My countrymes, one and all, think calmly and well upon his whole subject. Nothing valuable can be list by taking time.

If there be at object to hurry any of you, in hot haste, to sistep which you would never take deliberately that object will be frustrated by taking time but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it, while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patpatriotism, Christianity and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulty.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-coun trymen, and not in mine, is the momentons issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no eath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend" is. I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our na-

THE BIGHT SENTIMENT.

Last Saturday week, in the Senate, Mr. John son, of Tennessee, made the following remarks: He said he thought he might talk about treason. Our fathers talked about it. The Constitution defines treason as levying war against the Government, and aiding those who do so; and show him those who make war on the Government and fire on its ressels, and he would show who were traitors. And if he was Presidentiof the United States, would have them arrested. and if tried and convicted, by the Eternal God, he would have them hung! He referred to the action of Tennessee in regard to secession. It seemed as if the Senator from Oregon had not

heard the news.

He referred to the sotes on certain resolution at the last session, when the Senator from Ore gon voted against a resolution that was necessary to protect slavery. But that was before the Presidential election; but now it is after such an election; and the people have decided; and, perhaps, he thinks if he cannot be President of the whole Union, then the time has arrived for division and separation, and his chances may be improved. Six States have gone out of the Union; but the people of these States have not passed an ordinance of secession; their conservative men have been empowered, and usurgation had triumphed: the stars and stripes had been hauled down, and the palmetto and the pelican and the rattlesnake run up. He closed with an eloquent appeal for the flag of the Union, and expressed a trust that the flag would ever wave "O'er the land of the free and home of the brave." He declared that Tennessee would ever remain in the Union.

Hearty applause came from the galleries as Mr. Johnson closed, when the Chair immediately ordered them to was received with a few hisses, when the whole erowd rose and burgt forth in most tumultuous applause, accompanied with yelling and shouting, the noise culminating in three rousing cheers for the Union The greatest kind of excitement was produced by these extraordinary proceedings.

BAISING THE FLAG.

The ceremony of raising the flag by Mr. Lincoln, on Independence Hall, was one of theiling interest. The Rev. Henry Steele Clark closed his prayer as follows: And now, again, D Most High! we confess

Thee Lord of angels and of nien. In the name of our God we will set up our banner! Do thou protect it! May it endure forever! From its ample folds may no star fall, dimmed and darkened, irrecoverably! Symbol of protec-tion and bond of amity, honored abroad and loved at home, unfurled to every breeze, from sea to sea, over all this wide domain, let it be shorn of its fair proportions and ignominiously trailed and rent by seditious hands, and carelessly wet with blood, nevermore! This is our united and earnest prayer! Amen! And may all the people say, Amen!

The Press thus describes the final event: MR. LINCOLS RAISES THE ELAG.

. The excitement was of a fearful character when the President elect raised the rope to hoist the fing of the country to the crest of the staff, over the State House. The souls of all seemed starting from their eyes, and every throat was wide. The shouts of the people were like the roar of waves, which do not cease to break. For full three minutes the cheers continued. The expression of the President elect was that of silent solemnity. His long arms were extended. Each hand pulled alternately at the halyards, and a bundle of bunting. tri-solored, which had never been kissed by the wind before, slowly rose into the sky. If the shouting had been fearful and tumultuous before, it became absolutely maniacal now. From the smallest urchin to the tall form which ri valled the President's in compass of chest and langth of limb, there rose a wild cry. It reminded us of some of the storied shouts which rang among the Scottish bills, in the days of clans and clansmen. Suddenly when the broad bunting had reached the summit of the mast it unrolled at opce, and blazed in the sunlight. At the same time the band struck up the Star Spangled Banner, and the cannon ranged in the square sent up peal after peal Mr. Lincoln was then escorted to his hotel, and in a short time the crowd had melted away many going back to their yet untasted break fast, and the rest moving off as business or pleasure prompted.

Great excitoment was created in Washington city yesterday by a report generally circulated that at a Cabinet council on Saturday night it had been determined to remove troops from the Southern forts, as to reinforce them would cause the existing difficulties. It is now certain the stock of provisions at Port Sumter is almost en tirely exhausted, and that fort must be quickly

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 13, 1861

THE INAUGURAL.—We publish this week the Inaugural Address of President Lincoln! It cannot fail of having an excellent effect on the whole country. The views he puts forth on the Slavery question are the same which we find in his published speeches; but they are not such views as have been imputed to the Republican party by traitors and workers of sedition who have had the ear of the South. It was wise to speak frankly and make himself understood. What he says of the Government and of his duty to maintain it and execute the laws, must get the approval of every man in the country, who is moved by the impulse of patriotism; and his confidence that the authority of the Government can be maintained, without bloodshed will contribute much to secure peaceful solution of the existing difficulties. We commend the Inaugural to the careful perusal-of every reader, resting assured that it will find a kindly response in every freeman's heart.

HON. DAVID WILMOT.

We clip the following paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph. It was written by a gentleman who has been connected with the press for s quarter of a century. We have strong hopes that Judge Wilmet will be elected to the United States Senate to supply the place made vacant by the resignation of Gen. Cameron, who takes a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet as Secretary of War. Mr. W. may not accept the offer if made to him, but his friends in this section of the State have long desired to see him

occupy this position: "Among the many distinguished men bere from Pennsylvania, there is none who has called forth kinder expressions of regard or warmer sentiments of approval than Hon. David Wilmot of Bradford county. He is justly estimated as one of the ablest men in the Union. While all who know anything concerning the history of politics in the middle States, must accord to Judge Wilmot the most indomitable qualities of fortitude and preseverance. In his impregnable Northern home, he is a tower of strength, uncompromising in his devotion to what he esteems as a principle, and unyielding in his attachment to his friends. For sixteen years Judge Wilmot has represented that grandiidea which has since passed into the judgment of this nation, in deciding the true interests and destiny of the people. Others may have presented this idea clothed in a disguise of adduced for a selfish motive, yet the "Proviso" was there in all its glorious light and influences to guide and direct the people to the end of just and impartial decisions. Such a man, the father of such principles, will surely be remembered by the people of the free North, and I tust that the people of Pennsylvania will, when the opportunity is presented, recognize in David Wilmot one of the ablest men in their midst t represent them in the councils of the nation."

DOUGLAS AND THE NEW ADMINIS-TRATION.

[From The New York Tribune.] Mr. Douglas has taken the new Administration in hand at the outset, and it is his purpose, by the most unscrupulous efforts of ingenuity to get it within his grasp and crush it. Douglas is no common man. With an unbounded stomach for political preferment, he pursues his end without the slightest regard to the farness of his means, and from each disaster rises with renewed strength, insolence, and recklosiness. Wholly unfettered by these moral restraints which compel some statesmen to pay respect to the claims of deconcy, Douglas dashes on unawed by exposure, unabashed by detection. If truth stand in his way, it is ruthlessly thrust aside, and shamelessly evaded. If honor forbid the use of a political weapon, an excuse is not wanting for its violation. Thus Douglas induced Republican Senators to vote apparently in favor of Squatter Severeignty upon his pledge that the vote should not be used against them politically; yet upon the plea that Lincoln pressed him hard in the Illinois convaes he did not hesitate to cite this vote against the men who cast it in consequence of his pledge. Throughout his whole political career, Douglas has been esteemed tricky and untrustworthy in his personal character. He began life a demagogue, and he has pursued his political way. keeping the same character, and displaying an aptitude for political intrigue which has no parallel.

Although nominally a lawyer, Douglas never had any legal training to speak of, and his general education was extremely limited. Yet at the age of 22 he was Attorney General of Illinois, which at that time was an office quite as important as that of District Attorney in one of the counties in this State, and therefore required some knowledge of law. But this was nothing in comparison to his leap upon the bench of the Supreme Court of Illinois at the age of 28. This judicial feat was, in fact, a political maneuver got up by Douglas and others to overslaugh the old Supreme Court by adding more Judges, and incidentally to provide places for briefless politicians. From this little operation has doubtless arisen Judge-Douglas's reverence for Courts in general especially the Supreme Court of the United States. So entirely devoted was he to politics, that before being made a Judge he had twice run for Congress in the great Congressional District an immense loss of life, and greatly aggravate which at the time held within its limits Chicago, Galena, and Springfield. His first convass was made in 1838, against William L. May,

Douglas was the man to do it. In 1840 he ran against John T. Stuart, and displayed considerable ability in conducting the canvass. At both of these elections the Illinois Canal was in progress, and as every man could legally vote once who had lived six months in the State, Douglas devoted himself to the personal cultivation of the canal-diggers, every man of whom voted for him as often as the law allowed, and some a good deal oftener. By extensive pipelaying he was got into Congress, but the extension of suffrage was not so successful as in 1858, when he best Lincoln for the Senate by carrying a couple of doubtful counties. When he first sought to get into the Senate his very eagerness to drive the Legislature to support him caused his defeat. But he was not a man to be put down by his party, and he soon became Senator, after serving two or three terms in the House of Representatives with no great distinction. Once in the Senate, the road to the White House seemed nearly traveled .-Willing to concede everything to the South, having, in right of his wife, a plantation in Mississippi well stocked with negroes, he still remembered that Illinois was a Free State, and

that he had a position to maintain at home .-

Hence it came to pass that his course on the

Slavery question was vacillating and temporiz-

ing. One day the Missouri Compromise was

pronounced "canopized in the hearts of the

American people," and as sacred as the Consti-

Clay required some one to demolish him, and

tution itself, and a little while afterward a bill was introduced by him to repeal that canonized measure. Not caring whether Slavery was "voted up or voted down," he still did care for the support of his own State, and, therefore, gave a half-vigorous, half-hesitaing opposition to the Lecompton policy, failing to sustain the English villainy only because some leading friends restrained him almost by force. His scheme of Squatter Sovereignty, designed for the spread of Slavery, while it seemed to threaten its restriction, was nullified by accepting the dicta of the Supreme. Court in the Dred Scott case, and declaring the question a judicial one; and when finally a more decided policy than Squatter Sovereignty provailed at the polls, he rushed back to the support of that canonized Compromise which his ruthless hand had struck down. At Charleston, he broke up the Democratic party upon a pretended principle which he now abandons, conceding eagerly more than the Convention demanded. At Norfolk, he made a valiant speech in favor of enforcing the laws, promising to aid Lincoln to enforce them : yet after Lincoln's election, he discovered that there was no way of enforcing the law against revolted States except by the aid of tipstaves. Thus, after twisting and turning, and trying to ride both sides of the sapling at once, we have Stephen A. Douglas brought face to face with the Administration of President Lincoln, and resolved to do all in his power to cripple that Administration and destroy the party which called it into being. The evidence of this will be found in the insidious speeches he has made on the Inaugural, professing the utmost candor in criticising it, giving it credit for sentiments. not expressed, and holding the Administration responsible for any departure from those sentiments, as expounded by Douglas. Mark how kindly he dissents from the views of Clingman, at the same time shaking hands with Wigfall, by way of a hint of what he is driving at. All his notions of enforcing the laws are discarded now. He thinks it will take 10,000 men to reenforce Sumter, and 200,000 men to enforce the laws. His endeavor is to assume the part of a candid observer, and commit the Administration to the passive policy of Buchanan, deluding it all the while with the fiction of Democratic support, while he himself goes on his knees to Cottondom, and comes out at last the champion of Southern rights; and the preserver of the Union. If the pleasure be as great in being cheated as to cheat, the Administration

Douglas is around and begins to hug them in a delicate way. LET US COMPROMISE.

will suffer itself to be led along by its candid

friend, Mr. Douglas, until he gets it on the

brink of that political precipice over which he

can dash it into ruins. The old Douglas legend

we believe, is "Beware the bear," It is a very

good legend for Presidents and Cabinets to

learn by heart about these times, when Mr.

We certainly do not feel like joking on the subject of the present national troubles, but are not fully convinced whether the following proposed basis for a compromise is not intended to be serious. Little less, we fear, would be satisfactory to the south. It is proposed by Ethan Spike, Esquire, a relative of Jack Dow-

The removal of the Missouri line as far north as the St. Lawrence river, all south of that to be devoted to slavery; a declaration by the Republicans that they are sorry they elected Lincoln and are willing to be forgiven; the public burning of the Chicago platform, and such portions of the Bible as seem to conflict with elavery; the removal of Bunker Hill Monumunt to South Carolina; the immediate massacre of all free negroes in the Northern States; the perpetual banishment of Garrison, Phillips, Abby, Folsom, Daniel Pratt, Mrs. Bloomer and Caleb Cushion, to Liberia; E Pluribus Unum to be amended so as to read E. Pluribus Carolina; the turkey buzzard to be substituted for the American eagle; Major Anderson to be hung; the stares to be obliterated from the national ensign and a bale of cotton substituted; Howell Floyd Secretary of the Treasury; only two newspapers to be allowed in the free Statesthe New York Day Book and the Eastern Argus; the New England pulpit to be controled by Censors appointed by Senator Wigfall: the ter this liberal offer our Southern brethren shall by the last census, including Tennessee and continue contumacious and insist upon cutting | North Carolina, twenty-nine days to gather the

in our strangth and TUN SWAY.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Agitator: SENATOR DOUGLAS VS. THE N. Y. HERALD .-The New York Herald in commenting on Presi-

dent Lincoln's Inaugural Address. says: It would have been almost as instructive if President Lincoln had contented himself with telling his audience a funny story, and let them go: His Inau-

gural is but a paraphrase of the vague generalities contained in his pilgrimage speeches. Senator Douglas, in the Senate, on Wednes-

day following the Inauguration, said: It [the Inaugural] is characterized by great shility.

* * * If he understood him, Mr. Lincoln had sunk the partisan in the patriot, and for this was entitled to the thanks of all conservative men.

From the peculiar relations that have existed between these distinguished gentlemen, Mr. Douglas has had a pretty good opportunity to fathom the depth of Mr. Lincoln's ability; and such is his estimate of the Inaugural, while the Herald thinks it but a "funny story." Had the Herald not been repelled from the Republican ranks, no doubt it would have been clamorous in President Lincoln's praise.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The next session of the Tioga County Teachers' Institute, will be held in Tioga, the 9th, Oth, 11th and 12th of April next.

Prof. Chas. W. Sanders, of New York City and Samuel P. Bates, Deputy State Superintendent of Common Schools, will be in attendance at the Institute. Prof. Sanders and Mr. Bates are gentlemen of much experience and eminently successful in conducting Institutes.

Our Institutes are emphatically for the benefit of the Teachers. And inasmuch as this session bids fair to be one of the most beneficial yet held, it is desirable that the Teachers should turn out en masse. Heretofore, only the more advanced and experienced Teachers have generally attended the Institutes, while the younger and more inexperienced, who needed the aid and advice of the Institute, have, through an ill founded timidity, absented themselves. It is especially the duty of this class of Teachers to attend the Institutes and "post" themselves in the improved methods of teaching.

HIRAM C. JOHNS, Co. Sup't.

For the Agitator. COTTON AND COTTONDOM .- NO. 1. Coal. Cotton and Christianity are great civiliers. They light, clothe and warm both the outer and inner man and seem destined to become the woof and warp of the human web. Politics and political economy have a good deal to do with the two former, and, it is said, but litwithout the adjuvancy of Christianity, politics development, and coal and cotton might not be wanted. A writer on politics would be considered green to admit Christianity as an element would be practically unsuccessful. Christianity will intrude itself, however, and an observ- vated in the United States. ng man will sometimes be very apt to conclude that it is the foundation of all civilization. I mean true Christianity and true civilization. United States.

Each has its spurious counterpart. But cotton, and not Christianity or coal, is the object of these articles as well, just now, as of the civilized world. Cotton, and not slavery, only as it helps raise cotton, is at the bottom of at the bottom of dawning African civilization. Cotton is about to do for Africa, in half a cenly, for Christian civilization is as much the gin is the foundation of cotton cleaning.

COTTON, THEREFORE, IS KING,

power.

The word cotton, is said to be derived from the Arabic, and a similar word is found in the Syriac and Ethiope languages, all having the same meaning-light, fine, glossy, downy. should, therefore, conclude etymologically, that cotton early existed in Syria and the adjacent countries, and in Arabia and the eastern parts of Africa at the head waters of the Nile, though writers argue that in time of Egypt's ancient glory, it was not cultivated in Egypt, or at least not woven into cloth, as none has ever been found onclosing the dead bodies found in the ancient catacombs. To the east of Syria, in Persia, and India, there is abundant evidence of its very early cultivation and manufacture

into cloth. Herodotus, more than twenty-three hundred years ago, wrote of the cotton trees of India and of the cloth manufactured therefrom; and before the beginning of the Christian Era cotton cloth was introduced into Greece and Italy from the east. There can be but little doubt that the manufacture of cotton cloth was in operation in India, and, perhaps, in Africa, at time anterior to the period of which written history gives any account. How long it had been cultivated in this country anterior to the discoveries of Columbus it is impossible to tell. Cotton cloth was in existence here when this continent was first visited by Europeans.

There are three principal species of cot ton-Gossypium (cotton) herbaceum, gossypium hirsutum and gossipium arboraceum; the herbaceous, the shruh and the tree cotton. That which is principally cultivated in the United States is the herbaceous cotton. This is an annual plant, is planted in March and April and cultivated, grows generally from one and a half to two feet the pod of our northern milkweed. The seed cotton adheres and when the seed is ripe the capsules burst and the seeds with the cotton adhering gradually escape unless gathered, and are carried by the winds in every direction to form the basis of another crop.

When the capsules begin to burst open which in the Southern States, is in the latter part of summer, then commences the process of gathering, which is done by hand and is continued till the frosts stop the ripening of the more laggard plants. The gathering is thus carried through quite a a long period of time, Cobb to be proclaimed President and Gov. affording ample opportunity for securing the whole crop. It is said that one hand will gather about fifty pounds of seed cotton per day, which makes, when clean, about twenty pounds, fit for market. I estimate the cotton crop of 1858 at 1,733,000,000 lbs; now allowing that one be painted black and sold into slavery. If af- | tion of the ten cotton growing States, as found male and female, babies and all. Considering now left.

that not more than one third of the total population of these ten States work in the cotton field, and that these cannot work every day, it seems to me as though this gradual ripening to be evacuated, no doubt the humiliation was contrived by the wise Being who fixed the be great, and the order for such a movement of the such as the fixed by the wise Being who fixed the be great, and the order for such a movement of the fixed by the fi order of nature, to facilitate, or rather insure the gathering of the whole crop; and that the quite equal to that with which the people with t attaching of the seeds to this light fiber of the receive the tidings. But let it be borne in min cotton, so that they could thereby easily floar in the atmosphere was another admirable con- not from any negligence or feebleness of a trivance for spreading broadcast the seed and thus preserving the plant, till man got old enough in civilization to need the cotton and to plant the seed by hand.

Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana produce from 500 to 550 lbs: of seed cotton to the acre: Mississippi, Arkaneas and Texas from 650 to 750; Tennessee, South Carolina and Florida from 250 to 320, and North Carolina still less. South Carolina does not now produce half as much per acre as either Mississippi, Arkansas or Texas, her land having been gradually deteriorating by continual cotton cropping. In 1800 however, South Carolina exported onefifth more cotton than all the rest of the United States. The cotton raised in the South is principally the herbaceous or annual.

There is another kind of cotton raised in the United States known by the name of Sea Island cotton. It is raised principally on the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. This has a very long fiber and is much finer than the herbaceous or short staple. It is said by some to be a species of the tree cotton and was first brought to the United States from the Bahama Isles, in 1786, and is supposed to have come originally from Persia. It is undoubtedly that kind of cotton spoken of by Herodotus 450 years before Christ, as "trees of India, bearing fleeces more delicate and beautiful than those of sheep."

The tree cotton sometimes grows to the height of fifteen or twenty feet. In 1834 there was raised in the United States about 11,000,000 pounds of sea island cotton, of which about Constitution and the laws, 8,000,000 pounds were exported to Europe. In 1858 there was raised about 18,000,000 pounds, of which about 14,000,000 were exported.

The hirsute, hairy or shrub cotton, it is said, will grow wherever the herbaceous grows. In the West Indies it is bienniel or trienniel; in the East Indies and Egypt it lasts from six to ten years, and in some countries it is annual. According to Professor Hodge, of New York, the cotton of Surinam, Peru, Guiana and Braztl is of this species. The plant is said to resemble in size and appearance the current bush. Cotton is cultivated in India and in most | their etewardship. They will none the parts of Southern Asia in the islands of the tle to do with the latter, though it may be that | Indian Archepelago, in Japan, in some parts

of Polynesia, in Australia, in many parts of and political economy would find but little true Africa, in North and South America and in the West India islands. Its habitat is very extensive and it may be successfully cultivated almost any where between thirty-seven degrees and if not green, yet in the present age, he North and thirty-seven of South latitude. It is however, at present most successfully culti-

In my next I will speak of the beginning, rise, and progress of cotton growing in the

Wellaboro, Pa. J. EMERY.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, The report of this noble institution for the past year has been sent us. We learn that the our present American complications, as well as usefulness of the Hospital has been increased, that repairs and improvements have been made so that the new building will shortly be ready tury, what apparently, not really, Christianity for occupation. At the date of the last report, has failed to do in eighteen centuries—not real- there were 254 patients in the institution, since which 211 have been admitted and 191 have foundation of present cotton-using as the cotton | been discharged, or died, leaving 274 under care at the close of the year. The total number of patients in the Hospital during the year was The highest number at any one time was time, arrived five hours too late, for the litt readers will patiently listen to me for three or 288; the lowest was 250; and the average four weeks, I will endeavor to write some of its number under treatment, during the whole pe-

four weeks, I will endeavor to write some of its riod, was 273.

The number of males in the Hospital during the year was 263, and the number of females was 202. The highest number of males at any one time was 15%, and the highest number of females was 131. At the beginning of the year, there were 132 males and 123 females. The number of males admitted during the year was

131, and the number of females 80. Since the Hospital was opened in 1841, 3,571 persons have been admitted, of these 274 still remain. Among them were 1,896 males, and of these the largest number of any profession were farmers—278. There were 173 merchants. 142 clerks, 56 students, 23 clergymen, 38 physicians, 69 carpenters, 146 laborers, 4 police of ficers, 25 blacksmiths, 1 author, 17 artists, 35

tailors, 59 shoemakers, 244 of no occupation, &c. Of the total number of female patients (1,675) since 1841, the largest number were domestics, that class furnishing 195. The next largest number were seamstresses-176. The next largest number were 157, wives of farmers .-Philadelphia Bulletin.

FOR THE LADIES .- There was a reception at the Astor House by Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Hamlin-Gen. James Waston Webb being in charge. There were over 400 presentations, and for the benefit of the ladies, we give the following discription as reported :

"Mrs. Lincoln is about forty years of age, below medium height, of full form and face, dark hair and blue eyes. Her nose is rather retrousse, her lips thin and compressed, her manner and carriage graceful and pleasing .-She is a lady who would be pronounced to be fine looking, but not beautiful. She was dressed in a steel Brocade robe, trimmed with box quilling of ribbon, edged with lace, extending from the waist to the lower part of the high and bears a large seed pod something like skirt, where it ended in a neatly gathered bow. Flowing sleeves, with point lace under sleeves. is contained in capsules to which the down or added to the pleasing arrangment of her dress. A neat point collar encircled her neck, which was secured by a fine diamond brooch. She wore ear-rings to correspond. Her head dress was of chenille and gold. Mrs. Lincoln was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Edwards, of Illinois.

Mrs. Hamlin is about twenty-five years of age, taller, and not so full in form as Mrs. Lincoln. She has a mild blue eye, rather sharp features, but a gentle expression of face. Having but just arrived from the cars, she was still in her black traveling dress."

No movement has yet been made by the Commissioners in Washington from the Confederate States toward the negotiations with which they are charged. Mr. Roman, one of the members of the commission, who was erroold hats of Iverson, Jeff. Davis and Yancey, hand made only twenty pounds of clean cotton neously stated yesterday to have arrived, was shall be set up in the market places of the more a day, it would take 86,650,000 days work to still wanting, at a late hour last night, to comrebellious northern cities, and every person regather the crop. On this supposition or rather plete the delegation, and his colleagues will do fusing obeleance shall have his nose flattened, estimate, it would take the whole slave popular nothing till he joins them.—N. Y. Herald of Saturday last

Twenty patriots of the Revolution died duthausted, and that fort must be quickly and the modest youth did not scruple to advo- our throats then, in the spirit of 76, let us must crop, working the whole force, old and young, ring the past year. Eighty-two are all that are FORT SUMTER

If, as is predicted with some confidence our Washington correspondents, Fort Sunta will be given by the Government with a rem that this humiliation comes, if it must come present Administration; that it is not an a dence of a retreat from a well-defined to strong position; that it is a concession neith to the Rebel power of the South nor to timid expostulations of the few in the Kon whose connects are weakness; but that it is of the last bitter drops in the cup left in hands by the Government which has so la, weighed us down, and which has now hard passed out of our sight. The evil which A ministrations, as well as men, do, lives at them, and we must expect to feel the cura The duplicity, the mean scheming, the income ceivable baseness which have brought us to b present complication of our national affin cannot lose their poison at once.

The people will be prepared, if this will drawal of troops takes place, for a yell of ultation from every traitor in the land, is taunts and swelling self-congratulations for the men who have labored more earnestly than any others for the destruction of the Union crying out for concessions and compromise but let all remember that the strength has n yet departed from our flag, and that this mo ment may be only as the crouch which is precede the decisive leap. No matter is treason which has woven around us its fall compels a step which no one wishes to tah no matter if Rebellion seems to have advang its banners, or if Treason turns more con dently toward us its brazen front. The p of the Government remains unchanged, and firm foot is just as immovable as ever on the

In case the predicted event happens, the peor will place on the proper heads the responsible ty of the act. They will follow the late Project dent to his retirement with a sharper indignal tion than they have before felt; they will mon over, ask, with an earnestness which calls fire reply, why the repeated assurances went form from the beleagured fort that the commandy officer needed no aid, no supplies; they will in mand from all who have borne a part in the transactions of the past two months with real tion to this important place a strict account renew their confidence in the power they h set over them at the National Capital, and w by that confidence strengthen the hands of t Administration for vigorous action in the ture and forward .- N. T. Tribune, Monday,

THE SUFFERING OCCASIONED BY THE SEC sion Movement.—Major Hawkins is now his way to the Western States to buy com, agent for his friends and neighbors. He show us a list of those who had requested him purchase for them, and also a list of those ri were in a destitute condition and compelled ask the citizens of the Western States, through him, to give them corn to keep them and us families from starving. The two lists or prised 279 names, wanting from 20 to 500 bd els, and amounting in all to 24,730 bush! Most of those sending are responsible men, h they cannot raise money to pay for it, and it the intention of Major Hawkins to lay the is before those who have corn for sale, and we to induce them to sell corn on credit until fall.—Brandon (Miss.) Rep.

Weston, the pedestrian, who undertook alk from Boston to Washington in a gir. guration, after all. He took the proper and to get there, but didn't take them fast enough

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wite MANIA, —
ing left my bed and board without just case to
provocation, this is to warn all persons not to mail,
harbor her on my account, as I will pay no debut;
her contraction unless compelled by law.

CALEB BABA TOTICE.—Whereas, my wife MARIA, by

Morris, March 13, 1861.-w3*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testame the estate of William Adams, late of Charleston to the estate of William Adams, late of Charleston in, shift, dee'd notice is hereby given to those included said estate to make immediate payment, and is having claims to present them properly authentifor settlement to the subscribers. ROBERT ADAMS, RICHARD ENGLISH,

March 13, 1861, 32w6

E XECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testame, the estate of Zenas Roberts, late of Jackson townsidee'd, potice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims of sent them properly authenticated for settlement the undersigned, at Daggett's Mills.

A. B. BRYAN, Executary Sample 13, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have Ingham's Combined Smutter & Wheat perfectly, and separate all foul grain from and particularly the oats. Farmers can have all to oats taken out of their seed wheat at our will at 46 per bushel Call and examine the "mersheen.

WRIGHT & BAILET. Wellsboro, March 13, 1861.

WATCH, CLOCK,

__AND--JEWELRY STOR

THE undersigned, having purchased of DIE FOLEY his interest in the Clock, Watch Jewelry business, respectfully invites the attention the public to his assortment of goods, in cont with the

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS WATCHES of all discriptions for sale, and street staging from \$10 to \$150. Can sell the staging from \$10 to \$150. Can sell the staging from \$10 to \$150. and warranied, for the low sum of \$35. 'Also kept on hand, GOLD WATCHES, espicially for Ladies. CLOCKS, from \$1.25 to \$75, will alway! found on exhibition.

. IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE can be had all kinds of SILVER AND PLAND WARE, to suit the purchaser, and marked with itseription or name. The above is always warns A large assortment of watch guards, keys best AMERICAN KNIVES, silver butter knired &c. All kinds of REPAIRING done by Andie Re at the old stand.

W. H. SMITH t the old stand. Wellsboro, March 13, 1861.

NOTICE.—The firm of BEAN & ENSTE is this day dissolved by mutual consent business of the firm will be settled by C. G. Ossa Wellsbord, March 8, 1861. w3

NEW GOODS Stacks of them Just at the 18 REGULAT

HONEY OF LIVERWORT, for Coughs and Price 25 cents. At Roy's Drug S

READY MADE CLOTHING. A stock now on hand for the fall and winter and will be sold very cheap by W. A. ROE to Wellsboro, Oct., 31, 1860.