles producing a sharp ring, he remarked to the "store keeper," who came up at that moment: "I had an old dad ripped to pieces with one of them fellers last week!" "Felling," wasn't it?

—The secession fire-eaters are so full of blazing wrath against Northern people that they will not even respect the privileges of a newly married couple.—A gentleman from Mississippi married a Miss White, of Harrisburg, Pa., and took her to his Southern home a short time ago. But she casually expressed sentiments of freedom, was reported to a vigilance committee, and ordered to leave the Southern domain before the expiration of ten hours. What was done with the husband, whose honeymoon was thus disturbed, we do not learn.

—There were 74 accidents on the railways of the United States last year, by which 57 persons were killed and 315 wounded. This does not include accidents to persons not on the cars. The number killed last year was less than half that of any since 1852, and the number wounded were also less. There has been a gradual decline in numbers of killed and wounded for eight years, indicating more care gained by experience. In the past eight years there have been 977 accidents to trains, by which 1,166 were killed and 3,926 wounded. So says Hunt's Magazine.

—The Philadelphia Press says that the City and Grand House, a hotel which has been a credit to that city for several years, will be closed on the first of March.—The lessers frankly confess that the falling off of travel, during the last year, and other causes, made the concern cease to be profitable.

—The Thomsville (Ga.) Enterprise of the 5th reports a duel that was a duel: News reached us on Sunday morning that a duel was fought on the line of Georgia and Florida, near Dunawayville, on Friday, the 8th inst., between Mr. Edwin Hart, editor of the Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel, and a gentleman by the name of Coleman, when both parties were killed.

—The Census of Missouri shows that State to have 1,407,536 whites, 113,188 slaves, and 3,502 free negroes, or in the aggregate 1,524,226. This is much larger than Missouri has yet been announced as having, and it places the State next in rank to Illinois in point of population, the total being larger than either Indiana or Virginia.

—A Palmetto flag made its appearance at Glasgow, Ky., the other day, a correspondent says. It was treated with little respect. A crowd took it in charge placed it over a barrel of tar, after dipping it in the same material and burned it.

—The oldest residents in Iowa have no recollection of such a storm as that last week. The snow is two feet deep, and drifted into ridges from five to ten feet. There have been but two trains West for more than eight days, and it is likely there will be no trade of consequence for more than a week hence. They have had no mails from the East for two days. The snow continues.

—Ninety negroes were sold by auction at Louisa (Va.) court house, Tuesday. The prices realized were very high. One sold at \$1,300. Several went upward of \$1,200, while many brought from \$500 to \$1,000 apiece.

—An official statement, laid before the Louisiana Convention, shows that Louisiana realized \$734,230 by the thefts of public property at New Orleans. This sum includes the value of two revenue cutters, the McClelland and the Washington, which were surrendered by their officers.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

R. W. STURROCK, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, February 28, 1861.

SECESSION AND COERCION!

No intelligent man believes that the treasonable attitude of the southern states is because they deem the election of LINCOLN will, in any way, prejudice their constitutional rights, or that the Republican party intends administering the General Government to infringe or trespass upon any of the institutions, interests or prejudices of the South.—The formation of a Southern Confederation is the culmination of those treasonable projects and purposes which for thirty years have been indulged in by Southern men,—the election of LINCOLN and the success of the Republican party is made the pretext, by means of which to excite and exasperate the South, and prepare that section for the fearful step already undertaken, which the cool and reflecting amongst them, we have abundant reason to believe, are in no wise satisfied with.

If the evils which are predicted in that section as likely to result from the success of the Republican party, were not purely imaginary, the leaders themselves would not be in such haste to inaugurate a Southern Confederacy previous to the Fourth of March. They would wait in patience for some overt act on the part of the incoming Administration, well knowing that such a step would tend to consolidate the Southern people. But the leaders are too wise to postpone action until real grievances occur, so long as imaginary ones suffice to accomplish their ambitious ends.—They have used the election of LINCOLN to inflame the Southern mind by misrepresentation and falsehoods as to the purpose and intentions of the Republican party, until a small portion of the South seems carried beyond the confines of reason and reflection.

In their speeches, some of the prominent leaders of the Secession movement, acknowledge that the election of LINCOLN is not the cause of their treasonable course—nor are they apprehensive of aggressive action by his administration. A great Slaveholding Confederacy, controlling the financial and political action of the world, by means of King Cotton, seems to be the gorgeous anticipation of the leaders. A splendid and powerful aristocracy, having for its support and maintenance the system of servile labor. The South sees the North advancing in wealth and prosperity with unexampled rapidity. It beholds Northern ships carrying their commerce, and Northern merchants their factors. Each census develops the giant strides of the Free North, and discloses the backward movement of the slave holding South. It is galling to the pride of the chivalry to be dependent upon the "greasy mechanics" of the bleak North, for all they wear and use. Closing their eyes in wilful blindness, they imagine that all this prosperity is at the Constitutional expense of the South. The fact that the North is prosperous and wealthy is a fancied aggression upon some Southern right, which demands the instant dissolution of the Union. They will not see that the system of human slavery in their midst, is gradually sapping the foundations of their prosperity, and while it may serve the aristocratic purposes of one class, is degrading others, and clogging the prosperity of the States.

It has been a favorite theory of the Calhoun school of publicists, that all that was necessary for the emancipation of the South, from this galling dependence upon the commercial and industrial classes of the North, was to separate from them, and build up a great Slaveholding Confederacy, untrammelled with restrictions upon the Commerce of the world. It is to realize this idea, that several States have seceded, and formed the Southern Confederacy. It is well enough for our Union-savers to consider this fact before they proffer us their universal panaceas for Union-saving. The seceding States have not gone out of the Union because they are apprehensive that LINCOLN'S administration will commit any outrage upon Southern rights—they do not profess to believe that he will evince anything but a conciliatory and kind disposition—but the reason which has been for thirty years maturing.

The question then becomes not whether the Republican party shall justify itself by disavowing its proclaimed doctrines—not whether some sham shall be fixed up to cover points of punctilio—but shall the laws be enforced and the Union maintained as it is? Shall the right of secession be admitted, and treason allowed to rule supreme, or shall the Executive preserve the dignity, the reputation, and the integrity of the Union? Those quacks who come with their gentle soporifics and mild remedies have no conception of the magnitude of the disease they propose to cure.

Those who are for the Union, should stand up for the Union without reservation. The times will not admit of crimination and halting and half-way policy. Those who take occasion to season their Union-speech with denunciation of the sectional policy or aggressive purposes of the Republicans, are but adding fuel to the flame. They are doubly censurable, who indulge in such a course, here, because they know how false is the charge.—But those Union-lovers who proclaim against "coercion" are no better than the rattlesnake traitors who arrayed in open hostility to the Government. If a State has the right to se-

cede, to seize upon the National property, at pleasure, that settles the whole question, and the sooner we conclude treaties of peace and commerce, with such, the better. If she has no right to secede, then the General Government should enforce its laws and protect its property, at all hazards. In what light shall we view the conduct of those, who declaring their desire for the perpetuity of the Union, take pains in advance to proclaim against the enforcement of the laws?

Many of this latter class have a political object in view, to accomplish which, they are ready to resort to the most desperate expedients. To pull down the Republican party, they would hazard the safety of the National edifice. To these wise-acres, the settlement of our National troubles is an easy and simple task. It is only for the Republican party to give up all its principles, and submit to all the demands and exactions of the slaveholders. To be sure, there is no evidence that even this would be sufficient to calm the troubled waves. And what if the Democracy refused to be thus humiliated at Charleston and Baltimore, preferring rather division and defeat—still it is a matter of wonder to those who are seeking the overthrow of the Republicans, that we are not ready at once to give up everything and adopt anything demanded of us.

Such a course would unquestionably be gratifying to our Democratic friends. But we do not believe the Republican party is ready to do any such thing. That party will stand by its integrity and its principles. It will endeavor faithfully to maintain the laws and preserve the Union. Our opponents can aid materially in saving the Union, by strengthening the hands of the National Executive after the Fourth of March next, or they can render the task still more difficult by giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy by their traitorous opposition to "coercion."

THE RAILROAD BILLS.

We announced last week, that the gigantic swindles intended to benefit the Sunbury and Erie and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads had passed the House of Representatives of this State by a large majority. The bills will now go to the Senate, and we do not know that there is anything to hope in that body.—The interests of the State are to be subservient to the schemes of these corporations.

Strictly, the Republican party should not be held responsible for this outrage upon the rights of the Commonwealth. It was announced in the House, during the discussion, that they were not party measures, but we do not see how a party which has two-thirds of the Legislature can avoid being held responsible for its acts. On the bill for the commutation of the Tonnage Duties, eighteen democrats voted for the bill, and ten against; leaving forty-two Republicans for and twenty-eight against.—The Patriot and Union, the Democratic organ at Harrisburg, is a strong advocate of this legislation. We have no doubt, that if the members voting for these bills are not repudiated by the Republican party in many of the counties, the people will reject them at the ballot box. The following is the vote on the bill for commutation of the Tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Aschom, Austin, Ball, Bartholomew, Blair, Bressler, Brewster, Burns, Butler, (Carroll,) Butler, (Crawford,) Byrne, Caldwell, Cowan, Craig, Douglas, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Eisenberger, Gaskill, Gibbons, Goehring, Graham, Harvey, Hillman, Hoffus, Huhn, Koch, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lowther, M'Donnogh, McConigal, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Stullin, Ober, Osterhout, Peirce, Preston, Ingie, Randall, Reilly, Ridway, Robinson, Roller, Seltzer, Shafer, Shepard, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Taylor, Teller, Thomas, Walker, White, Wilder, and Davis, Speaker—69.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Barnsley, Bissel, Bixler, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer, Brodhead, Clark, Collins, Cope, Dismant, Donley, Elliott, Frazier, Happer, Hayes, Heck, Hill, Hood, Irvine, Kling, Lichtenwalner, Manifold, Myers, Patterson, Reif, Rhoads, Schrock, Smith, (Berks,) Snelman, Stoneback, Strang, Tracy, Williams, and Wilson—38.

We understand that a large number of handbills have been scattered through the country, purporting to give the proceedings of a "Union Meeting," at this place. We shall not call in question the motives of those engaged in this work of misrepresenting the sentiments of our people. The pretended meeting was a row from the outset. Gotten up in conjunction with the Democratic Convention, it was an attempt on the part of the actors to put through a programme for effect abroad, without respect to the minds of those present. To say that any resolutions were fairly adopted, is erroneous, and the whole proceedings were disorderly and unfair, as but one side was allowed to be heard or recognized.

To say that our people are ready to endorse the schemes of DOWDAS and BIGLER and CRITTENDEN is simply a libel upon their intelligence and consistency. The Republicans of this county are not ready to make compromises with traitors,—they do not yet see the necessity for surrendering their principles and proclaiming that in the past fourteen years they have been deluded, or supporting measures they did not believe honest and correct.

THE SECESSIONISTS appear to be extending their field of operation into unexpected and dangerous localities, judging from a dispatch which reaches us from Nebraska City. The inhabitants of that place were, on Tuesday morning, surprised at the appearance of a Palmetto flag, with the motto "Southern Rights," waving over old Fort Kearney, which had been raised the night before by a party of Secessionists who had taken possession. The greatest excitement immediately ensued, which culminated in an attack upon, and the recapture of the Fort, when the Palmetto flag was ignominiously torn down, and the stars and stripes were hoisted in its place. The experiment will probably not be tried again.

The Union Meeting in Towanda.

We have received a flaming circular, containing the proceeding of a Union Meeting, recently held in Bradford County, set forth in large capitals, and with a great flourish of triumph. Men who have claimed to be Republicans, par excellence figure conspicuously, and, no doubt, feel proud of their position, and especially of being instrumental in passing resolutions, eulogizing such men as Bigler, Douglas and Crittenden. If so, we would like to call their attention to a few facts: Wm. Bigler, whom they feel proud now to honor, has been the most ultra and uncompromising pro-Slavery man that the North has had in Congress for the last six years. He has been foisted into prominence by the Administration's making him its tool and mouth piece in the United States Senate, in its scheme of forcing Slavery all over the Republic. He has recently distinguished himself by bringing forward a plan for compromising the present difficulties, and it is for that, no doubt, that Republicans of Bradford County feel proud to mention his name. What is his plan?

1st. That Territory now owned, or hereafter to be acquired, be divided by the line 36 degrees 30 minutes, extending to the Pacific.

2d. In all Territories North of that line, Slavery, or involuntary servitude, to be forever prohibited; and in all Territory South of it, such as now exists in the Southern States, to be recognized, and to be sustained by all departments of Territorial Government.

3. Territory North or South of said line to be admitted when the population may entitle it to a Congressman, with such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, but with domestic institutions fixed according to this compromise.

There you have it—the whole of Mr. Bigler's "conciliatory and Union spirit." He has proposed this compromise, and stands committed to it. Can it be possible any Republican who has fought so long, so arduously, and apparently, so successfully against all this, can now vote in an open public meeting for resolutions in effect endorsing such abominable dogmas? Yet such appears to be the fact. These men must know that all Territory hereafter to be acquired will be in Mexico and Central America—all lying South of this line. They ought to know that a part of the present secession scheme is to do out of the Union, what cannot successfully be done in it, viz: filibuster in those weak and distracted countries. Mr. Bigler would secure the avails of such plunder to the purposes of Slavery, and fix, beyond the possibility of change or even reconsideration, the domestic institutions of the Territories thus obtained.

Mr. Crittenden is eulogized, and for what? True he talks feelingly and eloquently for the Union. All Republicans feel as keenly and patriotically upon the subject as he. But what does he propose? His plan is very much like Bigler's. The line 36 degrees 30 minutes to be run to the Pacific. The Territory North to be free—South, Slavery to be acknowledged and protected by law while a Territory, which recognizes unqualified property in slaves, the new and dangerous proposition, which we have fought since the Dred Scott decision was announced. Slavery being thus established in those Territories, beyond the possibility of reversal, he then generously proposes to let them into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may provide. Every lawyer knows, or ought to know, that if slaves are property under the Constitution of the United States, and are held like other article, of merchandise, it is beyond the power of a State, or a State Constitution, to confiscate it; and hence the proposition to admit them with or without Slavery is specious, and cannot effect the question in the least. And for this, professed Republicans eulogize Mr. Crittenden.

We admire the patriotic desire of those Summer Republicans; but their self sacrificing patriotism can avail no more than the determined and consistent patriotism of those more radical members of the party, who are striving to preserve the Constitution and the Union in their purity—who believe that those who have lived under them, and prospered under them, and eulogized them for the last seventy years, can do so for the seventy years to come; that to compromise them, and strike out their life and vitality, would be the death blow of this Government.—Waverly Advocate.

ATTEMPT TO THROW THE PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN FROM THE TRACK.—We were on Saturday night placed in possession of the astounding information that an attempt was made on Monday last to wreck the train bearing the President elect and suite, about one mile west of the State line. The particulars, as given to us by Mr. Rich, of the Toledo and Western Railroad, are, that a short time before the train was due at the State line, an engineer, who was preparing to take out a train, found it necessary to run out to the wood yard for fuel. Running at a moderate speed, he noticed an obstruction on the track, and, stopping his engine, found that a machine for putting cars on the track had been fastened upon the rails in such a manner that if a train at full speed had struck it, engine and cars must have been thrown off, and many persons killed. It is almost impossible to think that any one so thoroughly depraved as to attempt so damnable a deed, but we are assured by our informant that his information comes from undoubted authority. The matter would have been made public before, but it was hoped that the perpetrators of the dastardly outrage could be detected and brought to justice. The whole thing was admirably planned—the obstruction so near a station and on a straight track, where it would not be deemed necessary to exercise any great degree of caution.—Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Feb. 18.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.—The new "Confederacy" is in trouble. Every body wants office. Georgians are the most clamorous, and next to them come the patriots of Alabama. A letter in the Baltimore American, dated at Montgomery, tells the story: "As I have hitherto predicted, it is evident that Georgia will have the greatest share of honor and offices in the new nationality—one of her sons, Howell Cobb, is President of the Provisional Congress. Georgia I begin to think, is a little too greedy. She aspires to too much of the plunder. Thus far she has had more than her share; but unsatisfied with the lion's portion, she would with her energy swamp all slower crafts. Already the Georgians are flocking to the Capital with the smell of fat offices in their nostrils—and to make the object even more attainable, like Vandals, they will try to carry off the Capital to their own State.

"Next foremost in the hunt for office stands Alabama. This, however, is but natural and to be expected, since the sessions of the Congress are held at the Capitol of the State.

THE ROTARY FORTRESS.—A French mechanic, by the name of Balbi, has lately invented a new kind of fortress, which works upon a plan that most astonish any hostile party that shall attempt to take it by assault. The new machine is in the shape of a round tower, surrounded by a gallery and regularly pierced cannon, the motive power which regulates its movements being steam. It is to be carried in a cuirass of iron plates, and so managed that on the first attempt at escalation on the part of an enemy, the tower begins to revolve with the rapidity which renders it inaccessible, while for the same reason the picking off of any of its defenders by the truest rifle becomes a matter of infinite difficulty. It can be propelled, like any conveyance moved by steam apparatus, from place to place, with similar speed. Its base is thickly set with pikes, which, when once in rotation, would annihilate all who might approach it.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA POSTMASTERS.—South Carolina Postmasters are ordering stamps for their offices. A Postmaster who had been called on to say whether he considered himself bound to make returns to the Federal Government before stamps could be sent him, replied in violent language, adding that when he ordered an article he expected to pay for it, but didn't care a damn whether stamps were sent or not.

No further complaints have come in at the Post-office Department since orders issued to cut off all routes in the seceding States where the matter is tampered with. The orders are strict and unequivocal.

ARKANSAS has followed the good example set her by Tennessee, and not only returned Union delegates to the proposed State Convention, but has voted not to have any Convention! Sufficient returns have been received to render this result certain, and the Secessionists are forced to admit that their defeat is most complete. This result is calculated to strengthen the cause of the Union even more than the recent action of Tennessee, as it indicates a determination to stand by it in a quarter where it was hardly looked for.

A REPORT from Texas indicates that the secession excitement there is being taken advantage of by desperadoes for purposes of outrage and plunder,—at least it is to be hoped that this is the truth of the matter. A telegram from Fort Smith states that the overlords had been seized near Fort Chadbourne, and that all the property of the Company within reach had been taken possession of. A report was also current that Fort Chadbourne and Belknap had been captured, but this is not confirmed.

DIED. Suddenly, in Dalton, Ga., on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1861, after an illness of five days, MARIETTA, widow of J. L. LAYTON, aged 72 years.

On the 23rd inst., after a short illness, Mrs. MARY ANN BELLE, only child of Stillman J., and Elizabeth B. Bigler, aged one year and ten months.

The pet of the household is gone. Oh, how weaned that little form and prattling voice. The pride of a mother, and thy father's idol, has left us, never, never to return. Sweet ANNE BELLE, thou hast gone, and our hearts mourn your loss. But why should we complain? The same kind Father that gave you has taken you home to himself,—and while we mourn the loss of one so dear we can but say, that he who took little children in his arms and blessed them, will protect and guide them to all harm. Then farewell! our darling, thou hast gone to join friends that has gone before you, and in his allotted time we will meet thee, dear one, where partings are no more.

ANNE BELLE, our darling, thou hast gone forever! And 'tis hard to sever ties so strong and deep. But the cherished blossom by our Father given, Is recalled to heaven, and we may not weep.

ANNE dear, ANNE dear, our little brow, But our little darling is an angel now.

A PASSER.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY.—Came to the enclosure of a subscriber, in Canton, on or about the 24th of November, 1860, a Yearling HEIFER, small size, without any particular marks. The owner is requested to present proof, and take her away, and pay for her expenses. Canton, Feb. 27, 1861. MYRON FELLOWS.

Clover and Timothy Seed. JUST RECEIVED AT M. E. SOLOMON'S, 300 bushels of West Branch Clover Seed, 200 bushels of Western Timothy seed, of the very best quality, and at the lowest prices for Cash. Feb. 28, 1861.

Coal, Lime, Cement, Fire Brick, Drain Tiles, &c. THERE is a Lime Kiln at the location of the Company's Basin, in Towanda, where is kept constantly for sale, fresh burnt White Lime, made from the best quality of New York lime stone, at 25 cents per bushel, or \$1 per barrel, and 4 inch sizes at 2 1/2 cents per bushel for slacked lime. Lime shipped on cars at Towanda without additional charge. Also Superior Water Lime at \$1 15 per barrel, and Fire Brick at 6 cents per foot, a very nice article for draining basins about dwellings. Merchants supplied with Bonanza Axes by the dozen. Jack Screws, for moving buildings, to let at 25 cents per day each set. Building Coal at \$2 25 per ton for Lump Coal, and \$2 00 per ton for Smith Coal. Coal delivered in Towanda at 25 cents per sale. All the above for sale at the office of the Barclay & Co. Company, Towanda.

Towanda, Feb. 27, 1861. J. MACFARLANE, Gen. Superintendent.

IMPORTANT NOTICE To Farmers and others interested. FRUIT TREES—30,000 Choice Fruit Trees for sale, including all the best varieties of Apples, the Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, and Apricot, Norway Spruce, Fir, Arbor Vitae, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir and Black Spruce, including all sizes, from 2 1/2 feet, suited to ornament lawns and drive trees, Dwarf Dwarf, Box for edging, Deciduous ornamentals, and all shrubs, European Ash, American Ash, Rose, European Larch, Fringe or Smoke tree, Albion, Forsythia, Scabra, African Tangarix, Virginia Honeysuckle, Norway Spruce, and many others not named.

5000 of our best Native Hardy Grape Vines, for the coming spring, such as Delaware, Diana, Catawpa, Rebecca and Cottage also Clinton, Catawpa and Concord, 20 varieties of the best bearing Strawberries, including Wilson's Albany seedling, Hovey & Hooker seedling, and all low prices, by the 100 or 1000; the Red Currant, White Grape Currants, also Red & White Currants, and all other varieties of the best bearing Strawberries, and all other varieties of fruit trees, and all other things in the line. Our nursery is situated at this place. We have lately purchased the Point Nursery, embracing over 25,000 fruit and ornamental trees with all other things in the line. Our nursery is home instead of giving orders to traveling Agents, Rochester and other places at a distance. DANIEL HARRISON, Towanda, Pa., Feb. 23, 1861.

P. S. A few good Salesmen wanted to act as Agents for my house.

Bajous Kid Gloves! ALL sizes, in colors, Black and White. These celebrated gloves will always be found at the