A SERIES OF QUEER CASES. Both American and English social life are now exhibiting some queer developments, some peculier phases. They seem to be excreasences which spring from the robust and intensely nctive forms of life which prevail in the two countries, where of all others there is by law and social customs the freedom of individual action. These curious social phenomena doubtless arise from the very nature of things. There is such overwhelming energy in the business circles of both countries that mprbid conditions of social life must follow. Where all is rapidity and velocity there must neclessarily be some unsoundn - 58.

The case now most noticed is that of Mrs. Burch, a relative of the distinguished Erastus Corning, of New York, on trial for infidelity, at Napierville, Illinois. She seems, according to a written paper put into the case, to have confessed her guilt, yet the evidence of disinterested and disconnected parties shows that the confession as to time, place and circumstances, in false and unfounded. It is still upon trial. The case of Mrs. Beardsley, in New York

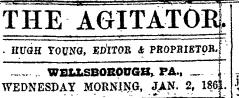
city, the daughter of a clergyman, developes the curious charge of having married a second busband, living within three miles of the other, i mitted into the Union with or without slavery, and succeeded in concealing the fact from both as the people may determine-was rejected, the through a period of several years. To the fact of the marriage, and identity of person, and long continued intercourse, the second husband swore most positively though the jury did not

The English case is one of great merit. A Miss Sheaden, born in New York, is now, after the hapse of sixty years, trying to prove that her mother was properly married. Her counsel, for some cause not explained during the pendency of the case in the Probate Court of London, abandonod her case. According to the latest European advices, she has been successfully competing with a cute and learned counsel, both in the preliminary statement of the tiobs of Messrs. Douglas, Bigler and Rice, case and insthe examination of witnesses, dur- were rejected. The committee being unable to ing the first two days of the trial, evincing the agree will so report to the Senate. possession of great mental powers and high accomplishments.

We remember a similar instance in this country. At one time, whilst one of the numerous suits brought by Mrs. Gen'. Edmund P. Gaines, was pending in one of the New Orleans Courts, her counsel abandoged her cause after the jury was empannelled. She immdiately took posression of the papera, continued the examinaand won the case in that Court, although, ifour memory serves us right, the decesion was reversed in the Court above.

# PENNSYLVANIA.

and specially legislated at all against the United States fugitive slave law of 1850, though there was an old statute of 1847 which pro-handful of men, while forts Sumter and Pinck- be made unparalleled in the annals of any gov-to the Louisiana purchase is at least balanced, derman from taking cognizances of the case of ney were left unguarded with a view doubtless any fugitive from labor, "under a certain act to their being taken possession of by the inof Congress passed on the 12th day of Febru- surgent Carolinians. This was the position of ary, 1793." During the last session of her Legislature the Commissioners appointed to revise and amend the Penal Laws of Penasyl- dorson, the gallant leader of a gallant little to group them together, as the groundwork of vania (John C. Knoy, Edward King and David | band, left Fort Moultrie after having spiked the chapter is still to come. We do not include this strip of land between Georgia and Ala-Webster) made a report to the Legislature that its guns and took possession of Sumter, the they had completed their labors, and the result strongest fort in America. Of course the whole was presented in the shape of a bill entitled "An act to consolidate, revise and amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth." That of self-preservation, and as Buchanan and his to defeat and carry elections. It refers only to report, on the thirty first day of March, 1860, Secretary of War disclaim any knowledge of positive burglaries on the United States Treawas enacted into a law, and by the ninety fifth it, it was doubtless done by Major Anderson section it is enseted as follows :



15 We print elsewhere an interesting letter from Springfield, the home of the President elect, to the Herald, detailing the particulars of the late visit of Hon. David Wilmot to that place.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES. The Senate and House Committees have not been able to agree upon any settlement of the Slavery question, nor is it probable that they will be. The House Committee met on Thursday, when Mr. Rust's proposition of adjustment, for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific-slavery south of it to be protected while in a territorial condition, but the States formed on either side to be all-Republicans and Mr. Davis, of Maryland, vet ing against it. On Friday the amendment of Mr. Adams, of Mass., to the Constitution, proagreed to by nearly a unanimous vote, the dissentients considering that the Constitution al-

ready gives that security. The proposition of Mr. Crittenden, to re-ip state the Missouri Compromise line, was voted

down by the Senate Committee on Saturday week, and on Friday last the several proposi-

# THE PROGRESS OF TREASON.

Last week has been one of great events the history of our country. It is known to all of our readers that the pauper State of South Carolina-a State which has depended upon the bounties of the General Government for tion of the witnesses, spoke to the Court and jury the support of her would be great men ever since she had an existence-has declared herself out of the Union and set up on her own individual hook. Military companies paraded undoubtedly yet to he revealed. When a new the streets of Charleston only waiting for the Administration comes into power to sweep fuct cannot be ignored that as many free States The State of Pennsylvania has not formally order of the leading traitors to make an attack. upon Fort Moultrie, which the traitor Bachanan had taken care to have garrisoned by only a things, when on Christmas night Major An- to the latest fraud upon the Treasury, it is well nation approves this act, as it was really an act the President down to navy-yard blacksmiths, "No Judge of any of the Courts of this on his own responsibility. Since then the is-Commonwealth, nor any Alderman or Justice Burgents have taken possession of Moultrie and but the list is nevertheless bad enough: of the Peace of said Commonwealth, shall have Pinckney and the Palmetto flag waves over the Name of Swindle. jurisdiction or take pognizance of the case of forts which ought to have been protected by the Stars and Stripes. It would be useless for us to try to disguise the fact that Buchanan and his traitorous Cabinet have been not only secretly but openly conniving at the disunion movements of the South and have been strengthening that section and weakening the North so far as the transfer of arms and military stores can do so. Not long since five hundred cases of muskets were shipped by order of the Garernment from the arsenal at Watervliet N. Y. Governor of Georgia had obtained leave from the Secretary of War for the absence of Col.

# THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

#### FROM WASHINGTON. Summary of the News of the Week. [Specially prepared for The Agitator.]

FORT MOULTRIE EVACUATED. \_\_\_\_ Thursday, Dec. 27 .- The intelligence of Mafor Anderson's sudden removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter produced a profound

impression here to-day, and is variously regarded according to the feelings and prejudices of the different sections. His present position is impregnable against

any force South Carolina can employ, and commands Charleston, the ship channels, and all the forts in the harbor. (He acted without specific instructions from the War Department, except to hold the forts and act on the defensive, though it is known that Gen. Scott favored this step, when reënforcements were refused for Fort Moultrie, and perhaps may have intimated as much to the officer in command of the station. Major Anderson had the right to make the transfer, though it undoubtedly involves a delicate responsibility under present circumstances. The President will be urged to supersede him, but as the force has not been augmented, which was the point raised by the authorities of South Carolina, he will hesitate before venturing to

rebuke this act. A Cabinet meeting was held on the subject this afternoon.

The Disunionists denounce Major Anderson's conduct in the strongest terms, and regard it as exhibiting a hostile mnimus on the part of find her guilty ppon that point in the indict- hibiting Congress from passing any law inter- the Administration. They say it will precipifering with slavery in the slave States, why, tate a crisis, but others believe it is the best peace-preserver yet devised. While Major Anderson holds Fort Sumpter, there will be no collision.

Intelligence from Charleston, to members of the Cabinet, states that the populace have seized the public property in Charleston to retaliate upon Maj. Anderson's movement, and river on the continent, and so be placed in a the consultation at the White House is upon this and other points connected with the policy now to be purshed. Mr. Buchanan will probably be compelled to confront the very issue he faint foresight of what the territory washed by has been conspiring to avoid.

#### THE GREAT ROBBERY.

We chronicled in this column last week the giant robbery of \$870,000 from the Treasury by one of the bawlers for secession, Mr. Goddard Bulley a South Carolinian. Russell his accomplice, has been sent to jail in default of half a million dollars bail. The Tribune speaking on this subject says:

to be known hereafter as the Age of Fraud, is yet to be written. It is yet to be written be- ahead, was devoted to the "peculiar institucause all the hideous faots in regard to it are away the present incumbents of office, when accounts are to be made up and balances paid over, there can be no reasonable doubt that a disclosure of fraudulent official bankruptcy will ernment that has had a written history. Some of these gigantic villainies have been exposed from time to time in the public journals, and, at this moment, when the attention is directed in this list the various measures of corruption the officeholders of the Administration, from sury made by distinguished official "cracks-"men." to fill their own hungry and canacious pockets. We, perhaps, omit even some of these.

Amohnt. Fort Snelling..... llett's Point

not have secured them. And this process, thus infamously begun, will probably be as infamously prosecuted, until every fortress and arthe very man of all-men who was under the will colminate no one can tell. strongest obligations to preserve them. In the

fuce of such recreancy, the treason of Arnold becomes insignificant and almost excusable. The pretext for this base surrender is a fear to provoke, or a wish to allay excitement-that

is, the excitement of the Secessionists at the sight of the United States flag still floating in their harbor. If the miserable old man dues ment than be allays, we will own that we have misapprehended the American People. Official information has been received in Washington that Holland has made arrangements

for emancipation of the slaves in all the Dutch Colonies, on the principle of English emancipation, making compensation to the masters .-abolition of slavery. 

FROM THE PEOPLE.

Beply to "Cato."

MB. YOUNG: I cannot say I have much fault to find with your correspondent, Cato, but I think in calculating the value of the South to the Union, he has overlooked some very important considerations. In purchasing Louisiana, our Government did not look alone, or principally to the money value of the purchase .-There were higher considerations than the moner her ports might bring the Government in the form of revenue. It was not our policy to permit a Foreign Power to hold or share with us the shore and mouth of the most important position to be able to throw obstructions in the way of the commerce of the great North-west. At that early day, even, Mr. Jefferson had some the waters of the Mississippi was to be. It is

should be remembered that that purchase e.m. braces not only Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, but also Iowa, Minnesota and Oregon and all the territories west to the Pacific between the British Possessions on the North and California on the South? The part of the purchase devoted to fredom is by far greater than that devoted to slavery. It is true that all the

supposed would be settled for an indefinite time tion," and in the treaty of purchase it was stipulated for the protection of slavery. Yet the as slave, are already carved but of this purchase, and that we have in prospect not less than five more to be admitted in a very short even if freedom has not got the best of the bar-

Then comes Florida. Well. Cato may put that all down on the debit side to slavery, if he chooses; but yet national policy demanded that we should not permit a Foreign Power to hold hama on the North and the Gulf of Mexico on reasons that demanded the purchase. I think, however, that the purchase is, on the whole, against slavery when rightfully considered, for we can now sweep the whole Golf shore with our vessels and oppose an effectual barrier against the ingress of foreign slaves, which could not have been done had Florida continued a foreign slave colony as she was at the time of the purchase.

...\$400.000 Then there is Texas. We got that not ex-150 000 actly by purchase, but by annexation, though 000 it probably cost more than it would have cost, 000 had we bought it in an honest manner, instead 000 of getting fillibusters to steal it for us and then 000 annexing it. But let us look a little at this 000 Texas matter. Cato has probably heard of the 000 story of Joseph and his brethren-may be he ,000 has read it-if he has probably he remembers what Joseph said to his brethren on a certain orcasion: "Ye thought evil against me, but Two million, five hundred and forty-five thou God meant it unto good, to bring to pass as it sand dollars is certainly a snug sum to be ab- is this day, to save many people alive." The to Savannah, and a dispatch states that the stracted from the National Treasury during a Mexican War, Cato says, "cost upwards of two single Administration of four years; even if it hundred millions of dollars and was the result should not be swollen-as no doubt it must be of the annexation of Texas." But what was -by further defalcations yet to be discovered. the result of the Mexican War? The acquisi-Hardie to go to Europe to purchase arms for Nearly the whole of it, it will be observed, has tion of California and all the territory between that State. We hear also of an order on the escaped through the Way Department; and is California and Texas. California alone has arsenal at Pittsburg for the transfer of seventy it not a fair inference that where the known de- more than paid all the cost of the Mexican ficit is so large, there may still be larger de- War. I suppose Cato will say that California eight heavy guns to Galveston, Texas, and forty ficits not yet made public? Revolution and was acquired in order to make it a slave state six more to Ship Island near the Balize. The civil war are convenient sponges, and have so as to balance Oregon and Washington and fortifications at Galveston will not be ready to wined out, in other antions, many an ugly ac- keep up the equilibrium between slavery and receive the guns for three years yet, as they count; which it would be inconvenient to ren- freedom on the Pacific. Exactly. But then der. Mr. Secretary Floyd, and Mr. Secretary you know there was a higher power and though Cubb too, for that matter, may have had other ; the slave power might mean it for evil, the

slaveholders are necessarily moves towards place, his mother and a brother, both of whom emancipation ? Come it must and come it will. All truth and progress are the result of conmory in the Slave States shall have been be- flicting forces. The irrepressible conflict is as mory in the bards of the revolutionists, by apparent as the sun in the heavens. When it here, where he will remain over the holidar Yours truly, SENECA. Dec. 31, 1860.

> The Tioga County Medical Society. The Members of the Tioga County Medical Society met in Bailey's Hall, at Mansfield, on Wednesday the 19th ultimo.

The President being absentt, he meeting was called to order by Dr. C. V. Elliott, Vice: Presinot, by this course, provoko far more excite- | dent. After the usual routine of business was transacted, the subject of "Diphtheria" was discussed by Drs. Davison, A. Robins, Jr., Webb, and E. S. Robins. The remarks of Dr. A. Robins, distinguishing diphtheria from croup, and other cynanchese, did great credit to the speaker, and were pleasing and instructive to the members present. That discussion This is regarded as important news, in view of alone, we hope, will be a sufficient incentive to the political events stirring around us. The the Medical Faculty, of this county, to prepare policy of all Europe seems to be favoring the more fully for the approach of that most fatal and maglignant scourge which has been making its ravages in the Eastern States and Virginia, and has recently made its appearance in this and the adjoining counties. Dr. N. Packer Censor, of the Third District of Pennsylvania was appointed a delegate to the State Society which holds its session in Pittsburg in June next. Dr. A. Robins, Jr., of Mainsburg, was appointed to read an Essay before the Society, at its next annual Session, in the Village of Tioga, the 3d Wednesdas in June, and Dr. Elliott was appointed to deliver a public addres at the same place in the evening. Provisions were made for a Clinic at each session, where patients present themselves, recommended by a member of the Society, shall be examined and prescribed for, free of charge.

In the evening, Dr. Webb deliverd a lecture upon the "Science of Medicine," to a full and appreciative audience, and was acknowledged by all present to be an intellectual treat, inwhich the people of Mansfield desire often to indulge. The hospitality with which the memhers of the society were received, and the decided interest manifested by the people of Manafield, for the good of the Medical Profession, is truly worthy of commendation. The Society adjourned to meet a Fioga, on Wednesday, June 19, 1861. D. BACON, Secretary.

### LINCOLN'S CABINET. [Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 24, 1860. "About two weeks ago I took occasion to state in a letter to the Herald that invitations had been sent out from here to divers political eminences to repair hither for the purpose of both counselling with the President elect on the present condition of public affairs and receiving offers of seats in the Cabinet. This announcement is now being rapidly verified. A week since Mr. Edward Bates made his appearance and was tendered the Secretaryship of the Interior: Last Thursday Thurlow Weed loomed up, to return with the authority to sound certain New York gentlemen as to their willingness to serve, and to-day David Wilmot, of Proviso renown, made his advent, to become the recipient of the flattering offers of a place among Mr. Lincoln's constitutional advisers.

It is evident that in view of the, location in Springfield of the fountain head of federal patronage, any political personage that undertakes the journey of this place renders himself liable to the imputation of tuft-hunting, and hence it may well be presumed that no gentleman of character and self-respect is likely to come here unless invited to do so by the President elect. From this reason alone, the just inference can be drawn that Mr. Wilmot came here at the special invitation of Mr. Lincoln.

But there is additional evidence of the cor-

live a short distance from here. His official duties not allowing any protracted absence from Washington, his relatives will all meet him A public dinner in his honor has been spoken of to-day."

JUSTICE TANEY ON THE CRISIS. We have nothing very recent from the ven. erable chief-justice to submit, but some year since, when counsel for a Rev. Jacob Graber. who was tried in the Frederick County Court Maryland, for preaching a sermon in which he set forth the evils of slavery and the duties of masters, Mr. Taney made use of the following language in his defence, which resembles very much the sort of language that President Lin coln held at the Cooper Institute, except that it is a little stronger and more incendiary:

" Mr. Gruber did quote the language of our great act of National Independence, and in. sisted on the principles contained in that ven. ernted instrument. He did rebuke those man ters who, in the exercise of power, are deal in the calls of humanity, and he warned them of the evils they might bring upon themselves,-He did speak in abhorrence of those who line by trading in human flesh, and enrich them. selves by tearing the husband from the will the infant from the bosom of the mother-sid this was the head and front of his offending, So far is he from being the object of punish. ment in any form of proceedings, that we are prepared to maintain the same principles, and to use, if necessary, the same language here in the temple of justice and in the presence of those who are the ministers of the law. A hard necessity, indeed, compels us to man the evil of slavery for a time. It was imposed upon us by another nation while we were jet in a state of colonial vassalage. It cannot be easily or suddenly removed ; yet while it continues it is a blot on our national character. and every real lover of freedom confidently hopes that it will be effectually, though it must be gradually, wiped away and earnestly look for the means by which this necessary object may be best obtained. And until it shall be accomplished—until the time shall come when we can point without a blush to the language held in the Declaration of Independence, every part of humanity will seek to lighten the galling chain of slavery, and better to the u most of his power the wretched condition of the slave."

HIS WORK FINISHED.-If there be an arch traitor alive, that man is Howell Cobb. For nearly four years he has borne a violent out upon his conscience. For four years he had been meanly plotting to sap the foundations of this Government. For four years he has lived a lie; he has been a swindler, a sham, an underhand conspirator, a Judas. An open enemy may be a man of honor, but every creature on earth despises a traitor and expects to see him find a traitor's doom.

During the whole of his term, Howell Cobb has toiled to bankrupt the treasury of the Unted States, to stab the credit of the Government and so to break up the resources of the Union as to make the war of dismemberment an easy task for his fellow traitors. Now that his work is finished, he leaves his post, as Guy Fawks would have sneaked off from the vicinity of the British Parliament House after having fired the train. Let him go. History will place his acts where a calm world can judge them, and his reward will be meet unto his deeds .- Philadelnhia Bulletin. 11

The South Carolina Commissioners, appoint ted to treat with the Government for the surrender of the Government property at Charleston, are in Washington, and instead of the President having employed a couple of st

true it cost some twenty-five millions, but it

The history of that ers of our Government, settled part of that purchase and all that it was gain.

resorted to in various parts of the country by the South. Cato can see very clearly the state

any fugitive from labor from any of the United States or Territories under any act of Congress, nor shall any such Judge, Alderman, or Justice of the Pence of this Commonwealth, issue or grant any certificate or warrant of removal of any such fugitive from labor, under any act of Congress; and if any Alderman or Just tice of the Peace of this Commonwealth shall take cognizance or jurisdiction of the case of any such fugitive, or shall grant or issue any certificate or warrant of removal, as aforesaid, then, and in either case, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall, on cunviction thereof. he sentenced to pay, at the discretion of the Cuart, any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, the one-half to the party prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of this Commonwealth."

The theory of this law, it will be seen, is founded strictly on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Prigg case, and does not interfere with the functions of the Commissioner appointed under the United States law .- National Intelligencer.

JEFFERSON'S TUBORY OF THE PRESIDENT'S DUTY IN CASE OF SI CESSION .- Though Jeffer son's is no longer a name to conjure devils with in some sections of the United States, it is still regarded with respect and veneration by most of the readers of the Evening Post. They will be curious, therefore, to read the following opinion, given in contemplation of a crisis precisely like that which we are now weathering. In answer to some question propounded to hime by M. de Meusnier, (Jefferson's Works, vol. IX., pp. 291-2.) he used the following striking language;

" It has been often said that the decisions of Congress are impotent because the Confedera tion provides no compulsory power. But when two or more nations enter into compact, it is the party who infringes it. Decency forbids this, and it is as unnecessary as indecent, be cause the right of compulsion naturally results to the party injured by the breach. When any one State of the American Union refuses obedience to the confederation by which they have bound themselves, the rest have a natural right to compel them to offedience. Congress would probably exercise ling patience before they would recur to force but if the case ultimately required it, they would use that recurrence Should this case ever arise, they will probably coerce by a naval furce, as being more easy less dangerous to liberty and less likely to produce much bloodshed."-Evening Post.

Daniel Ramsey, a citizen of Chester county, who goted for Breckinridge in November, was notified, a few days since, to leave Savannah, Georgia, where he was on a visit. Daniel took the hint, and returned to his home. Wonder if he will support a disunionist for President at a future period of his life. \*

The total vote of the State of South Caro ling, Georgin, Florida, Alabama, and Mississip pi, at the late election was not over 300,000 They are the States that desire to " sounde." Penneylvania slone polled 476,710 votes,

are only in the course of construction. These are facts which no one can easily misunderstand, and if they do not indicate the complicity of Buchanan, then we know not what they the forts in the harbor of Charleston from bemean.

We now come down to the events of the list few days. It is not enough for the South Carosenal at Charleston but they have even taken might even hope to remain unknown. possession of a revenue cutter, and set at liberty the captain of a slaver who had been condemned by one of their own judges. Every day adds more and more to the complications of the case, and it seems as if the rebels were Maultrie and Castle Pinukney, which had been not usual for them to say what shall be done to courting a war of bloodshed at the hands of virtually evacuated by Maj. Anderson. This the general government.

> In the Cabinet, Floyd, the Secretary of War asked that Major Anderson be remanded hat to Fort Moultrie or else withdrawn from Sup- and the city, and its strength may well "laugh ter entirely. After a long discussion, this was a siege to scorn," su long as the Palmetto negatived and Mr Floyd, who had been rabbing the Treasury of millions of dollars as may be seen in an article elsewhere in these Union. columns, at once resigned. He will now go home probably, and openly advocate the disunion schemes, which he has long used the power of the government secretly to advance. It is quite possible that Major Anderson may be allowed to remain undisturbed where he is. We wait anxiously for the action of Congress on poses to favor the country on these and other

New Bedford Fort Site	80,0
Utah Flour Contract	160.0
Utah Corn Contract	270,0
Utah Mule Sale	240.0
El Paso Wagon Road	200.0
Fowler Defalcation	175.0
Godard Bailey's Rothery	870.0
	÷

Total.....\$2,545,000 motives than those which have their spring Higher Power meant it for good. simply in Southern sectionalism for preventing

TREASON IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Saturday. Dec. 29.-The revolutionists in Charleston have hoisted their flag on the United States Custom House and Post-Office in that City, and taken military possession of Fort is an act of hostility to the United States, whose property to a large amount, including many cannon, is thus seized by its open enemies .--But Fort Sumpter still commands the harbor Braves are its only assailants. So long as that fort is firmly held by the United States, South

Carolina in a very practical sense is still in the At this point, the South Carolina Commisjoint deliberations is an assurance given by the President to the insurgents that Fort Sumter shall be evacuated by Muj. Anderson and given up to their State, now formally alienated from forcing the laws," if necessary to secure peace. | risk advantages which all their power would that way, and that all the moves of Southern | acter. He came to see a sister, married in this

Suppose we had not bought Louisiana, nor conquered California, nor annexed Texas, we ing put in a proper condition of defense. A should now have only fourteen free states and collision between the Federal Government by twelve slave states with no chance of expansion the people of a State might possibly bring in favor of freedom. Now we have eighteen about such confusion and disaster that the de- free states and slavery fifteen, and in less than ling insurgents that their fing waves over to | linquencies of mere civil officers might not only five years we shall have four or five more, with forts, the Post Office, Custom House and Ar- be passed over unnoticed and unpunished, but chance of almost indefinite expansion. And all this by the purchase of Louisiana, the annexation of Texas and the conquest of California. Does not Cato see how all those thing are

working for freedom; and does be not see too a sure indication freedom-ward in this manifest overruling by a Higher Power? What did Joseph do? Did he hate his brethren for their intended evil? He spoke kindly to them and gave them corn and wine and oil.

This is not all that these annexations and purchases are doing, and this cotton raising at the South. Cato complains that the South does not import and thus pay duties for the support of Government. She has a higher duty, or rather destiny to work out. The world has found out that she must have cotton. The South is both the experimental and the propagating garden. She is teaching the world the mission of cotton. She is calling attention to

sioners are admitted to a meeting of the Cab- its culture. She is raising up cotton growers inet at the White House, and the result of their to go out-when the proper time comes and God permits the explosion,-intor Africa as nioneers in civilization and instructors in cotton raising in God's natural cotton fields.

American cotton is creating cotton-wants and the Union! We apprehend that the order to civilization is ransacking the world for cotton the special message with which Buchanan pro-Federal Executive has thus openly proclaimed natural homes of the Southern slave and the itself the accomplice of the avowed traitors, disabilities even in freedom under which the questions. Whatever that action may be, we their ally, their convenience, their tool. In a black man labors among the whites is begin- gon, arrived in this, his old home, his first visit trust that all true Republicant will sustain few days-for we trust Major Anderson will ning to colonize the Yaraba country and easttheir representives in their efforts to resture obey no telegraphic dispatch which may reach ern and western and Central Africa. When ten years ago. "Ned," as he was fumiliarly pence to the country by their firmness in man- him through the hands of the insurgents-the the time comes the South will be compelled to called hereabouts in former days, was most best of the forts in Charleston harbor will have send out by ship loads her cotton growers to cordially greeted by his old friend, the Presitaining the rights of all sections; and in been betrayed into the hands of the insurgents, colonize still farther the cotton fields of Africa. "maintaining the Constitution as it is, and en- who would then have gained without cust or Does not Cato see how all things are tending tances. His visit is of a purely private char-

ectness of this presumption. As soon as Mr Lincoln had been apprised of Mr. Wilmot's ararrival on the early morning train he repaired to the St. Nicholas-Hotel, where the expected visitor had taken rooms, and welcomed the distinguished Pennsylvanian in the heartiest manner. The two at once retired to a private apartment, in which they remained until noon, when Mr. Lincoln returned to his residence for dinner. At two o'clock another conference commenced, and lasted until four, at which hour Mr. Lincoln re-appeared in the public reception room at the State-House.

That during the interview a proposition was made to Mr. Wilmot to accept a position in the Cabinet is looked upon as a fait accompliby all the friends of the President elect. It is likewise added by them that, as in the instance of Mr. Bates, no definite place was offered, but that the views of Mr. Wilmot as to what appeared most adapted to him were ascertained. with the mutual understanding of an ultimate agroement at a later date.

Rumor connects Mr. Wilmot both with the Secretaryship of State and that of the Navy. would not be surprised if he should be found the holder of the most important portefeuille under the incoming administration.

The selection of Mr. Wilmot gives general satisfaction among the supporters of Mr. Lincoln in this latitude. It is looked upon as an earnest of the Territorial policy to be pursued by the Republican regime. It is construed into an unmistakeable indication of the firm adherence of the republican President to the Chicago platform, and of his unshaken faith in the soundness of its most prominent plank, viz: the right of Congross to legislate prohibitorily on the subject of slavery in the Territories,

Mr. Wilmot, it will be remembered, was one of the most active supporters of Mr. Lincoln's claims to the Republican nomination among the Pennsylvania delegation to the Chicago Convention.

He appears to be in excellent health, and well conditioned to bear the oncrous duties of a Cabinet officer.

He will take the Chicago train at half-past six p. m., and return immediately to his home. in spite of the violent snow that has prevailed here for some days and rendered railroad traveling on the Western prairies a rather comfort less undertaking.

It is asserted, with some show of likelihood. that Mr. Wilmot was determined upon as the representative in the Cabinet of the Republican banner. State because of his having been for some time off the political stage, and of his consequent relative independence from the nut merous rival cliques and factions that are squabbling for the spoils under the guidance of ambitious leaders.

Simultaneously with Mr. Wilmot Colonel E. D. Baker, the newly elected Senator from Oresince his emigration to the Pacific coast, some dent elect, and a host of relatives and acquain-

"gentlemen of color" to kick the rebel rascals from his presence, when they presented themselves, they were admitted to a Cabinet meeting on Friday last! Here they had the impudence to declare that unless the Government troops were withdrawn from Charleston harbor, they would return home and prepare for the worst ! And it is feared the President's courage has fuiled him so much, that he is in favor of complying with their demands! At all events it was thought he would communicate their demands to Congress Monday.

### THE NEW YORK TRIBUNG

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pacity and foresight of Horace Greeley, is due much of the glory of the victory, over which a nation of Freemen is now rejoicing. It is, therefore, the duly of every true Republican to aid in giving The Tribus a much larger circulation. " As evidence of its popt." larity and reliability, we may state that last week on Six Hundred Thousand copies were sold a circuit stance upprecedented in the annals of journalism-Guardian and Gazette, Phoenixville, Pa.

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E XECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters testamen tary having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Ira Clark Baxter deceased, late of Netson township, Tioga county, notice is hereby give payment, and those having claims, to present the properly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscri G. H. BAXTER, CALVIN BAXTER. Executors bers.

Tuscarora, Steuben Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1861.-61\* BROTHER Jonathan's Furniture Polish. Prin 23 cents. For sale at Roy's Drug Start.

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