The Moon and the Weather furnish a subject of much comment and speculation. Dr. Lardner, the celebrated English philosopher and astronomer, in answer to the question, "Does the moon influence the weather?" says: "It is asserted-first, that at the epochs of new and fall moon, and at the quarters, there is generally a change of weather; and, secondly, that the phases of the moon, or in other words, the relative position of the moon and sun in regard to the earth, is the cause of these changes. Now these and kindred opinions are very ex tensively held in this country. By reference & meteorological tables, constructed in various countries, after the most careful and extensite observation, the result is that no correspondence exists between the condition of the weather and the phases of the moon. After a full examina tion, we come to the conclusion that the condition of the weather as to change, or in any other respect, has, as a matter of fact, no correspond dence whatever with the lunar phases."

In another lecture on the moon and weather Dr. Lardner expresses the following decisive opinion: "From all that has been stated, follows then, conclusively, that the popular no tions concerning the influence of the lunar ph ses on the weather, have no foundation in thep ry, and no correspondence with observed factel And such is the uniform testimony of the best informed on this subject.

Other absurd notions are entertained with re spect to the influence of the moon. The opin ion is entertained by many that timber should be felled only during the decline of the moon for if it be cut down during its increase, it wil not be of a good or durable quality. This in pression prevails in various countries. It acted upon in England, and is made the ground of legislation in France. The forest laws of the latter country interdict the cutting of timber during the increase of the moon. In the extensive forests in Germany, the same opinion is entertained and acted upon with the most undoubting confidence in its truth.

M. Duhamel Monceau, a celebrated French agriculturist, has made direct and positive ex periments for the purpose of testing this question, and has clearly and conclusively shows that the qualities of timber felled in different parts of the lunar month, are the same. His felled a great many trees of the same age growing from the same soil, and exposed to the same aspect, and never found any difference in the quality of the timber, when he compare those which were felled in the decline of the moon with those rhigh were felled during its increase: in general, they have afforded time ber of the same quality. Popular opinion ha been, in this respect, greatly at fault.

It is an aphorism received by all gardeners and agriculturists in Europe, that vegetables plants, and trees, which are expected to flour ish and grow with wigor, should be planted, grafted, and pruned during the increase of the moon. This opinion is altogether erroneous for the experiments and observations of several French agriculturists; have clearly established the fact that the increase or decrease of the moon, has no appreciable influence on the phe nomens of vegetation. This erroneous preju dice prevails on this; continent. Some plan vegetables in the decline of the moon whose roots are used as food, and on the contrary they plant during the increasing moon the sugar cane, maize, rice, beans, etc., and thos which bear the food upon their stocks and branches. Experiments, however, were made and reported by M. de Chauvalon, at Martinique, on vegetablis of both kinds, planted at different times in he llunar month, and no agpreciable difference in their qualities was discovered. "Truly," says the celebrated Arago, "we have need of a robust faith to admit, without proof, that the moon, at the distance of two hundred and forty thousand miles shall, in one position, act advantageously upor the vegetation of beens, and that in the oppo site position, and at the same distance, she shall be propitious to lentile." Dr. Lardner goes into minute and detailed discussion of the surposed influence of the moon on the growth of grain, on wine-making, on the color of the complexion, on purrefliction, on the size of shell fish, on the number of births, on mental de rangement, and other human maladies, and shows forcibly their utter want of foundation

The influence on the phenomena of human maladies imputed to the moon is very ancient Hippocrates had so strong a faith in the influ ence of celestial objects upon animated beings that he expressly recommends no physician to be trusted, who is ignorant of astronomy .-Galen, following Hippocrates, maintained the same opinion, especially of the influence of the moon. The critical days, or crises, were the seventh, fourteenth, and twenty-first of the disease, corresponding to the intervals between the moon's principal phases. While the doctrine of alchemista prevailed, the human body, was considered as a michrocosm, or an epitome of the universe, the heart representing the sun, and the brain, the moon. The planets had each his proper inflience: Jupiter presided over the lungs, Saturn over the spleen, Venus over the kidneys, &c. The term lunacy which still designates unsoundness of mind, is a relic of these grotesque motions, and is a species of insanity or madness, formerly supposed to be influenced by the moon, or periodical in the month. But this term may now be said, in some degree, to be banished from the nomenclature of medicine; it has however, taken refuge in that receptacle of all antiquated absurdities of phraseglogy-the law-lunatic still being the term for the subject who is incapable of managing his own affairs.

Sanctorious, whose name is celebrated in physics for the invention of the thermometer, held it as a principle that a healthy man gained two pounds weight at the beginning of every lunar month, which he lost towards its completion. This opinion appears to have been founded on experiments made upon himself, and affords another instance of a fortuitous coinci-

dence hastily generalized. For all the progress that has been made in this country toward the removal, from the popular mind, of the numerous corrupting and debasing absurdities which have bitherto enslaved it, we are indebted to our enlightened and chastened systems of popular education; and to these, and to these only, may we confidently look for entire freedom from the thral-H. C. JOHNS.

The Southern Congress has confirmed President Davis' Cabinet appointments, as fol ows: resolution directing the Finance Committee to

port daty on cotton.

AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PA.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 4861.

Every step of Mr. Lincoln's progress, ing last. Instead of stopping at Baltimore and p.es! accepting of a reception offered him by the city | God save the Commonwealth! authorities and the patriotic citizens, Mr. Lin-

THE DISEASE AND ITS CAUSES. There is a cool audacity in the arrogant demand that the North shall give additional guaranties for the security and protection of slavery, which is, to say the least, quite amusing. The slave States have, under the Constitution as it is, the undisputed right to manage and control their slaves in their own States just as they please, and a guaranty for their return if they escape into a free State. In addition to this they have through their negro representation, Saturday, and it is predicted that the Guthrie an unequal advantage in the federal govern- plan will be rejected, and that a call for a nament, equal at this time to about twenty hee tional convention will be agreed to. members in Congress.

Now surely these guaranties, if they are faithfully observed, ought to satisfy them; and if they are not faithfully observed what good secure a more faithful observance of the Constitution? We don't think they would.

If the complaint of the South be founded on the character of the Northern people-their bad faith in the observance of their duty under the present constitution and not on any defects of the constitution itself-then the remedy for the evil is not to be sought through amendments to that instrument, but an entire separation from a people who have been faithless to their obligations, by secession or revolution

Has the North been unfaithful in her obserry? Let the history of the past answer.

This controversy was amicably adjusted by the ling to the Senate's amendment providing for this compromise? That she did is fully proved to 38. In the evening session Mr. Ruffin, of the Oregon Bill; and of Messrs. Clay. Class, of Mr. Buchanan as a dr and Douglas, in their speeches of 1848, 1850

Friday. 22d.—The Per and 1854 respectively.

measures of that year. Has the North observed

the repeal of the Missouri Compromise for the purpose of converting territory consecrated to ern or Southern aggression? To this question Debt bill was also discussed. there can be but one answer. It was an act of sacred compromise, which in the language of Senator Douglas was in its sacredness "akin

to the Constitution." To resist this aggression the Republican party was organized. Its object and purpose were and are defensive and not aggressive. It does not propose to disturb the adjustment of 1850, but it does propose to leave the status of our territories precisely as it was fixed by that adjustment. It does gitive slave law, repulsive as that infamous law is. Its mission is simply to resist the effort if .-

government. Why then this great excitement in the South

and extend slavery by the action of the federal

against the North ? It is simply because bad men, in order to government ever devised by the wisest of meh. have systematically and persistently misrepresented the principles and purposes of the Republican party. The masses of the Southern people have been made to believe such lies as Mr. Toombs put into his Georgia manifesti. The Republican party," says Mr. Toombs in that manifesto, "raised their standard in 1856 and were barely defeated. They entered the Presidential contest again in 1860 and succeeded. The prohibition of slavery in the territories, hostility to it everywhere, the equality of the white and black races, disregard of all constitutional guarantees in its favor were boldly proclaimed by its leaders and applauded by its followers; with these principles on their banner, and these niterances on their lips, the

that we shall receive them as our rulers,"

It is by such infernal lies as these, that the honest men of the South have been hurried into rebellion. It is because the Democratic pr saes of the North have insidiously if not as flagrantly misrepresented us and our principles, that they persist in such rebellion. And we have the humiliating spectacle of a convention

of the remnants of the Democratic party meetfrom Springfield up to the borders of Maryland, ing at Harrisburg the other day, and gravely has been attended with the wildest enthusiasm. resolving, that the Republican party is to be At every station crowds have greeted him as blamed for secession; resolving that they symstatesman was never greeted before. He ar- Dathize with traitors, and that the Uniom can rived sufely at Washington on Saturday morn-on'y be re-constructed on Democratic princi-

-Having thus glanced at the disease, its coln passed through that city incognito. The causes and its history, we shall next week try reason for this strange proceeding is explained to show the remedy. Now-a-days every man from the fact that a messenger had called on his his peculiar patent panacea for saving the Mr. Lincoln, at Harrisburg, on Thursday right Union; why then should we not present ours? after he had retired, and convinced him that a We owe an apology to our readers for re-hashplot had been formed at Baltimore to assessi- ing so much history familiar to their ears as further payment of the Tonnage Tax. This nate him, and that the conspirators had been household words; but in these days of concestax was originally levied by law for the benefit sworn to never let him leave that city alive. sion and conciliation and compromise, we be-Mr. Lincoln had intended leaving Harrishurg lieve that it is only necessary to do this to reat 9 o'clock Friday morning by special thain mind all good citizens of the duty which they and reach Baltimore at 1 p'clock Saturday, but owe to themselves, to freedom and to their by the change of plans he reached the latter quantry. We believe that no man whose heart city at 8 o'clock and went direct to Wash and mind approves Republicanism as interpreted in the Chicago Platform can read the history of the last ten or twelve years without feeling measurably strengthened in his faith.

> FROM WASHINGTON. Summary of the News of the Week. [Specially prepared for The Agitator.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1861.

The Peace Congress yesterday voted down the proposition in favor of half hour speeches. The debate on the various plans of adjustment was then continued. It is thought the Congress will vote on the subject before them on

In Congress yesterday the Senate pussed several private bills. The House bill authorized the discontinuance of the mails in States where the postal service is liable to be interfered with. was taken up. An amendment was offered. would additional guaranties do? Would they that the Postmaster General be directed to discontinue the mail service in the second States. and make arrangements with the government of the Southern Confederacy for inter-postal communication therein. Without taking action on the subject the bill was laid aside, and the discussion of the Tariff bill was resumed .-The amendment reducing the duty on sugar, and placing a duty on tea and coffee, was agreed to, the tax to continue for two years .--A five per cent duty on wool was also agreed to. Several other ammendments were adopted, and the bill was passed by a vote of 25 to 14.

In the House vesterday Mr. Bucock, of Virginia, occupied the morning hour in an elabovance of the Constitution in reference to slave rate speech in opposition to the bill empowering the President to call out the military forces of the country and accept the service of volunteers. The first serious struggle on this subjectibe. He characterized the bill as a declaration of ween the North and the South was in 1820, war against the secoded States. The Naval upon the admission of Missouri into the Union. bill was taken up, the question being on agreethe construction of seven steam sloops-of-war. Missouri Compromise. Did the North observe The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 111 by the concurring testimony of President Holk North Carolina, made a speech in favor of sein his message accompanying his approval of cession. In the course of his remarks he spoke of Mr. Buchanan as a driveller, and Gen. Scott

Friday, 22d.—The Peace Congress was engaged vesterday in debate The next controversy on this subject between understood, be taken at one o'clock to-day on the two sections commenced in 1848 and was the Guthrie adjustment, and should it be defeaamicably adjusted in 1850 by the Compromise ted the proposition for a National Convention will next be voted on.

In Congress yesterday, the Senate resumed that compromise? It is well known that both the consideration of the bill providing for the of the then great political parties adopted if as discontinuance of the postal service in the sethe basis of their party organization, and that ceded States. The Miscellaneous Appropriathe great mass of the people everywhere both sion a large number of appointments were consorted by the state of the people and state of appointments were confirmed, principally army and pavy officers. tlement of the slavery question, and that under In the House a report from the special comits influence the country was quiet enough for mittee censuring the Secretary of the Navy for acception the resignations of naval officers In 1854 slavery agitation was re-opened by belonging to seceded States, was presented. Mr. Bocock resumed and concluded his speech on the Force bill, and the debate on the subject was continued till the expiration of the morn-Freedom into slave territory. Was this North- ing hour. The Washington and Oragon War

Saturday, 23d .- The Peace Congress vesteraggression on the part of the South to wrest day were engaged a portion of the day in defrom the North a right accorded to her by a bating the application for admission of a delegate from Kansas. The subject was referred to the Committee on Credentials. The Congress commenced voting on the various propositions before it yesterday, and the Crittenden plan was rejected, and it is not unlikely that the Guthrie plan will share the same fate. The republican Commissioners appear resolved to agree to nothing but a call for a National Convention, and it is not certain that they are harmonious on that point.

In Congress vesterday the Senate discussed the ammendment to the Post Route bill provi not propose to repeal or even to modify the h. ding for the overland mail service; and the bill making appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostility in Colifornia. The Miscellanious Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. augurated by the Democratic party to spread Gwin renewed the proposition to carry out the contract respecting the Chiriqui Isthmus, but no action was taken on it. The House was not in session.

Mr. Van Wyck, member of Congress from New York, was assulted on Thursday night in Washington by three persons to him unknown. accomplish their long cherished and treasons. He was wounded with a heavy knife, and while ble schemes to break up and destroy the best desperately resisting, was knocked down. Recovering himself somewhat, he discharged his piatel at his assailants, and believes the shot took affect upon one of them. The party then retreated. Mr. Van Wyck reached his botel in s weak, but not dangerous condition.

Mr. Hamlin, the Vice President, reached Washington yesterday.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF ALL THE LAWS."-This is the sentiment of the people, of the Old Guard. Yesterday a petition twenty-five feet in length, containing the names of over one thousand good and true men in Laneaster county, was forwarded to Hon. Thaddens Stevens for presentation to Congress. More petitions are coming in, and will be forwarded in a few days. Lancaster Union, 20th.

The Legislature of Kansas has postponed

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of The Agitator. HARRISBURG, Eeb. 18, 1861 Of course you will excuse my absence from vour columns last week, because you couldn't help it. Neither could L. It is very hard to write what is going on in a place if you happen to he absent and do not know. I saw Old Abe and his new whiskers at Pittsburg, heard his speech so ridiculously murdered by the telegraph, and now you must not wonder if my ideas are somewhat obfuscated.

The two great measures before the Legisla-

made in this correspondence, have finally passed the House. I gave you in a former letter a full summary of the provisions of the Sunbury and Erie Bill from which, your readers could form a correct opinion of its merits, or rather its demerita. I now propose to enlighten you in regard to the Bill for the repeal of the Tonnage Tax. When the Pennsylvania Rail Road bought the public works three or four years ago, for \$8,500,000, there was a kind of implied understanding that they should be released from the of the counties-Tiogs among the rest-through which the road did not pass, and which the road could in nowise benefit. It is needless to say that a tax thus imposed upon a giant monopoly was as just as any tax upon any corporation of like magnitude, and as just as a tax upon the stocks of banks or other bodies corporate. It seems that the Supreme Court ruled the sale of the public works to the Pennsylvamight buy the works for \$7,500,000 and continue to pay the Tonnage tax. The Road accepted this decision, paid a part of the taxes and refused to pay any more, and took the mains undecided. It is quite significant, I think, that the Company should come before the Legislature pending this litigation, and ask for a compromise under the euphonious title of "Bill for the 'Commutation' of the Tonnage Tax, &c." The argument used to support this bill was, that if the Courts refused to decide the Tonnage tax legal, then the State would receive nothing at all; a very nice argument indeed, as the Courts were, in my opinion, sure to decide just the other way. The Bill which has just passed provides for the payment of the sum of \$460,000 annually into the Treasury of the State antil the principal due on the purchase money is all liquidated, which will be about the year 1890. A very handsome fight occurred on the passage of the Bill, (or rather Bills, for as I said in my last the one was made to carry the other) by a small, honest, and determined minority, against a large and confident majority. In this connection I will mention two very significant facts: first, that the minority on both bills numbered the members from the most Republican parts of the State; and, second, that the majority vote on both bills was about the same. You may make whatever inference you please from these facts. It is quite possible that in passing through the Senate they may be so amended as to be less objectionable than they now are. I sincerely hope that they will accomplish all the good that their friends claim for

them. We are anticipating a "big time" here next Friday. The Railroads have issued excursion tickets at half-price, and preparations are being made to receive a large crowd. Besides the birth-day ceremonies in honor of Washington, spoken of in my last but one, there will be the special attraction on that day of a visit from the President elect. He is to leave Philadelphia at 9 o'clock on Friday and get here at 1 ceremonies aforesaid, and will start for Balti- Rhode Island 2 more and Washington, the morning after. I! event which we are all looking forward to with New Jersey 5 so much pleasure. I see that he has been kiss- Pennsylvania........25 ing the girl who auggested his whiskers. Un- Delaware..... of beauty, (and I'm sure such a homely man as he is, ought to be) then our Harrisburg South Carolina 6 belles will make him wonder, or else I have SNODGRASS.

THE CENSUS OF 1860. Mr. Kennedy, Commissioner of the Census

table of the returns of the Census of 1860:

lost my judgment.

i maine of the term	1115 01 611	ocurus o	1 1000.
STATES.	FREE.	SLAVE.	TOTAL.
Maine	619,658		619,958
N. Hampshire	326,072		326.072
Vermont	315,827		315.827
Massachusetts1	,231,494	•	1,231.494
Rhode Island	174.621		174,621
Connecticut	460,670		460.670
New York3	,851.563	1	3,851,563
New Jersey	676,034	1	676.034
Pennsylvania2	,916,018	1	2,916.018
Delaware	110.548	1,805	112,383
Maryland	646,183	85,382	731.565
Virginial	.097.373	495 826	1.593,199
N. Cirolina	679.965	328.377	1,008.342
S. Carolina	308 186	447,185	715.371
Georgia	615.336	467,461	1.082,797
Florida	81.885	63.809	145,694
Alabama	520.444	435.473	955.917
Mississippi	407.551	479,607	887.158
Louisiana	354.245	312,186	666.431
Arkansas	331,710	108,065	440.775
Texas	415,999	184,956	600,955
Tennessee	859,528	287.112	1,146,640
Kentucky	920,077	225,490	1.145,567
Ohio2	.377,317	.1 -	2,377,917
Indiana1		ř i	1,350,802
Illinois1	.691,238	1	1 691.238
Missouri1	.085.590	115,619	1,201,209
Michigan	754,291	1	754,291
Wisconsin	763,485	1.	763,485
Iowa	582.002		682,202
Minne-ota	172.793	1 .	172,793
Oregon	52,566		52.566
California	384,770		384,770
			-

Total......27,241,791 3,999,353 31,241,144 Territories. Nebraska..... 28,893 New Mexico...... 92.034 Utah...... 50,000 Washington...... 11.624 District of Columbia,...... 75,821

... Secretary Dix, on receving letters of resignation from revenue officers, refuses to accept them, but addresses them letters dismissing them from service. This course of Secretary Dix is not relished by these gallant of ficers.resolution directing the finance Committee to maintain of the people of the North demand the election of two United States Senators until Some of them merit a summary introduction to the yard-arm. So says the Albany Journal.

FROM THE PROPLE. Mansfield Classical Seminary.

To the Editor of The Agitator: Permit me through your columna to draw the attention of the friends of education of this

county to the above named Seminary. The institution is, from this time henceforth, to be a fixed fact, a powerful institution for 1860 it fell to \$900,000; secession will, good, in the hands of skillful and experienced it this year to nothing. educators, to mould the minds of the youth of Northern Pennsylvania. The founders of this great educational enterprise, and those who have labored long and hard, under adverse cirture of which mention has heretofore been cumstances, have their eyes fixed upon a day but a few short months distant, when they confidently expect to realize their once almost Utopian dreams and reap a rich reward for all their labors.

Again the sound of the hammer and the saw is heard to resound through its spacious and numerous apartments, which is not to cease till the finishing blow is struck. When this is done there is no institution of learning upon him. Mr. Lincoln replied : "I havele in all Northern Pennsylvania, that can afford as good accommodations for atudents as this. The rooms are large and tastefully and substantially finished. One third of the building is finished for the accommodation of students in which there is now a school in successful operation; another third, including the large chapel, capable of holding 800 persone, and the primary room capable of accommodating seventy-five pupils, will be completed before the opening of the spring term. We shall thus be able to accommodate to their entire satisfaction all who may present themselves nia Reilroad (with such an understanding, for as students. With these considerations, to-\$8,500,000) invalid, and decided that they gether with the still more important fact that inghis hold he sank, crying -- Good bye, the present Faculty, with Prof. Wildman at its head, is to continue in the school, I commend the Munsfield Seminary to all who are anxious to get "value received" for their time and matter again into the Courts where it still re- money spent at school, with the greatest confidence that none will go home disappointed.

> The trustees regard themselves particularly fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Wildman at a time when the Seminary so much needs a principal who possesses in an eminent degree those powers that are his neculiar characteristics, viz., energy, perseverence, and exnerience

> Prof. Wildman has been a successful teacher for several years. His faculty to please, his easy familiarity with his pupils, and to still posses the power to impress them with a superiority, and his aptness to instruct, place him among the first educators of the State. He has already implanted himself in the affections of the people of Mansfield, and they will deem themselves fortunate if they shall be able to retain him for a series of years.

The other members of the Faculty give entire satisfaction, and I would particularly commend the music department to all who desire a thorough training in that branch. I am confident no better instructions can be had in this branch in this county. We hope and expect to see Mansfield Seminary, with its present su perior and increasing advantages, well patronized by the people of this and the adjoining R. A. DRAKE. counties.

THE NEW REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

We publish the census of 1860 in another part of this paper. The ratio of representation is 127,216. This will give the several States of the Union the following number of representatives in Congress :

37th 38th Congress Congress Loss Gain STATES Maine....... 6 -New Hampshire..... 3 Vermont...... 3 Connectiont... North Carolina 8 Georgia..... 8 Florida..... 1 Alabama...... 7 Mississippi..... 5 Lauisiana..... 4 Texas..... 2 Tennessee......10 Kentucky10 2 Illinois......9 Missouri 7 Michigan 4 Wisconsin 3 Lowa 2 Minnesota.... 1 Oregon 1

> Total 238 22 Thus it will be seen that the Slave States will have lut Eighty-four Members in the House, while the Free States will have One Hundred and Fofty-nine-a majority of seventy five.

California 2

Kansas 1

A PRINTER DRIVEN FROM ABKANSAS,-A young man by the name of Cressey, son of Dr. Creasey, until recently a resident of Michigan, but now living in Maine, was requested by the Vigilence Committee of Little Rock, Ark., to leave the town and the State, for having expressed the opinion, in answer to a question, that "the Secessionists were a pack of fools."-Every journeyman and boy in the office where he was at work was of the same opinion; but to Mr. Buchanan. Said he, "Mr. Buchanan. as he was a Yankee he had to march. He gives | Major Anderson has saved the country's har his employer credit for having paid him up in or, and your's with it." At one time Mr. Be full; and was able to get through without molestation. It was a relief to him, however, when he found himself in a free State, as he knew of several Northern lumbermen having been hung for no greater offence than he had committed. In on case the only charge against the infortunate victim was that a Lincoln the fighting pitch. It was the additional conditions of the fighting pitch. the unfortunate victim was, that a Lincoln medal was found in his valise.

trip of the President elect between Cleveland moment he was inside the council of the and Buffalo, At Northeast station Mr. Lincoln tion, he and Holt combined at once their power took occasion to state that during the campaign and their influence to save the country from the he had recived a letter from a young girl of this miserable doctrine of secession. Before that place, in which he was kindly admonished to Holt, who was a true Union man, had been ev do certain things, and among others to let his tirely unobserved in the Cabinet by Flora whiskers grow, and that, as he had acted upon Thompson, Toucey and Company. Now that piece of advice, he would now be glad to joined hands with Stanton, and both support welcome his fair correspondent, if she was among the views of Gen. Scott in the Cahinet. The the crowd. In response to the call a lassie gentlemen, Hilt, Smaton, and Scott, are made her way through the crowd, was helped most popular men in the country, unless 199 on the platform, and kissed by the President, cept Anderson,

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS ... A young/man, who, two years ago, ited \$70,000, is now posting bills at Chies Highly talented, and a first class account rum has ruined him.

...The value of foreign exports at the far Charleston, S. C., in 1859 was \$3,000,00

...Prentice says: The Secession party, not possibly get along in unity. It will be like the ragged fellow's shirt, which had be washed by the dozen because it was dozen pieces.

.The English papers say that India 654,000,000 ners of cotton-growing count while the United States has about 600,000; Great efforts are being made to stimulate culture of cotton in India.

... At dinner at Erie, some gentleman of Mr. Lincoln some wine, and rather forces fifty years without the use of any liquor, w do not think it worth while to change my its now."

.The London Times, in another editorial the American crisis, is very bitter on President Buchanan. It says few men who have be called upon to play so important a policy part have been found more utterly uneque their situation.

... Herbert Bowen, of Norwich, Conn., sin years of age, was drowned in the river. was skating with other boys and fell three He clung to the ice as long as possible, but Lord bless me. Tell my mother-" an only son.

... A Springfield correspondent of the Evn Post says that a vigorous growth of con-whiskers has entirely changed Mr. Lincoln facial appearance. The improvement is markable. The gaunt, hollow cheeks, and less lank jaw-hones are so enveloped as to give ness and retundity to the entire face, and, if escapes the barbers, Mr. Lincoln will go Washington an exceedingly presentable mu

Many years ago, a small number of elega bronze medallions of Henry Clay were and distributed among personal friends, and dies broken. One of these was laid aside. Daniel Ullman, to be presented to the fa statesman representing Clay's principles vishould attain to the Presidency, and was week received by Mr. Lincoln through express.

...A Mr. Edward Payson, of Boston, previ to the late election, wagered that it Mr. Line was elected, he would walk from Boston Washington inside of ten consecutive days, be present at the inauguration. A time tal of his journey has been published, by which appears that he was to start from Buston the 22d inst. The distance is 453 miles, which will average over 45 miles a day for the days. The longest day's travel in the personne is 55 miles, and the shortest 22. will make 40 miles on Sunday and attendant noon service at Hartford, Ct. He will be a compained by two friends, who will ride a de distance behind him. He anticipated reces ing much delight from the varied scenery as the rout, and indulges the hopes that the close will withhold their snow and rain during it journey.

... The Albany Knickerbocker says the So Carolinians are preparing a raft with which invade and demolish Fort Sumpter. Who charge of the ladies cabin is not stated. expect big things from this raft. It will is launched early next week, on which occasi the mounted bookslorums of Charleston v. turn out "three allreast." Having launds the raft and fitted up the lower cabin as su rooms for the officers, the first piece Carolina naval architecture will be thrown on to the inspection of the public. The ladies invited to be present to inspect the pantries! sleeping arrangments. The raft is to be more ted with seventy-three Major Generals, eight sever Colonels, two hundred and thirty-five (a) tains, and certifin connon stolen from the Gal ernment. Having got the raft in order, it the be towed towards the fort by means of fourtee skiffs and a horse-boat. If they all pull is the same direction, it is believed that the Fort be reached "after a time," if not earlier. Ho ing reached the Fort, the seventy-three Min Generals will roll back their sleeves, double ! their fists and "double dare" Major Anderson to come out and knock a chip from Gov. Pict en's shoulder. Should Anderson refuse, the sighty-seven Colonels are to "double dan" him. If Anderson refuses to face the Colonely the two hundred and thirty-five captains are st thorized to "make faces" at his wife and it ters. Having done all this, the raft is to ope on the Fort, while the Fort will return the con pliment by opening on the city of Charleston The commanders of the raft, after discovering that it won't pay to shell their own houses, all withdraw the raft, to talk over maters and pur take of Bourbon cocktails.

SCOTT AND THE SECESSIONISTS. A Washington, correspondent of the Spring field Republican says: "In all the seceding States there is no me

so unpopular at the present moment a General Scott. Not even Abe Lincoln or Mr. Seward is the object of so much criticism and shus as Gen. Scott. He is hated by every secession ist in the country, and for one reason only because he is for enforcing the laws and de fending the property of the United States The nation owea an immense debt of gratitude to Scott, for in the darkest days of the repub lic, when President and Cabinet were in the slough of secession, he stood erect. With entire administration against him he was firm chanan inclined to ordering Anderson back to Fort Moultrie. Gen. Scott declared his parpose in such a contingency to resign his commission, Such an act the President well kner would rouse the people of the Free States which called down the union weight. Sind then the President has been tolerably firm. The appointment of Mr. Stanton, of Pittsburg .Quiet an amusing episode occurred in the to the Cabinet was an era in our history.