II. Bartlett, Esq., of Lawell, who has been for many years angaged in manufacturing, and had a large number of operatives in his employment, possessing different degrees of intelligence, from gross ignorance to a high degree of entiretion, has no hesitation in affirming shat be finds the best educated to be the most profitable help. Even those females, he affirms, d machinery, give a result someproportion to the advantages enjoyed in early life for education, those who have a gible common school education, giving, as a class, invariably a better production than those brought up in ignorance. The same gentleman adds, "I have uniformly found the better educated, as a class, pussessing a higher and better state of morals, more orderly and respostful in their deportment, and more ready to comply with wholesome and reasonable regulations of an establishment; for they reason, and if the requirements are reasonable, they generally acquiesce, and exert a salutary in finence upon their associates. But the ignorand uneducated I have generally found the most turbulent and troublesome, acting under the influence of excited passions and jealousy." Bartlett thinks it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for a young man, who has not an education equal to a good common school education, to rise from grade to grade until he should obtain the berth of an overseer, and that, in making promotions, as a general thing, It would be unnecessary to make inquiry as to the education of the young men from whom you would select. "Very seldom indeed," he says, " would an uneducated young man rise to a better place and better pay. Young men who expect to resort to manufacturing establishments for employment, can not prize too highly a good education. It will give them standing among their associates, and he the means of promotion among their employers."

The final remark of this gentleman, in a lengthy letter, showing the advatages of edueation in a pecuniary, social, and moral point of view, is that "those who possess the greatest share in the stock of worldly goods, are deeply, interested is this subject, as one of mere insurance; that the most effectual way of making insurance on their property, would be to contribute from it enough to sustain an efficient system of common school education, thereby educating the whole mass of mind, and constitaking it a police more effectual than peace offieers and prisons." By so doing what a benefaction would be bestowed upon those who from accident of birth or parentage, would otherwise be subjected to the privations and temptaflons, of poverty; while at the same time it would do much to remove the prejudice and to strengthen the bonds of union between the different and extreme portions of society. This very idea is the central and propelling powerof the common school system of the State of

It may take years of incessant toil on the part of the friends of popular and universal education; yet no longer is a matter of doubt or conjecture. Posterity must be the recipients of this invaluable boon. It is a wise provision of Providence which connects so intimately, and, so indissolubly, the greatest good of the many with the highest interests of the few; or, in other words, which unites into one brotherhood, all the memoers of the community, and in the existing partnership connects inseparably the interests of Labor and Capital. One of the most sagacious, fur-seeing, and influential men of the age, in an address to the people of the State of New York, and by them unanimously adopted in "general assembly met," uses the following language, which for its wisdom, we commend to all: "Property is deeply interested in the education of all.-There is no farm, no bank, no mill, no shopunless it be a greg shop-which is not more valuable and more profitable to its owner, if loeated among a well educated, than if surround-

ed by an ignorant population. Simply as a matter of interest, we hold it to be the duty of property to itself to provide education for all !" John Clark, Esq., of Lowell, who has had under his superintendence about fifteen hundred persons of both sexes, for many years, gives concurrent testimony. He has found, with few exceptions, the best educated among his hands to be the most capable, intelligent, energetic, industrious, economical, and moral; and that they produce the best work, and the most of it, with the least injury to the machipery. He adds, "they are, in short, in all respects the most useful, profitable, and the safest operatives. Lam very sure that neither men of property nor society at large, have any thing to fear from a more general diffusion of knowledge, nor from the extension and improvement of our system of common schools. On our pay-roll for the last month are borne the names of twelve hundred and twenty-nine female operatives, forty of whom receipted for their pay by 'making their mark.' six of these have been employed in job work; that is, they are paid according to the quantity of work turned off from their machines. The average pay of these twenty-six, falls eighteen and a half per cent. below the general average of those engaged in the same departments .-Again, we have in our mills about one hundred and fifty females who have, at some time, been engaged in teaching schools. Many of them teach during the summer months, findwork in the mills in winter. The average wagos of these ex-teachers, I find to be seventeen and three-fourths per cent, above the general average of our mills, and about forty per cent. above the twenty-six who cannot write their

Junathan Crane, Esqr., for many years a large rail-road contractor, and who has had several thousand men in his employment, gives testimony corrobative of what has previously been stated. Testimony similar to the preceding might be introduced from the proprietors and superintendents of the principal manufacturing satablishments in America not only, but from every part of the civilized world. These facts seem to prove incontestably that educasion is not only a moral renovator, and a multiplier of intellectual power, but that is also the most prolific parent of material riches. It has in hight, therefore, not only to be included in she grand inventory of a nation's resources, but to be placed at the very head of that inventory. It is not only the most honest and honorable, binishe surest means of amissing property .-Considering education, then, as a producer of wealth, it follows that the more educated a people are, the more will they abound in all those ences, comforts and satisfactions which wher will buy; and, other things being equal. the increase of competency and the decline of pangetish will be measurably on this scale.

H. G. JOHNA.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.,

It is certain that orders for the versoustion of Fort Sumter have not yet been given. and it now seems probable that they will not be issued for some days.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 27, 1861

Missonri and Arkansas both insief that they will not be dragged out of the Union, The Convention of Arkansas has so decided by a vote of 39 to 35, while in that of Midsouri the Union majority was overwhelming. cession advances crab-fashion.

Hon. A. Humphrey of Tiogn has received the appointment of Secret Mail Agent for the District comprising Pennsylvania New York and New Jersey. This is one of the best appointments yet made by the Lincoln Administration, and will give the best satisfaction to the party in this District. Judge II. has been an active and efficient, worker in the Republican ranks, and his voice and his means were freely given to the cause of freedom long before the Republican party had a name, It is be rewarded. Judge II is admirably qualified for his duties, and will make an excellent officer.

The following are the ministers and consuls thus far appointed by the Lincoln Admin-

Minister Plenipotentiary to England, Chas. Francis Adams; to France, Wm. L. Dayton; to Prussia, N. P. Judd; to Austria, Anson Burlingame; to Brazil, Thos. H. Nelson : to Sonin. Cassius M. Clay. Minister resident at Sardina. G. P. Marsh ; Tarkey, J. Watson Webb ; Sweden and Norwhy, J. T. Halderman ; Donmark, B. R. Wood; Belgium, N. S. Sinford : Portugal, Carl Shurz; Guatimala, E. C. Crosby; Rome, Rufus King. Consol at London, F. H. Morse; Bordeaux, C. Davisson; Liverpool, De Witt C. Littlejohn ; Havre, James O. Putnam : Aix la Chapelle, Wm. H. Vesey; Frankfort-onthe-Maine, Rufus Hosmer; Alexandria, Egypt, W. S. Thayer.

WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ABOLITIONIST .-For nearly thirty years it has been a question in this country as to what constitutes an Abolitionist. It will be a satisfaction to many to have the question settled, and we accordingly take pleasure in copying the following mithentic definition of term from The Southern Literary Messenger, a respectable Richmond Magazine:

"An Abolitionist is any man who does not love Slavery for its own sake, as a divine linstitution; who does not worship it as the dorner stone of civil liberty; who does not adore it as the only possible social condition on which a permanent republican government can be erected; and who does not in his inmost soul, desire to see it extended and perpetuated over the whole earth, as a means of human reformation, second in dignity, importance and sacredness alone to the Christian religion. He who does not love African Slavery with this love as an

WILMOT'S SPEECH.

By reference to our special correspondence from Harrisburg, our renders will find Judge Wilmot's Philadelphia Speech in full. - Though very brief-appropriately brief under the cirenmetances which called it forth-it has the ring of the true metal in it, and every Republican in this district will read it with pride and pleasure. Judge Wilmot goes to the lighest council of the nation at a period by far the most critical in the nation's history. He is sent by a great State to speak for her in behalf Hotel. About 11 o'clock at night a large numof peace so long as peace will preserve the national honor, and to sustain the policy bnunciated in the Inaugural Address of President Lincoln. And the very fact that he was sent at this time, and by such a large vote, shows clearly that Pennsylvania endorses the proposed policy of the new President, and repullintes with an honest heartiness the late driveling policy of the weak old man who is now reflecting in the shades of private life on the disgrace, which, by his weakness and wickedness he has brought not only upon his native State but upon the whole nation. What is the policy proposed? It is "to exhaust every penceful means to restore quiet to the country without the employment of force." What if these means should at last become exhausted? Judge Wilmot answers this question in a few brief sentences. We must then "Le prepared to meet any emergency that may arise. No man can tell what a day may bring forth, and it is a matter of the highest importance that we give all the aid we can to the Government, that our social, political and moral institutions that all the institutions we value-may be preserved. They can only be preserved by our united and earnest support." We believe that he thus spoke of the true policy of the administration, and this policy will be heartily endorsed everywhere, not only by Republicans, but by pairiotic men of all parties who love and value the na-

It was fitting, too, that Mr. Wilmot should refer to his tariff views in a city where he has been purposely maligned and misrepresented upon this subject more than upon any other. These views will be satisfactory to all Pennavivanians and to all Republicans, as they are embedied in the Chicago Platform. A little over four years ago Judge Wilmot drew with his own hand in that city the "Philadelphia a proud day for his friends, if not for himself,

PROM HARRISHURG. ence of The Agitather

HARRISBERG, Merch 19, 1861. JUDGE WILHOT'S ELECTION.

The great event of the past week was the election of Judge Wilmot to the Senate, to fill the waexpired term of Gen. Cameron. He will have two years to serve and will, with Senator Cowan make the representation of Pennsylvania in the Senate Chamber worthy of so great a Commonwealth. The election passed off with very little excitement. It was thought at one time that the contest between Wilmot and Ketcham would be exceedingly close, but the friends of the latter deserted him before the first fire of the artillery. (Excuse this military figure of speech; but there are so many rumore of war that one uses them almost unconsciously.) You will see by the first ballot in caucus just how the matter stood :---

For MR. WILHOT-Senstors Benson, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hamilton, Irish, Landon, Mc-Clure, Meredith, Penney, Robinson, Serrill, Thompson, Yardley; Representatives Abbott, Acker, Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Aschom, Austin, Ball, Barneley, Bixler, Blair, Blunchard, Bijes, Bressler, Brewster, Burns Butler, (Crawford,) Clark, Collins, Cowan, Douglass, Duncan, Elliott, Frazer. Gibbony, Goehring, Gordon, Graham, Happer, Harvey, Hayes, Hood, Hofius, Lawrence, Lawther. Mc nothing more than right that such men should Gonigal, Marshall, Moore, Mullin, Ober, Patterson, Pierce, Preston, Reilly, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Shrock, Seizer, Smeffer, Sheppard, Stehman, Strang, Taylor, Teller, Tracy, Walkes. White, Wildey, Williams, Wilson, and Da-

: For Mr. KETCHAN-Senators Connell, Philadelphia: Hall, Blair: Hiestand, Lancaster: Imbrie, Beaver: Lawrence, Washington : Nichols, Phil's ; Parker, Phil'a : Smith, Phil'a - Representatives Craig. Armstrong: Hillman and Pughe, Luzerne: Irvin, Comberland, and Thomas, Philad-Inbia-13.

For Mr. Campbell-Senators Boughter, Lebanon: Bound, Northumberland : Ketcham, Luzerne; Palmer, (Speaker,) Schuylkill; Repres ntatives Bartholomew, Schuylkill; Birel, Northumberland; Huhn and Koch, Schuyl-

There was considerable rejoicing among the friends of Wilmot and among Republicans generally. It was believed, and joyfully asserted that his election vindicated the truth-of the fact, that there was a Republican party in the State, notwithstanding the distrust with which recent acts of the State administration have been received. The Patriot and Union-a vile South Carolina sheet published here as the organ of the Disunion Democracy-was untiring in its abuse of Judge Wilmot as a matter of course, and called him every imaginable name, from a renegade to an abolitionist. True to their instincts, the jesuitical democracy tried to fort him with the more radical Republicans by insinuating that Judge W. had been weak at the knees at the Peace Congress and had received the congratulations of southerners for his conservatism! In proof of this they circulated the following passage from "Occasional" in Forney's Press :

"Mr. Meredith took no active part in the debates; but Judge Wilmot, I am informed, during the last few days was frequently on the floor, and by his frank and manly course gained universal esteem. After concluding the first speech he made in the Convention, Gen. Doniphan, of Missouri, and several other promfrom the North, flocked around him and offered their cordial congratulations—thanking him for his 'straight-forward, courteous, and manly' speech.'

Now it is well known that Meredith and Wilmot were the only two of the seven Commissioners from this State who were uncompromising in their hostility to compromises. Hence the Jesuits were not able to effect their ends. On Saturday night Judge W. arrived at Phil-

adelphia on his way to take his seat at Wushington, and took ledgings at the Continental ber of the new Senator's friends gave Lim the compliment of a serenade. He was introduced to the audience by District Attorney Mann and spoke as follows:

JUDGE WILMOT'S SPEECH,

"Fellow Citizens-I learn from those friends who are near about me, that this calutation is proffered to me as a mark of public respect .-Permit me, therefore, to express my no nowledgements and most grateful thanks. You will not expect of me any protracted remarks upon this occasion. I am on my way to the Federal Capital for the purpose of entering upon the responsible duties which have been imposed upon me by the partiality of my native State. I shall andeavor to discharge my duty so as to meet with your approbation: [Clicers.]

"Fellow-citizens-I have been misunder stood, I will not say misrepresented, before the people, touching one subject of deep and vital interest to Pennsylvania. I trust, before the brief period in the Senate which has been allotted to me shall have expired, I shall have vindicated myself in your estimation, and proved myself a true friend to the interests of my native State. [Renewed applause.] I shall endeavor to take in view all the great and man fold intrests of this country, and I shall esteem it my especial duty, so far as in me lies, to maintain the interests of this great State .-I am, by education and by party association, a Republican, and I point you with pride to the England, I of Wales, and I of Germany. fact that the Republican party in Congress have testified their fidelity to their principles and their country by the passage of the Morrill tariff bill. [Thunders of applause.] Thus early the party have redeemed their pledge upon this

subject. [More applause.] "I go to Washington for the purpose of extending, so far as in me lies, a hearty, consistent, and stendfast support to the Administration in the trying exigencies in which it is placed. [Cheers.] I beleive it to be my highest duty, as I believe it to be the bighest duty of every man in the country, to stand by the Government in this great crisis of affairs. [Cries of "good," that's so," and cheers I don't propose to enter into any discussion upon the complications Platform." He followed it, as he had followed and embarrasments which surround the counthe "Proviso" through many defeats, and it is try, but thus far I can see, and so far it seems to me every citizen may see that our misty, the safety of our liberty, the safety of our property, that from that same sity we should hear him that every national and moral interest is deeply enunciate the same principles in the hour of involved in extending an arm to the Governhis vistory, as a Senator of his own native State, ment at this period. We have called to the

Presidency, by the penceful operation of our institutions, by a constitutional majority of the people, a Prisident to administer the affairs of this country for the chaving four years. (Great cheers.] We are met by an armed rebellion in portion of the Republic. I believe that the policy of the Administration will be peaceful; that it will exhaust every penetral mains to re-store quiet to the country without the employment of force. I believe that to be its true policy. It behaves us, however, to be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise, ... [Applause: No man can tell what a day will bring. forth, and it is a matter of the highest importance that we give all the aid we can to the lovernment, that our social, political and moral institutions-that all the institutions that we value-may be preserved. They can only be preserved by our united and earnest support.don't intend to enter upon a protracted discussion of public affairs. I intend, so far as in my power, to legislate for the whole country. and not for one portion at the expense of the other. Permit me again to thank you for this compliment, and to bid you a good night."

Mr. Wilmot then retired amid great applause and after the Band had performed several other patriotic airs, the crowd dispersed, being well gratified with the remarks and principles expressed by the eloquent speaker.

By this morning's papers I learn that Judge Wilmot was duly sworn and took his sent in the Senate yesterday.

KANSAS AND OTUER WATTERS.

This afternoon Senator Gregg (Gov. Cortin's uncle) offered a resolution recalling a bill from the hands of the Governor, making an appropriation of \$30,000 to the people of Kansas .-The resolution rassed unanimously, without a word of explanation. It is hinted that from certain information received by Gov, Curtin, he threatened to veto the bill. There is confessedly some mystery about this Kansas business that time alone can clear up. The appropriation bill has been reported in the House. It makes the usual provisions heretofore made to charitable institutions, and also to defray the ordinary expenses of Government. There is little use in making even a synopsis of the bill at this time, as it will undergo a great many changes before it pass finally.,

I was much amused the other day on reading the following extract from a letter written by a friend of mine to the Inquirer. It is so trite that I give it to you without alteration, though I think it could be greatly improved :-

"It is said to be in contemplation to compile vocabularly of slang phrases in use at Harrisburg, so that the uninitiated may speedily learn A "Divvy" in the language of the Solone, means the proceeds of the sale of a vote. "Get ting one's hook in," which is understood to be quite a recent acquisition, indicates that an individual has been so fortunate as to become participant in a scheme. "The Ring," is an unholy alliance, which common, and of course vulgar, report says, is instituted for black mail purposes. A member who is "fixed" on any measure, is understood to have had influences brought to bear to such an extent that he has finally decided how to vote. When the project is " set up" it is known that a plan has been arranged by which success will probably follow. Every one understands what a legislative "snake" is, and how liable the "little Williams," (i. e. Bills,) are to contain the aforesaid serpents. "To satisfy the brethren," is to make all the arrangements for the passage of an act. "A striker" is one who remains in the city and hunts up the game to be slaughtered at Harrisburg. His is the province to suggest to parties interested in corporations the advantage of a little supplement, or an act explanatory of an act incorporating the company A stake" is a deposite made in advance of the passage of an act for the purpose of paying upposed expenses. " A contingent" is an indefinite form of a promise made to keep outsiders quiet, and mystify the correspondent of some newspaper. "An outsider" is any one who is not ready or able to assist in some scheme for plunder. "The Twenty fifth Ward" is the entire State, exclusive of the city of Philadelphin. "Merit" is synonymous with mohey .-To knock" a bill is to defeat it. The Eriter of the present article regrets his inability to furnish a more copious glossary of this description. New words are coined, however, almost every session to meet exigences. Parties interested further will please make application to a member of the Legislature."

It is but justice to the members to say, that these slang phrases are not in use and are of Kaufman sounty, in a letter now before me, not understood by many of them, and are confined to the more mercenary and bloated members of the Third House, some of whom are still allowed to occupy seats as reporters, al-

though their real occupation is well known. Some clever itemizer has been "around" and has made the discovery that of the one hundred members of the House 31 are Farmers, 13 cians, 13 Lawyers, 1 Lumber Dealer, 3 Iron Manufacturers, 1 Dyer, 2 Editors and Printers, 2 Coachmakers, 1 Architect, 1 Clerk; 1 Manufacturer, 1 Horticulturist, 1 Coal Merchant, 1 Coal Operator, 2 Powder Manufacturers, 2 Tanners, 1 Engineer, 1 Cooper, 1 Carpenter, 1 Tin Smith, 2 Wheelwrights, 1 Gentleman, 1 Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, 1 Moulder, 1 Victualler. Of these 67 are natives of

I have been actively engaged for two weeks past in trying to find the Gentleman. When found I will give you his name. 10, 226

SNODGRASS.

THREATENED COLLISION IN TEXAS.—There is it out independent of any aid from the General

For the Agitator. CONTON AND CONTONDOM.-NO. 3. THE CUTTON CROP OF EACH STATE. The following statement will show the rela-

tive position and progress of each of the States is cotton growing: In 1791 South Carelina raised one and a half

million pounds, and Georgia a half-million : in 1801 Virginia, five millions; North Carolina, four; South Carolina, twenty; Georgia, ten; Tennessee, one: in 1811, Virginia eight mil lions; North Carolina, seven; South Carolina, furly! Georgia, twenty; Tempesee, three Louisiana, two: in 1821 Virginia twelve mil-lions; North Carolina, ten; South Carolina, fifty ; Georgia, forty-five ; Alabama, twenty : Tennessee, twenty; Mississippi, ten; Louisia na, ten: in 1826 Virginia, twenty-five; North Carolina, eighteen; South Carolina, seventy: Georgia, seventy-five; Fiorida, two: Alabama, forty-five; Tennessee, ferty-five; Mississippi thirty ; Louisians, thirty-eight ; Arkansas, one quarter of a million: in 1834 Virginia, ten millions; North Carolina, nine and a half; South Carolina, sixty-five and a half; Georgia, seventy-five : Florida, twenty ; Alabama, eighty-five ; Tennessee, forty-five ; Mississippi, eighty-five; Louisiana, sixty-two; Florida, half a million: in 1840 Virginia three and a balf millions; North Carolina, fifty two; South Carolinn, sixty one and three-fourths; Georgia, one hundred and sixty-three; Florida, twelve: Alabama, one hundred and seventeen; Tennessee, twenty-seven and three-fourths; Mississippi one hundred and ninety-three and a quarter Louisiana, one hundred and fifty two and a half; Arkansas, six: in 1850 Virginia one and a half million; North Carolina, twenty; South Carolina, one hundred and twenty and a quarter; Georgia, one hundred und ninety-nine; Florida, eighteen; Alabama, two hundred and twenty-six; Tennessee, seventy-eight; Mississippi, one hundred and ninety-four; Louisiana. seventy-four and a half; Arkansas, twenty-six. By the above it will be seen that Virginia ncreased her cotton crop up to the year 1826,

when it was twenty-five millions of pounds. It then began to go down, till in 1850 it was only one and a half millions, and is now comparatively nothing. North Carolina increased her crop to eighteen millions in 1826, whence it went down to nine and a half millions in 1834, then up to fifty-two millions in 1840, and down again to twety millions in 1850, and still down I think, at the present time. South Carolina increased her crop to seventy-three millions in 1833, thence it went down to sixty-one and three-fourths in 1840, and again in 1850 up to one hundred and twenty millions. Georgia has gone up to from one-half million pounds in 17-91 to one hundred and ninety-nine millions in 1850 and is still going ahead. Alabama, from twenty millions in 1820, ran up to two hundred and twenty-six millions in 1850 and still higher up in 1860. Tennessee, from one million in 1850, as a teacher in other institutions in which the structure is the structure of the structure o and is still a very valuable cotton State. Mosissippi commenced with sten millions in 1821, and ran up to one hundred and ninety-four millions in 1850, and the last heard from her she was still "going up." Louisiana, began with two millions in 1811, and ran up to sevty-four and a half millions in 1850 and still higher up in 1860. Though one of the best cotton States as to soil and climate she has not progressed as some others, her soil being devoted to sugar, of which in 1849 she raised upwards of two hundred and twenty-sig millions of pounds. Arkansas commenced with a quarter of millions of pounds of cotton in 1826 and

ran up to twenty-six millions in 1850. As a cotton State, Virginia has gone down her principal staple now being tobacco, having raised in 1850 fifty-seven millions of pounds. That, however, was a falling off of nineteen millions of pounds from the crop of 1840.—

o'clock P. M., at which time and place those interests. North Carolina is evidently in a cotton decline. Tennessee, it is said, can in all except her southern counties do better in raising tobacco. South Carolina and Georgia, it is said, are evidently beginning to show the evil effects of continued cropping without renovating, while Florids, though naturally weakly, Alabams, Mississippi, Louisiana, bating her saccharine tendencies, and Arkansas, are growing cotton States.

Teaxs, which in 1850 produced twenty-three millions of pounds, is rapidly rising in the scale, and bids fair to rival, in cotton growing, every other State in the Union. To a man of capital, who is not particularly sensitive as to the kind of labor he uses, or who could go there with a complement of industrious and intelligent free laborers, Texas presents a most inviting field for aution growing. In the census of 1850, the average of seed cotton per acre, through the whole State is put down at seven hundred and fifty pounds. Mr. Parsons puts down the average at five hundred pounds of clean cotton per agre, in that county. Mr. Clark, of Red River county, puts the average on the prarie land of that county, at one thousand pounds of clean cotton, and on the bottom lands of Red and Salphur rivers, at from sixteen hundred to two thousand pounds. "It must be borne in mind, however," says he, "in connection with this fact, that the bottom lands of Red River, as cotton lands, are not surpass-Merchants, 1 Railroad Contractor, 7 Physical del by any in the world," Mr. Brocks, in a letter from San Augustine county, written nearly ten years ago, save that, "the Hogan cotton in that county yielded from one acre 1788 pounds of seed cotton, and an acre sowed to the Petit Gulf cotton yielded 1360 pounds, each kind yielding thirty pounds of clean cotton to one. hundred pounds of seed cotton, and that one hand could cultivate ten acres of cotton and three of corn." A letter from Wharton county, puts the average per acre in that county at five hundred pounds of clean cotton, and four Pennsylvania, 2 of Massachusetts, 1 of Ohio, 2 thousand pounds as the average per hand. Mr. of Connecticut. 1 of Maryland, 5 of N. York, Wulker, of Egypt, in the same county, writes 1 of Virginia, 2 of N. Jersey, 4 of Ireland, 1 of that, the average crops of their best alluvial lands in that county, is fifteen hundred pounds of clean cotton per acre, and that if all the cutton could be saved, the average for the whole county, would not fall short of that amount.

There is probably now in Texas more unappropriated hand, of most excellent quality for cotton, than in any other State of the Union.

The northern line of cotton raising is gradgreat danger of a collison in Texas. The strife | ually receeding south, for which there are vabetween the friends of Gen. Houston and the rious causes, which will be treated of in ansecessionists is very strong. It seems that "Old other place. The northern limit at which ent-San Jacinto" has taken strong grounds against ton might be successfully, I do not mean at found on exhibition. the disunionists, and will, with his party fight | present prices. profitably raised, extends at least union party, that the regular troops be allowed and is even now raised. I understand, in small inscription or name. The above is always warmed for remain in the State; to said them in their efforts to enforce the laws.

A large assortment of watch grards, keys, the four hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the hundred nound and here were ten bales of the h HELMIOUR liberty of the most unrestricted ty. Indiana, and four bales in Spencer county. character has been proclaimed at Naples. All I do not find any put down for that year in Ilformer concordate and treaties with Bomer are lineis, Missouri, Delaware, or Maryland. In almogated, and seclesiastical power is limited to 1840 there were raised in Illinois 200,947 list; the punishment of occlesiastical offences merely. in Indiana, 180; in Maryland, 5673; in Mist

souri 121,122; in Delaware, 334, and in t. tuck # 691,456 pounds. Cutton is not now raised profitably and the southern parts of Porth Carolina and

South Carolina, Georgia, Plorida, Alak Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas & Arkana be considered "the cotton States," the Carolina and Tennessee cultivate cottal considerable extent. The southern line of nesses, thirty-six degrees, is put down by as the most northern line of profi able raising. This is nearly up to the north North Carolina, and yes Tennessee is a cotton-State than North-Carolina; thous Tennessee but little is raised north of seven, tobacco being more profitable. raising is far from depending entirely on tude for its success. It will flourish much ther north in the vallies of the Musicaippi its tributaries, than on the Atlantic count.

I see it remarked by one author, that en increases in the fineness of its quality, the ther north it is raised; and yer the ma quotations show that New Orleans and to cottons bring a higher price than the uplo.
One thing is certain, that most plants being their seeds attached in the seed pods to a like cotton, have that lint finer the fur north they are found. Is not that a princi in nature, that the temperate, or even our regions have a tendency to fine or commi all vegetable fibres? Certainly in regul mind, it is an admitted fact, that temperate gions have a vast superiority over the tropic in improving or refining the human intelligible. Nature fits all things to the habitat for wie she intends them. The broad foliaged man lia could not exist in the regions of the weather; and if it could by any means be nated ized to the colder regions, its whole followed. would change from that of the broad lead tree of the south, to the narrow leaf of

Wellsboro, March 22, 1861.

WELLSBORO' ACADEMY Wellsbord', Tioga County, Penna.

marinus W. Allen, A. M.; . - Princip MISS CYNTHIA FARMER, - - - Preceptra MISS JOSEPHINE M. TODD, - - Music Teach The Academic year will be divided into three ? 14 weeks each. Spring Term commences Monday, March 25;

Taltion .- Term of 14 Week Primary Department, Higher English, Languages,

Instrumental music (extra) Term of 12 weeks 14. Board and Rooms in private families fumbles reasonable prices. Students wishing to board as selves may also obtain Rooms in private familia. The address that has attended the efforts of he oro Academy.

The primary department will be under the and Miss Allen, whose time will be given exclusive the children placed under her charge.

There will be formed a TEACHER'S CLASS. nstruction of which to be out of the regular sis ours, but no extra charge made. Bills of Tuition are to be paid at or before the le of each Term.

By order of Trustes,
J. F. DONALDSON, Pal. lle of each Term.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—A ke stock now on hand for the fall and winners and will be sold very cheap by W. A. ROELG Wellsboro, Oct. 31, 1860.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The underlied appointed Auditor to distribute the mosens sing from sheriff's sale of real estate of P. Cast & Brother against Samuel Ellison, will attend undules of said appointment on the 20th day of THOS. ALLEN, Addit.

March 20, 1861.-w4

Wellsboro, Feb. 27, 1861.

NOTICE: Wherens, my wife MARIA, boing left my bed and board without just conprovocation, this is to warn all persons not to me harbor ber on my account, as I will pay no della harhor ber on my account, as a wind her contraction unless compelled by law.

CALEB BIBL

Morris, March 13, 1861.----

E XECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testes the tary having been granted to the subscribin the estate of William Adams, late of Charleston in ship, dee'd notice is hereby given to those indibits said estate to make immediate payment, and having claims to present them properly authorize

for settlement to the subscribers.

BOBER! ADAMS,
RICHARD ENGLISH,
March 13. 1861. 32w6

T XECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testand to the subscriber the estate of Zunas Boberts, tate of Jackson terms immediate payment, and those having claims sent them properly authenticated for settlement the undersigned, at Daggett's Mills.

A. B. BRYAN, Execute March 13, 1861. 32w6

NOTICE.

WE have Ingham's Combined Smutters Separator in our Mill, and can now cla wheat perfectly, and separate all foul grain froz and particularly the outs. Farmers can have all a outs taken out of their seed wheat at our Millater per bushel. Call and examine the "mersheen."
WRIGHT & BALLET Wellsboro, March 13, 1861.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testan

the estate of Levi Redfield, late of Farmington in ship, dee'd, notice is hereby given to those indeed to suit estate to make immediate and the state of the suite to said estate to make immediate and the state of the said estate to make immediate and the said estate to make immediate. to said estate to make immediate payment, and having claims to present them properly authenti CHARLES H. STARR, Exer

JAMES TUBBS, GEORGE G. SEELY, Farmington, Feb. 20, 1861. w6*

WATCH, CLOCK,

JEWELRY STORE

DIE FOLEY his interest in the Clock, Water Jewelry business, respectfully invites the attents the public to his assortment of goods, in crease

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS WATCHES of all discriptions for rale, and sip ces ranging from \$10 to \$150. Car sell be AMERICAN WATCHES, with heavy huning con and currented, for the low sum of \$15. Also feel heavy hands of \$15. Also feel kept on hand, GOLD WATCHES, espicially Ladies. CLOCKS, from \$1.25 to \$75, will also

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE at the old stand. Wellsboro, March 13, 1861.

NOTICE.—The firm of Bran & Exact of is this day dissolved by mutual consest, business of the firm will be sattled by C. 8.000 Wellsbore, March 6, 1691 #3