

THE AGITATOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 20, 1861.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

NOVEL LAW-SUIT. We have just printed a paper-book for the Supreme Court in a case, the like of which has never occurred before in this State, and from the fact that the counsel on neither side have quoted any decisions of the Courts on the point at issue, we presume it has not yet been decided anywhere.

The case is simply this: Elisha Harris of Essex, this county, died in July 1858. For some years he had lived alone, his wife being dead, leading a solitary and secluded life. Letters of administration were granted upon his estate, an inventory made and a vendue of his personal estate advertised. It had been supposed by his neighbors that he was possessed of considerable money and notes, but none of any consequence could be found by his administrators. At the vendue, among some rubbish in an unfinished room of the house, was found a block of wood about three feet long and one foot square, supported by four legs, having on top a horizontal wheel and perpendicular spindle, apparently some kind of unfinished machinery. This nondescript machine was put up and sold to David M. Hutmacher for the sum of fifteen cents, who paid the bid and took it home. Concluding it was of no use, he took his axe and split it open, when he found a secret drawer nicely fitted in the block containing \$100.00 in bank notes, \$416.00 in gold, \$41.34 in silver, two silver watches valued at \$50.00, a pocket compass, and \$3,106.89 cents in notes against persons in the vicinity, besides the title papers to the land of Harris of considerable value. Hutmacher, though poor, immediately gave notice of his discovery, and entered into an amicable action of trover and conversion to determine whether he should hold the treasure or whether it should go back to the estate. On the trial below, Judge Conyngham, in an elaborate opinion ordered judgment to be entered against Hutmacher, and it now goes to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. When decided it will add a truly novel case to the Reports of Pennsylvania. Col. H. B. Wright for Hutmacher and Gen. E. D. Dana for the estate. -Lizette Union.

A WALL FROM FLORIDA. -The Pensacola Observer already publishes a piteous wail for Florida. Governor Perry, according to the Observer, has treated a certain gallant Company by the name of the Rifle Rangers most shamefully. They have, it seems, been in "active service" since the 12th of January, without relief, without arms, and with nothing to eat but salt pork and hard biscuits, which they had stolen from Uncle Sam's soldiers. And sixty Manard rifles which they have been long waiting for, come at last, but Gov. Perry went right away and gave them to a rival company. "If they had disbanded at once," says the Observer, "every right-thinking person would have sustained their action." If they had staid at home and not banded at all, every right-thinking person would have called them sensible men. But the most pitiable wail of the Observer is as follows:

"Florida will soon be called upon to furnish her quota of men for the regular army of the Southern Confederacy. This quota has been put down at 100,000 men. With an empty treasury, we cannot imagine how she can enlist, equip and arm this number. If our State is bankrupt at this early stage of the action, we think the sooner she sells out the better. If the State Government cannot be carried on for want of funds, let Florida be divided between our sister States of Georgia and Alabama, by the line of the Chattahoochee river. The sooner this is done the better, for to this it must come at last."

How DOUGLASS HELD MR. LINCOLN'S HAT. -A Cincinnati paper gives the following incident of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln: "One of the representatives of this State in Congress reports an interesting and rather funny incident of the inauguration, which, not having seen in print, we record. On approaching the platform where he was to take his oath and be inducted into the office of Chief Executive, Mr. Lincoln removed his hat and held it in his hand as he took the seat assigned him. The article seemed to be a burden. He changed it awkwardly from one to another, and finally, despairing of finding for it any other easy position, deposited it upon the platform beside him. Senators and Judges crowded in, and to make room for them he removed nearer the front of the stage, carrying his hat with him. Again it was dangled, and as Senator Baker approached to introduce him to the audience he made a motion, as if to replace the tile on the stage under the seat, when Douglas, who had been looking on quietly, and apparently with some apprehensions of a catastrophe to the hat said, 'Permit me, sir, and gallantly took the retreating article and held it during the entire reading of the Inaugural! Doug must have felt pretty seriously during that half hour, that instead of delivering an inaugural address from that position, he was holding the hat of the man who was doing it.'

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. -At the opening of the British Parliament in London, Queen Victoria delivered a lucid and satisfactory speech, during which she referred to America as follows: "Serious differences have arisen among the States of the North American Union. It is impossible for me to look without great concern upon any event that can effect the happiness and welfare of a people nearly allied to my subjects by descent, and closely connected with them by the most intimate relations. My heartfelt wish is that these differences may be susceptible of satisfactory adjustment. The interest which I take in the well being of the people of the United States cannot be increased by the kind and cordial reception given by them to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to the continent of America. I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my warm appreciation of the loyalty and attachment of my people and throne manifested by my Canadian and other North American subjects on the occasion of the residence of the Prince of Wales among them."

SECESSION GRAMMAR. -It is rumored that the Southern Confederacy will pass a law forbidding the use, in the public schools, of books published in the North, which may be tainted with Abolitionism. The grammars will be instantly revised for the benefit of young secessionists; parsing will become a patriotic exercise, and effort made to create the basis of a new southern literature. We expect to see this new form of conjugation, Indicative Mood, Present tense.

I secede, You secede, He secede, They secede, It secede, We secede, They secede, They secede.

But the border States will not join in this conjugation. They prefer the old verb "to secede."

As we anticipated in our last week's issue, Hon. David Wilmot has been elected United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Cameron. The vote stood Wilmot, 95; Welch, 34; Scatterling, 2. We have not yet heard who is to succeed Mr. Wilmot as Judge.

FIRST GUN OF 1861. -Last week New Hampshire held her State Election and the Republicans swept the State by large majorities. The coalition of both wings of the Democracy with the Bell Everett faction, was thought to be sufficient for all practical purposes. But the people could not be made to see that Union-severers and Secessionists could be united for any honest purpose, and accordingly they were badly beaten as usual. New Hampshire is sound.

PORT SUMTER. We are assured by recent advices from Washington that the evacuation of Fort Sumter has been finally determined upon by the Cabinet. The question has been before that body of the President's constitutional advisers for more than a week, and the discussion upon it has been long and very earnest. Of course quite a difference of opinion exists as to the propriety of this step as seen from a military point of view; and quite a difference of opinion exists also as to whether the act of withdrawing Major Anderson from his command, would operate as a palliative upon the at present unhappy condition of the country, or whether it would still further excite the maddened traitors of the South to deeds of folly. Not having all the facts and arguments before us, we are unable to form an opinion upon the subject at all. Our first impulse would be to say, "No; never give it up; it is much better that we should lose thousands of lives and hold it, than that we should evacuate it and lose our national respect." Of course we can only guess at what the future will be. Mr. Tassenden, who is thought to speak authoritatively for Mr. Lincoln, said in debate the other day that the policy of the new Administration would be legal, constitutional and peaceful. If the removal of the troops from Fort Sumter has ceased to be a political question and has resolved itself into an entirely military one; and if it contemplates peace without any surrender of the national honor, we certainly ought not to find fault with it. If we possess the power to hold the fort, as no doubt we do, and if that power cannot be made available before the fort would have to surrender to either the rebels or starvation, then it would be better to abandon it at once.

No one doubts that a military plan may be devised for reinforcing Fort Sumter, but the question now before the Administration is, whether it can be done with the means at the command of the President, or if not, whether Major Anderson can hold out until Congress could be called together. It is positively known that the available force is entirely insufficient, even by stripping all the forts yet held in the Southern States, which, of course, would be the signal for their immediate seizure, as soon as such a purpose became known, and it could not be concealed. Gov. Pickens would immediately order the daily supplies which Major Anderson now receives cut off. His garrison could not hold out till Congress assembled, proposing it to meet at the earliest practicable time. The alternatives, therefore, are, withdrawal or starvation.

The President and Cabinet no doubt feel the seriousness and importance of this act. They will show the country that it cannot be avoided, and that the whole responsibility belongs to their predecessors, who purposely entailed this complication upon them.

The suggested operations by sea have been considered with the fullest facts which the charts and personal knowledge of Prof. Bache and the highest naval authorities could furnish. The best science in the engineer corps has been called into requisition. Spraddled to all these, and other sources of instruction, the skill and sagacity of Gen. Scott have been fully invoked. They all concur in advising the withdrawal of Major Anderson's command, and it would be presumptuous to question this judgment of this strictly military matter.

THE NEW DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE. -The Rochester Democrat says of Frederick W. Seward, Esq., who has just been appointed Deputy Secretary of State: "For several years past Mr. Seward has been one of the editors of the Albany Evening Journal, and has become widely known in the State, especially by his editorial brethren as a gentleman of fine abilities and rare culture. It is not his purpose to separate himself permanently from his chosen profession. He accepts the distinguished position of Assistant Secretary of State in accordance with the solicitation of his father, whose relations with his assistant must be intimate and confidential. And within the range of our acquaintance we know of no one who, by education, ability and ready comprehension of important duties, is better qualified for the office. We congratulate him upon his advancement to an honorable official position, as we shall welcome his return, in due time, to duties for which he has formed a strong attachment."

Upon a recent evening, a delegation of six South Carolinians, called on Mr. Lincoln to pay their respects. They are opposed to secession, but are obliged to submit to it, being citizens of the State and owners of a large number of slaves. Mr. Lincoln received them very kindly, saying they were just the kind of people he wanted to talk with. Upon retiring the gentlemen expressed their gratification at the interview. Several Virginia delegations have also called and had gratifying interviews with Mr. Lincoln.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, March 17, 1861. The decision in regard to the withdrawal of Major Anderson's command now rests exclusively with the President. He has had the fullest oral and written opinions of Gen. Scott and the most skillful officers of the army, and the spoken and written counsel of every member of his Cabinet. No determination was reached yesterday. Mr. Lincoln is fully sensible of the important responsibility which rests upon him, and will decide finally with the full knowledge that he is to bear it before the country.

It is known that after a deliberate investigation of all the facts, the Cabinet, with one exception, approve the military judgment of General Scott, and yield to it as a necessity which cannot be avoided. The almost unanimous concurrence on the part of men who have been supposed to regard this subject from opposite standpoints, and to hold different views of policy for its treatment, is sufficient reason for this conclusion.

Various modes have been suggested for reinforcing Fort Sumter, but not one of them can stand the scrutiny of scientific military authority, and all others are unworthy of consideration. Some emanate from civilians, and others from naval officers of respectable standing. They propose a demonstration at night through the shallow parts of the entrance to Charleston harbor, sending in the men and supplies by boats. These plans have been discussed for some time in naval circles, but with a few exceptions they have not been regarded as practicable, though there are many officers who would cheerfully command such an expedition. If vessels of light draft or gun-boats could run the gauntlet of the extended coast guard and batteries which line the entrance to both channels, it is questioned if they would be able to land re-enforcements under the fire of Fort Moultrie, because they could not escape the vigilance of the lookouts everywhere, and any suspicious fact would be immediately signaled to that and all other points.

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It is stated upon the best military authority that Major Anderson's present force could not hold out forty-eight hours in the event of a collision with the batteries now concentrated against him in full play. The physical endurance required to work his heavy guns would be exhausted in that time. He could, doubtless, destroy Fort Moultrie and sacrifice many hundred lives beside, but would be compelled to surrender from causes beyond human control. It is easy for those who have no responsibility to propose plans and to blame others for not adopting them; but if an experiment should be tried against the advice of the most experienced soldiers and fail, who would avert the execration which would follow it? Mr. Lincoln will deliberate well before deciding.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1861. There is no intention of abandoning Fort Pickens, whatever may be the necessity in regard to Fort Sumter. On the contrary, since the recent military preparations by the revolutionists, orders have been sent to land the troops from the Brooklyn and other sloops-of-war to reinforce Lieut. Slemmer's command. That was Mr. Holt's order at the first sign of a hostile intention. The reinforcements were not actually landed, because assurances were given that no attack was meditated, and to satisfy the Peace Commission.

Jefferson Davis has recently sent secret orders to the commander of his troops at Pensacola.

HON. DAVID WILMOT. [From the Harrisburg Telegraph, March 15th.] We have the proud satisfaction to-day to announce the election of the Hon David Wilmot as United States Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen'l Cameron. Mr. Wilmot left the Democratic party when it was in the height of its glory and powerful in patronage, for the purpose of asserting the principles which he considered just and right and essential for the promotion of the welfare of Pennsylvania. When he left that powerful Democratic party he represented the strongest Democratic Congressional district in this State; and through his personal efforts it has now become the Gibraltar of Republicanism. He has ever since been sorely persecuted by the pro-slavery party, who have used all dishonorable means to detract from his personal character and influence, and in the present canvass he was made the target for their weapons. We are therefore rejoiced, not only that David Wilmot is elected a United States Senator, but also that the claims of the noble North have been duly recognized in his election.

The vote in caucus was a noble vindication of Republican principles. On the joint ballot he received seventy-six votes, whilst Mr. Ketcham received thirteen, and James H. Campbell eight. Mr. Ketcham has many warm friends in the Legislature, and was only persuaded, at their earnest solicitation, to permit his name to be used as a candidate. The nomination was, however, generally conceded as due to Mr. W., and hence the result. After the ballot had been taken in caucus Mr. Ketcham remarked that he congratulated the Legislature on the choice that had been made by his fellow-members. It was a proper recognition of worth and merit, and he would therefore move that the Hon. David Wilmot be the unanimous nominee of the party. This motion was received with loud applause by the members. Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, who had been a warm personal friend of Mr. Ketcham, seconded the resolution, and it was adopted with deafening applause.

The hope of our friends of the Patriot and Union, who, expressed the earnest desire that the Republicans would elect a thorough Pennsylvania, is now fully realized. David Wilmot, in conjunction with Edgar A. Cowan, will represent the State properly, and we shall have no fear of being disgraced on the floor of the Senate, as we were when Gen. M. Dallas and William Bigler were our Representatives. We are satisfied that Gen. Cameron desired no more acceptable successor than he will have in the person of David Wilmot, and his friends are equally satisfied. The names of Messrs. Armstrong, Williams, Stevens, Gen. Miles, Calvin, Irish, E. W. Davis, and M. Mitchell were withdrawn before a ballot was had in caucus. The ridiculous story started by a few unprincipled newsmongers here that the friends of Gen. Cameron were opposed to Mr. Wilmot stands fairly contradicted by the fact that some of Gen. Cameron's most intimate and confidential friends were the warmest and most ardent supporters of Mr. W. Mr. Wilmot has always been a warm and personal friend of Gen. Cameron, and we know that he will be heartily welcomed by the General when he arrives at Washington.

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COTTON AND COTTONDOR. -NO. 2. COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES.

I begin this number by quoting from Professor Hodge in Appleton's Cyclopaedia. "In the new world the manufacture of cotton cloth appears to have been well understood by the Mexicans and Peruvians, long before the discovery of their countries by Europeans. Columbus found the cotton plant growing wild in Hispaniola, and later explorers recognized it in the country bordering the Meachabebe, or Mississippi and its tributaries. Cortes on setting out from Trinidad on the Southern coast of Cuba, for his Mexican expedition, gathered it in abundance to quilt the jackets of his soldiers as a protection, after the practice of the natives, against the Indian arrows; and when on the Mexican coast, among the rich presents received by him from Montezuma, were curtains, coverlets, and robes of cotton, fine as silk, of rich and various dyes, interwoven with feather-work, that rivaled the delicacy of painting."

Cotton seed is said to have been first planted, after the settlement of the United States by Europeans, as an experiment in 1621, and succeeded well, though as a crop by planters, not till the beginning of the 18th Century. In 1748 it is stated that seven bags of cotton were exported from Charleston and ten bags in 1770; this cotton, however, was supposed to be from the West Indies, on the ground that even as late as 1784 eight bags shipped to England as American produce, were seized at the cotton house on the plea that so much cotton could not be produced in the United States; and yet seven years after, the crop in the United States was five thousand bales of four hundred pounds each. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, it is said that one man near Savannah had thirty acres in cotton. In 1785 there were fourteen bales exported to England; six in 1786 - one hundred and nine in 1787; 289 in 1788; eight hundred and forty two in 1789; and eighty one in 1790. McCulloch, however, states that no cotton was exported from the United States previous to 1799 and the Encyclopaedia Britannica states that the seizure of the eight bags shipped to England was in 1764. There seems to be some confusion of dates here, but I am inclined to think McCulloch is in error. Rees' Cyclopaedia states that the United States never exported any cotton previous to 1787. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter to the House of Representatives dated Feb. 20, 1836, states that the United States exported five bags of cotton in 1785 and six in 1786, which Smithers in his History of Liverpool says was grown in the United States. Mr. Woodbury in the same letter puts the crop grown in the United States in 1789 at 2,500 bales of 400 lbs. each.

In 1790 the cotton crop of the United States was 3,750 bales of 400 lbs. each, the next year 5,000, of which 3,750 were raised in South Carolina, and 1,250 in Georgia; in 1792, 7,500 bales; in 1793, 12,500 bales. In 1791 the whole cotton crop of the world was estimated at four hundred and ninety millions of pounds, of which only two millions were raised in the United States. In 1793 Eli Whitney of Massachusetts invented his cotton gin which has so changed the face of cottondom. His patent is dated Mar. 14, 1794. This invention of Whitney commenced a new era in raising cotton. Its importance may be easily seen, when it is known, that by hand as the cotton was formerly cleaned from the adhering seed, one person could clean only about one pound of cotton per day, and that the price of clean cotton in the United States was in 1793 thirty two cents per pound; that the amount exported during the year ending June 30, 1789, was 1,285,760 lbs. and that to clean this amount by hand fit for market would have taken the 3,999,353 slaves, that were held in the United States in June last, three hundred and forty six days, working the whole lot, young and old, male and female. Without the cotton gin, cotton would have been almost a useless crop, and slavery unprofitable, and consequently would be now in a rapid process of dying out.

"Well." I see at once what your question is. I don't feel disposed to answer it. It is a theological question and I refer you to St. Paul. But let me as a true Yankee, ask you a question or two: "Would you have crushed out the inventive genius of Whitney, because he has made cotton raising and consequently, slave raising, profitable? Will not the tares come up with the wheat? and to vary a little from the Book, will you refuse to sow what because you can not get a pure crop? Should the great owner of the human plantation stop business because the good and the evil are mixed? Some of my friends, I think they were young ladies; they did not propose to exclude cotton, however - once asked me, when I was quite a young man, to unite with a society who were pledged to neither eat nor drink anything produced by slave labor. I said emphatically, 'No! that I did not think the sugar, nor tea, nor coffee, nor even the Jamaica rum was to blame in the matter, and that I was willing to take the good things that God sent, even if the devil brought them.'"

But to resume. The inventor of the cotton gin was the salvation of cotton growing in the United States. Judge Johnson of Savannah, in his charge to the jury, in a suit brought to sustain the validity of Whitney's patent says that before this invention "the whole interior of the Southern States was languishing, and its inhabitants emigrating for the want of some object to engage their attention and employ their industry, when the invention of this machine at once offered views to them, which set the whole country in active motion. Individuals who were depressed with poverty and sunk in idleness, have suddenly risen to wealth and respectability. Our debts have been paid off; our capitals have increased, and our lands trebled themselves in value. We cannot express the weight of obligation, which the whole country owes to this invention."

As soon as Whitney's Gin came into use, the whole face of affairs was changed at the South - emigration ceased and immigration commenced; additional areas were devoted to cotton raising; new lands were brought under cultivation, and for years there was a steady flow of capital towards the cotton fields of the South. In 1790 the crop had risen to ten millions of pounds, and the exports to upwards of six millions; in 1800 to thirty five millions and the exports to eighteen and a half millions; in 1810 to eighty five millions and the exports to ninety four millions, the high price of cotton in England in 1809-10 and the prospects of a war with this country, drawing to that country the surplus of former crops remaining on hand. In 1820 the crop was one hundred sixty million pounds; and the exports nearly one hundred twenty millions; in 1830 three hundred fifty millions, and the exports three hundred millions; in 1840 nine hundred fifty eight mil-

lions, and the exports seven hundred forty million; in 1855, one thousand two hundred fifty three millions, and the exports one thousand and eight millions; in 1858, one thousand three hundred seventy millions, and the exports one thousand one hundred and eighty millions. In little over half a century the crop has increased one thousand three hundred thirty millions of pounds, and the exports one thousand one hundred millions. The vast extent of this increase may be seen by reference to the value of the exports. "The value of the cotton exported for the year ending Sept. 30, 1820, was \$26,572,338.92, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1830, it was \$38,982, for the year ending the 30th of June 1858, it was \$131,386,601; for the year ending the 30th of June 1859, it was \$161,434, and for the last year it was upwards of \$200,000,000.

The price of cotton has of course gone up with the increase of the crop, and with the increased facilities for its cultivation, clearing, &c. In 1793 the price in England was twenty six to forty four cents - in the United States thirty two cents; in 1800, in England twenty eight cents; in 1810, in England twenty to thirty eight cents, in U. S. sixteen to twenty cents; in 1820, in England twenty three, in U. S. sixteen; in 1840, the average price in England was twelve cents, in U. S. eight and a half cents. On Feb. 4th, 1861, cotton was quoted at Liverpool at fourteen to fifteen and three fourths and in the New York market at twelve to one and a quarter cent. This is at a high rate consequent upon the troubles between the sections of our country. It has thus come down in about sixty years twenty cents in this country, and in England from twelve to ten cents per pound. The price has, however, very fluctuating, depending upon the crop of a variety of other causes, but necessarily going downward. It will get down to six cents in this country and seven in England, if for a few years back a variety of causes carried the price up.

A depression of one cent per pound of cotton growers of \$12,445,848. At the present price in 1860, the crop of 1857 would be amounted to \$258,763,744; at the average in the American market that year it amount to \$147,250,176. So you see the world divides with the growers the profit in cotton gins and other good cotton raisers. I will resume the subject next week. Wellsboro, March 11, 1861. J. E. B.

FOR THE AGITATOR. COTTON AND COTTONDOR. -NO. 2. COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES.

I begin this number by quoting from Professor Hodge in Appleton's Cyclopaedia. "In the new world the manufacture of cotton cloth appears to have been well understood by the Mexicans and Peruvians, long before the discovery of their countries by Europeans. Columbus found the cotton plant growing wild in Hispaniola, and later explorers recognized it in the country bordering the Meachabebe, or Mississippi and its tributaries. Cortes on setting out from Trinidad on the Southern coast of Cuba, for his Mexican expedition, gathered it in abundance to quilt the jackets of his soldiers as a protection, after the practice of the natives, against the Indian arrows; and when on the Mexican coast, among the rich presents received by him from Montezuma, were curtains, coverlets, and robes of cotton, fine as silk, of rich and various dyes, interwoven with feather-work, that rivaled the delicacy of painting."

Cotton seed is said to have been first planted, after the settlement of the United States by Europeans, as an experiment in 1621, and succeeded well, though as a crop by planters, not till the beginning of the 18th Century. In 1748 it is stated that seven bags of cotton were exported from Charleston and ten bags in 1770; this cotton, however, was supposed to be from the West Indies, on the ground that even as late as 1784 eight bags shipped to England as American produce, were seized at the cotton house on the plea that so much cotton could not be produced in the United States; and yet seven years after, the crop in the United States was five thousand bales of four hundred pounds each. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, it is said that one man near Savannah had thirty acres in cotton. In 1785 there were fourteen bales exported to England; six in 1786 - one hundred and nine in 1787; 289 in 1788; eight hundred and forty two in 1789; and eighty one in 1790. McCulloch, however, states that no cotton was exported from the United States previous to 1799 and the Encyclopaedia Britannica states that the seizure of the eight bags shipped to England was in 1764. There seems to be some confusion of dates here, but I am inclined to think McCulloch is in error. Rees' Cyclopaedia states that the United States never exported any cotton previous to 1787. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter to the House of Representatives dated Feb. 20, 1836, states that the United States exported five bags of cotton in 1785 and six in 1786, which Smithers in his History of Liverpool says was grown in the United States. Mr. Woodbury in the same letter puts the crop grown in the United States in 1789 at 2,500 bales of 400 lbs. each.

In 1790 the cotton crop of the United States was 3,750 bales of 400 lbs. each, the next year 5,000, of which 3,750 were raised in South Carolina, and 1,250 in Georgia; in 1792, 7,500 bales; in 1793, 12,500 bales. In 1791 the whole cotton crop of the world was estimated at four hundred and ninety millions of pounds, of which only two millions were raised in the United States. In 1793 Eli Whitney of Massachusetts invented his cotton gin which has so changed the face of cottondom. His patent is dated Mar. 14, 1794. This invention of Whitney commenced a new era in raising cotton. Its importance may be easily seen, when it is known, that by hand as the cotton was formerly cleaned from the adhering seed, one person could clean only about one pound of cotton per day, and that the price of clean cotton in the United States was in 1793 thirty two cents per pound; that the amount exported during the year ending June 30, 1789, was 1,285,760 lbs. and that to clean this amount by hand fit for market would have taken the 3,999,353 slaves, that were held in the United States in June last, three hundred and forty six days, working the whole lot, young and old, male and female. Without the cotton gin, cotton would have been almost a useless crop, and slavery unprofitable, and consequently would be now in a rapid process of dying out.

"Well." I see at once what your question is. I don't feel disposed to answer it. It is a theological question and I refer you to St. Paul. But let me as a true Yankee, ask you a question or two: "Would you have crushed out the inventive genius of Whitney, because he has made cotton raising and consequently, slave raising, profitable? Will not the tares come up with the wheat? and to vary a little from the Book, will you refuse to sow what because you can not get a pure crop? Should the great owner of the human plantation stop business because the good and the evil are mixed? Some of my friends, I think they were young ladies; they did not propose to exclude cotton, however - once asked me, when I was quite a young man, to unite with a society who were pledged to neither eat nor drink anything produced by slave labor. I said emphatically, 'No! that I did not think the sugar, nor tea, nor coffee, nor even the Jamaica rum was to blame in the matter, and that I was willing to take the good things that God sent, even if the devil brought them.'"

But to resume. The inventor of the cotton gin was the salvation of cotton growing in the United States. Judge Johnson of Savannah, in his charge to the jury, in a suit brought to sustain the validity of Whitney's patent says that before this invention "the whole interior of the Southern States was languishing, and its inhabitants emigrating for the want of some object to engage their attention and employ their industry, when the invention of this machine at once offered views to them, which set the whole country in active motion. Individuals who were depressed with poverty and sunk in idleness, have suddenly risen to wealth and respectability. Our debts have been paid off; our capitals have increased, and our lands trebled themselves in value. We cannot express the weight of obligation, which the whole country owes to this invention."

As soon as Whitney's Gin came into use, the whole face of affairs was changed at the South - emigration ceased and immigration commenced; additional areas were devoted to cotton raising; new lands were brought under cultivation, and for years there was a steady flow of capital towards the cotton fields of the South. In 1790 the crop had risen to ten millions of pounds, and the exports to upwards of six millions; in 1800 to thirty five millions and the exports to eighteen and a half millions; in 1810 to eighty five millions and the exports to ninety four millions, the high price of cotton in England in 1809-10 and the prospects of a war with this country, drawing to that country the surplus of former crops remaining on hand. In 1820 the crop was one hundred sixty million pounds; and the exports nearly one hundred twenty millions; in 1830 three hundred fifty millions, and the exports three hundred millions; in 1840 nine hundred fifty eight mil-

lions, and the exports seven hundred forty million; in 1855, one thousand two hundred fifty three millions, and the exports one thousand and eight millions; in 1858, one thousand three hundred seventy millions, and the exports one thousand one hundred and eighty millions. In little over half a century the crop has increased one thousand three hundred thirty millions of pounds, and the exports one thousand one hundred millions. The vast extent of this increase may be seen by reference to the value of the exports. "The value of the cotton exported for the year ending Sept. 30, 1820, was \$26,572,338.92, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1830, it was \$38,982, for the year ending the 30th of June 1858, it was \$131,386,601; for the year ending the 30th of June 1859, it was \$161,434, and for the last year it was upwards of \$200,000,000.

The price of cotton has of course gone up with the increase of the crop, and with the increased facilities for its cultivation, clearing, &c. In 1793 the price in England was twenty six to forty four cents - in the United States thirty two cents; in 1800, in England twenty eight cents; in 1810, in England twenty to thirty eight cents, in U. S. sixteen to twenty cents; in 1820, in England twenty three, in U. S. sixteen; in 1840, the average price in England was twelve cents, in U. S. eight and a half cents. On Feb. 4th, 1861, cotton was quoted at Liverpool at fourteen to fifteen and three fourths and in the New York market at twelve to one and a quarter cent. This is at a high rate consequent upon the troubles between the sections of our country. It has thus come down in about sixty years twenty cents in this country, and in England from twelve to ten cents per pound. The price has, however, very fluctuating, depending upon the crop of a variety of other causes, but necessarily going downward. It will get down to six cents in this country and seven in England, if for a few years back a variety of causes carried the price up.

A depression of one cent per pound of cotton growers of \$12,445,848. At the present price in 1860, the crop of 1857 would be amounted to \$258,763,744; at the average in the American market that year it amount to \$147,250,176. So you see the world divides with the growers the profit in cotton gins and other good cotton raisers. I will resume the subject next week. Wellsboro, March 11, 1861. J. E. B.

NOTICE. -Whereas, my wife MARIETTA left my bed and board without just provocation, this is to warn all persons not to harbor her on my account, as I