NOVEL LAW-SUIT. We have just printed a paper-book for the Supreme Court in a case, the like of which has mever 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 issus, we pretume it has not yet been decided anywhere."

1.1.5

The case is simply this: Elisha Harris of Exeter, this county died in July 1858. For some years he had lived alone, his wife being dead, leading a solitary and secluded life. Letsers 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 rooth 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 spindie, 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. Corfluding it was of no use, he took his axe and st lit it open, when he found a secret drawer ni ely fitted in the block containing \$100,00 if bank notes, \$446,00 in gold, \$41.34 in silver, two silver watches valued at \$60,00, a pocket compass, and \$3,106,89 cents in notes againsit persons in the vicinity, besides the title papels to the land of Harris of con-siderable value. Huthmacher, though poor, immediately gave bice of his discovery, and entered into an amigable action of trover and conversion to determine whether he should hold the treasure or whether it should go back to the estate. On the frial below, Judge Conyngham, in an elaborate opinion ordered judgment to be entered against Huthmaker, and it now goes to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. When decided it will add a truly novel onse to the Reports of Pennsylvania. Col. H. B. Wright for Huthancher and Gen. E. D. Dana jor Anderson from his command, would operate for the estate.-Lizerne Union.

A WAIL FROM FLORIDA.-The Pensacola Observer already raises pitcous wail for Florida. Governor Perry, and rding 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, came at last, but Goy. Perry went right away and gave them to grival company. "If they had disbanded at snce," says the Observer, "every right-thinking person would have sustained their action?" If they had staid at home the new Administration would be legal, consti-and not banded at all, every right-thinking person would h we called them sensible men. But the most pit ous wall of the Observer is as follows:

Florida fill soon be called upon to furnish her quota of men for the regular army of the Southern Co. fedgicy. This quota has been put down at 1,000 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 funce, let Florida be divided between our sister States of Georgia and Alabama, by the line of the Chattahooche river. The sooner this is do le the better, for to this it must come at last? ł

THE AGITATOR. HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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

As we anticipated in our last week's issue, States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Cameron. The rote We have not yet heard who is to succeed Mr. the country. Wilmot as Judge.

First Gun' or 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 the people could not be made to see that Unionsavers and Secessionists could be united for

## FORT SUMTER.

sound.

We are assured by recent advices from Washngton that the evacuation of Fort Sumter has 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 also as to whether the act of withdrawing Maas a paliative upon the at present unhapity con-

dition 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 unsble to form an opinioh upon the subject at all. Our rance required to work hie heavy guns would 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. Fessenden, who is thought to speak authoritively for Mr. Lincoln, said in debate the other day that the policy of troops from Fart Sumter has ceased to be a political question and has resolved itself into an entirely military one; and if it contemplates gard to Fort Sumter. On the contrary, since 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 tile purpose. The reenforcements were not to surrender to either the rebels or statuation actually landed, because assurances were given to surrender to either the rebels or statuation, 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 ders to the commander of his troops at Penen. question now before the Administration is, cola.

whether it can be done with the means at the command of the President, or, if not, whether

FROM WASHINGTON. Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. 4 WASHINGTON, March 17, 1861. The decision in regard to the withdrawal of

Major Anderson's command now rests exclu-sively 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 mem-Hon. DAVID WILNOT has been elected United ber of his Cabinet. "No determination was reached yesterday. Mr. Lincoln is fully sen-sible of the important responsibility which rests upon him, and will decide finally with stood Wilmot, 95; Welsh, 34; Scattering, 2. the full knowledge that he is to bear it before

THE

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 with the Bell Everett faction, was thought to standpoints, and to hold different views of polbe sufficient for all practical purposes. But icy for its treatment, is sufficient reasons for this conclusion.

Various modes have been suggested for reenforcing Fort Samter, but not one of them can any honest purpose, and accordingly they were stand the scrutiny of scientific military authorbadly beaten as usual. New Hampshire is ity, 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 been finally determined, upon by the Cabinet. 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 of this step as seen from a military pdint of channels, it is questioned if they would be able view ; and quite a difference of opinion exists to land re-enforcements under the fire of Fort State." 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.

It is stated upon the host military asthority 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 endube 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 execution 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 rethe recent military preparations by the revolutionists, orders have been sent to land the troops from the Brooklyn and other sloops-of-war to reenforce Lieut, Slemmer's command. That was Mr. Holt's order at the first sign of a hosthat no attack was meditated, and to satisfy the Peace Convention

Jefferson Davis has recently sent secret or-

HON. DAVID WILMOT.

the Marrisburg Telegraph, March 15th.] We have the proud satisfaction to-day to announce the election of the Hon David Wilmot that the available force is entirely insufficient, as United States Senator, to supply the vacancy oocasioned 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 prin ciples which he considered just and right and esseutial 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 be come the Gibralter of Republicanism. He has ever since been earely persecuted by the proslavery 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 prrinciples. On the joint ballot considered with the fullest facts which the he received seventy-six votes, whilst Mr. charts and personal knowledge of Prof. Bache, 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. Ketoham remarked that he congratulated the Legislature on the choice that had been made by his fellowpresumptuous to question this judgment on this 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 Penn- | cher. sylvania, 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 Geo. M. Dallas and William Bigler were our Representatives. We are confidential. And within the range of our ac- 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' Mitchael were withdrawn before a ballot was had in caucus. The ridiculou story started by a few unprincipled newsmongers here that the friends of Gen. Cameron tradicted 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 General when he arrives at Washington.

nia Legislature to fill the seat recently vacated by Gen. Cameron in the U.S. Senate. His election, we presume, will follow of course .--The vote in the caucus on the first ballot was 76

TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

litical life.

for Judge Wilmot to 21 for all others. The nomination of Judge Wilmot will be re ceived with delight by many. ... For years, having been chosen to a Judgeship, he has been measurably out of the political arena, but he is remembered by Republicans as the modern au thor or reviver of the Jeffersonian Proviso reepecting Slavery in the Territories. Hunkeriam insisted on his retirement from the House years ago; we thank it, for this gave us Galusha A. Grow in his stend ; and now Mr. Wilmot returns to Congress to fill a higher post, and (we trust) pursue a course of wider usefulness than before. We have differed recently with him on some points-perliaps through misapprehension on our part-but we hail with. gladness his return to Congress, and thus to po-

[From the Elmirs Advertiser, March 16th.] This champion of Freedom was vesterday

elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, in the place of Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War. Mr. Wilmot has achieved a world-wide reputation as the author of the "Wilmot Proviso;" and ever since the introduction of that fire-brand into the ranks of the minions of proslaveryism, he has battled the dough-faced hosts of the "Old Keystone State," until they have succumbed bencath the strong blows of Freedom. To-day, David Wilmot steps forth as one of the U.S. Senators of Pennsylvania, and takes his seat among the councillors of the nation, and that too on the side of free soil and free speech. Freedom will never fail of an advocate as long as David Wilmot has the power run the gauntlet of the extended coast-guard of speech. Let the sons of freedom throughout a difference of opinion exists as to the propriety and batteries which line the entrance to both the land rejoice, and send up three times three for the honored son of the old "Keystone

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

... The notorious John Smith is at last caged in the New York state Penetentiary. Alas !

The Louisville Journal Bays Professor Wise. the once famous balloonist, is selling apples and candy at the corners of the streets in Memphis. ... A young lady in Morgantown, Va., has been confined in an asylum by her friends, she having become insane from the excessive use of tobacco.

... On the change of Administration March 4th, there were five living ex-Presidents of the United States: Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan.

...In Chicago, Ill., boys are selling postage tamps of three cent denomination at one cent, and efforts to trace the matter to a focus have as yet proved unavailing.

... At Charleston, S. C., a white woman named Hertzr, convicted of causing the death of a slave by severe whipping, has been fined \$500 and imprisoned eighteen months.

... Parson Brownlow says that South Carolina is in the condition of the fellow who said. "It is nothing to get married, but it is hell to keep

house." It is protty much so. ... Punch, ever ready to assist all who are in difficulties, and understanding that the secession States are bothered to find a fit name for their new empire, respectfully suggests Slaveownia.

.....The free population of the six seceding States, is less than that of Pennsylvania, and its total vote last fall was but little more than half that of N. Y. This rebel confedracy is a small affair in every light.

For the Agitator. OTTON AND COTTONDON .-. NO. 2. COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES.

I begin this number by quoting from Professor Hodge in Appleton's Cyclopedia. "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 as the country bordering the Meschachebe, or Miesissippi 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, coveriets, and robes of cotton, fine as silk, of rich and various dyes, interwoven with feather-work, that rivalled 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 389 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 Encyclopedia Brittanica 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' Cyclopedia states that the United States never exported any cotton previous to 1787. Levi Woodbury, Secre tary of the Treasury, in his letter to the House of Representatives dated Feb. 29, 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 know, 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, 1859,

lions, and the exports seven hundred forty millions; in 1855, one thousand two hun fifty three millions, and the exports one of sand and eight millions; in 1858, one thous three hundred seventy millions, and the eng one thousand one hundred and eighteen lions.

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40 I. H. 187.

In little over half a century the crop buy creased one thousand three bundred things millions of pounds, and the exports one the sand one hundred millions. The vast exten this increase may be seen by reference up value of the exports.

value of the exports. • The value of the cotton exported for the part of the price thirty ino constant and the present at the pound, was \$160,000 ; at the present and price, twelve cents \$60,000. The value for year ending Sept 30, 1829, was \$26,573 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1839, it was 338.982, for the year ending the 30th of 1 1858, it was \$131,386,661 ; for the year end the 30th of June 1859, it was \$161,434 and for the last year it was upwards of the 000.000.

The price of cotton has of course gone to with the increase of the crop, and with the creased facilities for its cultivation, clean &c. In 1793 the price in England was twenty six to forty four cents-in the Cu States thirty two cents; in 1800, in Eur from thirty two to seventy two cents, in twenty eight cents; in 1810, in England twenty to thirty eight, in U. S. sixteen, 1820, in England twenty three, in U. S. een teen; in 1840, the average price in Engr twelve cents, in U. S. eight and a half of On Feb. 4th, 1861, cotton was quoted at Li pool at fourteen to fifteen and three fourth and and in the New York market at twelve to the and a quarter cents. This is at a high for consequent upon the troubles between the sections of our country. It has thus p down in about sixty years twenty cents in country, and in England from twelve to inter cents per pound. The price has, however, very fluctuating, depending upon the cropt a variety of other causes, but necessarily ing downward. It will get down to sires in this country and seven in England, the for a few years back a variety of caused carried the price up.

A depression of one cent per pound of crop of 1857 would make a difference wa cotton growers of \$12,445,848. At the pre cotton in 1800, the crop of 1857 would be amounted to \$258,763,744; at the averagent in the American market that year it among to \$147,250,176.

So you see the world divides with the ca growers the profit in cotton gins and sable ored cotton raisers.

I will resume the subject next week. Wellsboro, March 11, 1861. J. Exm

...Cotton grows well in southern Illinoitr Msr. Francis D. Gage writes that she hur hundreds of the farmers' wives of southing nois dressed in cotton of their own raisings ning and weaving. The women comeinua ket with their garden vegetables, or bright berries in the summer or nuts in the smi and they speak of their cotton as some they " set a heap by," and often\_tell their raising a "right smart chance ;" it is claimed as exclusively women's will raise the cotton, only a small spot of the den usually is appropriated to its culumit

... The Columbiad or Paixhan (promet paysia) is a large gun, designed prizzifor firing shells-it being far more and than the ordinary shot mortar. A month very short cannon, with a large bore, sort them thirteen inches in diameter for t shells. The Dahlgren gun is an ordiom non, except, that it is made very thick i breech for some three or four feet, when pers down sharply to less than the usual The form was adopted in consequenced experiments of Capt. Dahlgren, of talk States Navy, having shown that when s bursts it usually gives way at the breach

How DOULLAS HELD MR. LINCOLN'S HAT .- A Cincinnati apergives the following incident of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln :--- "One of the represeduatives of this State in Congress reports an interisting and rather funny incidont 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 affice 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, des pairing 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 be removed nearer the front of the stage, marrying his tile with him. Again it was dana"ed üneasily, and as Senator Baker approached to introduce him to the audience he made a lotion, as if to replace the tile on the stage ander the seat, when Douglas, who had been booking on quietly, and apparently with some apprehensions of a catastrophe to the hat said, 'Permit me, sir.' and gallantly took the verations article and held it during the entire reading of the Inaugural! Dug must have fefle sted pretty seriously during that half hour, that instead of delivering an inau-gural address from that portico, he was holding the hat of the usin who was doing it."

THE QUEN'S SPEECH .--- At the opening of the British Palingent in London, Queen Victoria delivered : lucid and satisfactory speech, during which the referred to America as follows :

"Seriou differences have arisen among the States of the North American Union. It is impossible for me to look without great concern upon any front that can effect the happiness and welfard 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 sus ceptible of satisfactory adjustment. The interest which I take in the well being of the people of the United States cannot but be increased by the kind and cordial reception given by them to the Frince 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 to my person 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 removed 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 Abolitionlam. 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 was southern literature. We expect to see This new form of conjugation, Indicative Mood, Present tense ;

I seceds,	We secede,	·
Thon secences,	You secede,	
He secedes,	They secede,	

int.

But the border States will not join in this sonjugation. They prefer the old verb "to also called and had gratifying interviews with

Major Anderson can hold out until Congress could be called together. It is positively known 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 concessed. Gov. Pickens would immediately order, the daily supplies which Major Anderson now receives cut off. His garrison could not hold out till Congress assembled, supposing 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 behavoided, and that the whole responsibility belongs to their predecessors, who purposely entailed this complication upon them.,

The suggested operations by sea have been 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. Superadded totall 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 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 to his editorial brethren as a gentleman of fine abilities and rare culture. It is not his purpose to seperate 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 aunintance 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 daties for which he has formed a strong attachment."

Upon a recent evening, a delegation of six South Carolinians called on Mr. Lindoln 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 pumber 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

M. Lincoln.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, March 14th.] Hon. David Wilmet was yesterday nominated have a platform so meaningless as to permit fifty millions, and the exports three hundred ry the Republican members of the Penneylva- them to lie ad libitum."

... On Friday fifty-two swans were placed in filled up to the usual Summer level.- The Commercial says the Park is a delightful place of days.

... The Missouri Legislature recently adopted a resolution that the public printing be done by convicts; but the resolution fell still-born from the table because it was ascertained that of all the criminals in the penitentiary not one was a printer.

... On the farm of J. S. Morrison, twelve miles from Louisville, 'Ky., there is a spot of ground two rods square, on which the magnetic needle refuses to acknowledge its allegiance to the pole. No mineral deposits are known to exist there Scientific men are called on to explain.

... The accounts laid before Mr. Chase on his assuming the charge of the Treasury show that there are funds on hand applicable to the cur rent expenses of the Government to the amoun of \$6.000,000. Beside this, the current receipts from the customs amount to \$80,000 daily.

... Mrs Lincoln and the ladies of the White House have made Friday the day of reception for the present. For the first time in many years the President's mansion has young children in it-a demestic institution which ought to encourage the President to keep the peace.

...The slave trade is absolutely prohibited. violation of the law subjects the vessel to forfeiture and the parties implicated to imprison ment for not less than ten years. If the Governor of the State should neglect or refuse to send the imported negroes back to Africa, they shall be sold to the highest bidder.

... If there ever was a weed whose roots went down till they drew sap from below, it is tobacco ! A snuffing, smoking, chewing, spitting minister, ought to have a church in a spitbox ! He is not fit to stand in ordinary congregations, nor to live in ordinary families! He that have ears to hear, let him hear.-Henry Ward Bee-

... The Mobile Mercury, a rabid secession sheet, which is earnestly advocating the establishment of a Southern confederacy, said in an editorial article a few weeks since : "Slaves are constantly associating with low white people who are not slave-owners. Such people are dan geous to a community, and should be made to leave our city."

... The Charleston Mercury pays this compliment to the representatives of the North in the late Democratic National Convention : "It was in an evil hour that they came to the soil of South Carolina to hold their Convention for the consummation of this goodly work. The were opposed to Mr. Wilmot stands farely con- soil is not congenial to the swindler. We saw with disgust the sort of cattle representing States and parties, fourth-rate country court | in 1810 to eighty five millions and the exports lawyers-what they call in Georgia jackleg lawyers-blackleg would be better; and a more impudent gang of plunderers, wire-pullers and know that he will be heartily welcomed by the swindlers, with few exceptions, were never before congregated together, and with such monstrous party pretensions. The claim of the lion pounds, and the exports nearly one hun-Northern delegates was, in so many words, to dred twenty millions; in 1830 three hundred

1,385,760 bs. and that to clean this amount by hand fit for market would have tathe New York Central Park pond, which was ken the 3,099,353 slaves, that were held in the United States in June last, three hundred and forty six days, working the whole lot, young resort for pleasure-seekers these, mild Spring 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 wheat because you cannot 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 units 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; out 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 acres 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 1796 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 seventeen and a half millions; 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 milmillions; in 1840 nine hundred fifty eight mil-

NOTICE.—Wherens, my wife MARIA ing left my bed and board without just and provocation, this is to warn all persons not war harbor her on my account, as I will pay be her contraction unless compolled by law. CALEB DI

Morris, March 13, 1861,-w3\*

EXECUTORS NOTICE. - Letters ter L tary having been granted to the substitute the estate of William Adams, late of Charleson ship, dec'd notice is hereby given to those inde snid estate to make immediate payment, and having claims to present them properly authors for settlement to the subscriber

ROBERT ADAMS, BICHARD ENGLISH, March 13, 1861. 32w6

E XECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters is tary having been granted to the subscript the estate of Zenas Roberts, tate of Jackson in dec'd, notice is hereby given to those indebte mmediate payment, and those having claim sent them property authenticated for tell the undersigned, at Daggett's Mills. A. B. BRYAN, Exer March 13, 1861. 32w6\*

#### • • • • • NOTICE.

WE have Ingham's Combined Smuth wheat perfectly, and separate all foul grain t and particularly the oats. Farmers can bart oats taken out of their seed wheat at our Mil per bushel. Call and examine the "m WRIGHT & BALL

Wellsboro, March 13, 1861.

WATCH, CLOCK, 

# **JEWELRY** STO

THE undersigned, having purchased L DIE FOLET his interest in the Clock, # Jewelry business, respectfully invites the size with the

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSIN WATCHES of all discriptions for rale, self as ranging from \$10 to \$150. Can self warchies of all discriptions for the sell of ces ranging from \$10 to \$150. Can sell of AMERICAN WATCHES, with beavy hunti-and warranied, for the low sum of \$35. Also kept on hand, GOLD WATCHES, espicially Ladies. CLOCKS from \$1.25 to \$75, will sin found on atbilities.

ound on exhibition. IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE

[IN CONNECTION WITH THE Above can be had all kinds of SILVER AND PL WARE, to suit the purchaser, and marked inscription or name. The above is always harge assortment of watch guards, key, best AMERICAN KNIVES, silver butter to do. All kinds of REPAIRING done by Abo at the old stand. W. H. St at the old stand. Wellaboro, March 13, 1864.

NOTICE .- The firm of BEAN & E IN 'is this day dissolved by matual court business of the firm will be settled by Cell Wellsboro; March 6, 1861. w3 NEW GOODS Stacks of them REGU REGU

HONEY OF LIVER WORT, for Cong Price 25 cents.