THE POLICY OF FORBEARANCE. The Slaveholders' Rebellion is to be success.

fally met in but one of these three ways: 1. By prompt, resolute, unflinching resistance by the use of force to repel force, whenever the laws are resisted and the authority of

the government defied; or 2. By complete acquiescence in the Secession proclaimed by the insurgents, and the recognition of the revolted States as absolutely independent of the Federal Union; or

8. By a Fab an policy, which concedes noth ing, yet employs no force in support of resisted Pederal authority hoping to wear out the inauthority of the Union throughout the revolted or secoded States, by virtue of the returning sanity and loyalty of their own people.

We do not assume that this last is the wisest policy, nor yet that it has been resolved on by the new Administration; we propose simply to set forth the grounds on which it is commended and justified. This Government, it is said, is based not on

force but on reason; not on bayonets and batfalions, but or good will and general consent. We wish they would preach this to the Nulli-Aires, who do tot seem to have yet caught the idea.] To wa on the Seceders is to give to their yet vapory institutions the strong coment of blood-is to baptize their nationality in the mingled life bland of friends and fees. But let them severely alone-allow them to wear out drillings and marches, and to exhaust the patience of their fellow-citizens by the amount and frequencey of their pecuniary exactions-and the fabric of their power will melt away like fog in the beams of a morning sun. Only give them rope, and they will speedily fulfill their destiny -the People, even of South Carolina, rejecting their sway as ibtalerable, and returning to the mild and paternal guardianship of the Union. In behalf of this policy, it is urged that the Secessionists and a minority even in the seceded Bates; that they have grasped power by usurpasion and re sin it by terrorism; that they never dare sut nit the question of Union or Disunion fairly as it squarely to the people, and always shun a gipular vote when they can. In view of these jacts, the Unionists of the South arge that the provernment shall carry forbear-

ignominy from power. And here leg us say that, if the Southern Unionists would but themselves evince that coursee and outspaken decision which they desire the Federal Government to suppress or conceal, they would have a far stronger claim to be heeded. If they would but fight the battle of the Union unflinchingly, there would be no need of any extraordinary exertion of authority on the part of the Rederal power. Had the Unionists of Lauisiaga saved the Mint, the Sub-Transary, and the Arsenal, from spoliation, they might have reasonably counseled forbearance on the part of the Federal authorities. But will it do to educede to the Nulliflers, a monopoly of the use of force and the manifestation of energy ?

sentiment of their own section, and driven with

-"God is patitent, because eternal," said Augustine, The law of gravitation can afford to bear and for bear with all seeming counteractions: it is very apt to have its way in the end. The union of the North-West with the South-West is so strongly grounded in physical necessities that it wary hard to persuade the former that the Lederal Union is or will be broken Meanting, the exactions of the Seceders are so preposerous, their project of a reconstruction on the basis of a concession of universal and impregnable property in slaves. that is, of slaveho ling protected by law in every in carnest; aid a majority of the loyal subjects of Jeff. Davis believe that the North is ready to must hesitate before giving our assent to it .-N. Y. Tribun ,

the subject o Jewelry: alloy, extensively used in this country as a substitute for got il. Stores have sprung into existence all over the country for the sale of it, and seekers as to be able to ride out only twice * newspapers of stain flaming advertisements of since coming into office A bill has passed a "full set of sawelry for only one dollar, be- the Virginia Legislature, making it a misdeing the stock of a large manufacturer." merchant,) "who is obliged to dispose of his stock on account of the panic." It is a French discovery, and is called by the French gold resemblance proof in color, density, and fineness of grain, so close that it deceives every one but practical dealers or experts. Its comsine or (preferably) tin, 17 parts; magnesia, 6 York Herald Did you ever drink any turparts; sal ammoniac, 3.6 parts; quicklime, 1.8 parte; tartar i commerce, 9 parte; which are mixed as follows: The copper is first melted, when the magnesia, sal ammoniac, lime, and tartar in powder, are added little by little; the erucible is no's briskly stirred for half an hour so as to mix thoroughly; and then the zine is added in small grains by throwing it on the surface and stirring it till it is entirely fused; the crueible in then covered, and the fusion maintained for about thirty-five minutes. The aurface is then skimmed, and the allow is ready for casting. The fineness of grain in this alloy gives to those objects of art composed of it a delicacy and a purity of detail that cannot be estained from bronze. The alloy is es entially ductile and malleable, and can be cast, rolled drawn, stamped, chased, beaten into a nowder. or leaves, or treated in any other way the artisan may desire. The discovery of this new alloy is really wonderful, and its use will have a tendency to place within the reach of all the useful, ornamental, and higher products of art. An immense number and amount of articles are manufactured out of this alloy and sold South and West, and none but excellent judges can tell it from gold.

FROM OUR SOUTHERN GROGBAPHY .- South Carolina,- A vast empire, bounded on the North by the Arctic Ocean, East by Fort Sumter, South by the Tortugas, and West by the Pacific. The population is illimitable, the productions inca pulable, its resources inexhaustible. The perple are happy because the better helf of themselves are slaves. Its chivalry awes the world by valiant deeds; its navy de flor the battle and the breeze, - Vanity Fair.

The House at Harrisburg the other day passa resolutio to adjourn on the 19th inst.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1861.

There are rumors in Washington to the effect that Fort Sumter is to be reenforced, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, but nothing decided or official is known. The reenforcement of Fort Pickens appears to be determined on.

The appointments made and confirmed on Tuesday week were very numerous, and some of them very important. Carl Schurz, it seems, is to be Minister to Spain, instead of Cassius M. Clay, who consented to take instead the mission to St. Petersburg. James S. Pike, of Maine, is to be Minister Resident at the Hague, Robert M. Palmer, of Pennsylvania Minister to the Argentine Confederation; James El Henry, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Portugal; Geo. F. Fogg, of New Hampshire, Minister to Switzerland, and A. B. Dickinson, of New York, Minister to Nicaragua. The only New-York City nomination made was that of Thomas Mcthe military arder of their adherents in fruitless Elrath as Appraiser. Among the nominations for Post Master, is that of William Squart of Binghamton, for the Post Office at that place .-This is an excellent appointment.

Hon. Geo. W. Scranton, member of Congress from the 12th district in this State died on Saturday, at his residence in Scranton, Luzerne county. He had been ill for some time, with an affection of the liver, and during the latter part of the session of Congress, was unable to appear in the House. Mr. Scranton was a native of Conneticut. He left that State for Warren county, New Jersey, where he engaged in the iron monufacturing business .-Thence he went to Luzerne county, in this State, and commenced business at a place in the heart ance to the ut hast in the hope that the Nulli-and commenced business at a place in the heart flers will soon be overwhelmed by the public of the coal and iron region, where a large town has grown up, which will perpetuate his honored name. In 1848 Mr. Scranton consented to run as the People's candidate for Congress, and in a district always heavily Democratic he was elected by a large majority. He was alfaithful and useful member, and a devoted friend of Pennsylvania interests. In October last he was re-elected, notwithstanding the most strenous efforts to defeat him. By his death Pennsylvania looses a most valuable citizen, one who was respected and honored in every walk of

BHORT EDITORIALS.

We learn that L. P. Williston, Esq. of this Borough, has been appointed Associate Justice of Dacotah Territory. A description of this and the other new territories will be found in another column. Its population in June last was 4,839. The salary of Justices is \$2,000 n year Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, has published an elaborate review of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural, which be pronounces conservative and conciliatory, but says that if the Cotton States persistin secession we must acknowledge their independence eventually and had the spirit of o'r nge that the North has not Russell the well known Crimean corresponrealised that feey are in earnest. Yet they are dent of the London Times has come to this country to report the incidents of the pro-slavery make its submission, and ask the privilege of rebellion to that paper. He made a milk-andadopting the Southern Constitution and suing water speech in New York on St. Patrick's day. for admission into the Cotton Republic! For He is now in Charleston, S. C The Marguthat enormony delusion the policy of forbear- rette Journal, says : "Gen. Scott is the largest ance seems to proffer no immediate cure. We man in the American service. He is six feet six inches tall, and weighs two hundred and sixty tons.".....The Evening Post gives an ac-The N. Y. World has the following article on count of a slave-trading voyage of a New York vessel. She was fitted out by a N. Y. firm os-YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR.—THE NEW tensibly as a whaler, but went to the const of Matallic Appr. "Oriede" is a new metalic Africa and shipped 1500 negroes for Coba The President has been so beset with office (or meanor to send a false statement by telegraph. The penalty inflicted for violation of the law is a fine of not more than \$500 and not less than oriede. It is manufactured to a large extent \$50, or imprisonment as the court may direct. Waterbury, Connecticut. It bears a very close If this law could be extended to Washington what a world of trouble would the country be saved from, and what perilous times it would ponent parts consist of pure copper, 100 parts; be for the tell-lie-graphic reporters of the New nip juice champagne?" No? Well, perhaps you did, and did not know it. The lovers of that kind of intoxicating swill found it out last Wednesday at a trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions of New York, when a witness in a certain case testified that the wine which had been sold by him while in the employ of the defendant, was made of what was called "turnip juice." This was "made to sparkle by gas made of vitriol and marble dust, and then labelled champagne." No wonder that intemperate persons so often die prematurely.....The Democrate are in about the same condition of old Mandeville who resolved in his cups that he would go home and whip the old woman. "I'll whip her," said he, "if she hasn't any supper ready, and I'll whip her if she has-I'll whip her any way." The Democrats seem to have resolved to find fault with President Lincoln if he did not evacuate Fort Sumter and to find fault with him if he did-to find fault with him any way. When Sumter is evacuated, we shall expect them to go for refoccupying it in order to be consistent in their opposition to the administration A number of the citizens of Massachusetts have signed a petition asking the Legislature to pass a resolution in favor of allowing the cetton States to leave the Union, "provided that they declare freedom of pasigntion in the Mississippi river, and surrender all right to a district of territory, of

siz miles square, bordering on the Mississippi

and opposite to the city of New Orleans, as a

port of entry of the United States, and further,

pation in the territories now belonging to the United States, and in consideration of this Mr. Bentley, said to be an excellent lawyer. of the above named States shall be made over [will undoubtedly be elected in October, so that and surrendered to them."

FROM HARRISBURG. Special Correspondence of The Agitator.

> HARRISBURG, March 28, 1861. THE PENAL CODE.

The revised penal code of this State wa tion of judicial wisdom, and the gentlemen having such revision in charge thought so too, if we may judge from their report furnished standing this, we have a wiser set of men at ought to have had it. So much for the State the wheel now who think that it is quite delec- appointments. I have no desire to tell youtive and are continually trying to patch it up. gent upon slave-drivers and man-stealers, and now here are unhappy with their present posiso a few benevolent men like Armstrong of tion and desire to exhibit their talents in a naour code. Happily a majority were in favor of one of the new territories. Speaker Palmer and so the 95th and 96th sections remain as tion, and has been confirmed. I hear that your they were. The penal code is not perfect however, and it having been found that under it thing" somewhere-probably a consulship. has been intruduced in the Legislature which provides "that the several Justices of the Peace in the Commonwealth shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the several Courts of Quarter write about, but my letter is already too long. Sessions, for the punishment of the crimes of blasphemy, and of disturbing or interrupting any meeting, society, assembly or congregation, convened for the purpose of religious worship, or for any mural, social, literary, scientific, agricultural, horticultural, or floral object, ceremony, examination, exhibition or lecture; and all laws relating to said crimes or misdemeanors, in force previously to the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and declared to have the same force and effect as though they had not been repealed."

THE STATE LIBRARY. The Rev. Dr. De Witt, who holds and has

held for many years the office of State Libraa few weeks ago. He states that the library contains 25,000 volumes-that there remained in the hands of the State Treasurer \$400, reserved for the payment of books ordered from England, but as yet not received, and for the other purposes connected with the Librarythat, of that valuable work, Roger's Geology of to the Governments of France, Belgium, Bawhether the clerks and door-keepers of the present Legislature to whom copies were voted put where it can be appreciated, instead of giv- two or three cotton mills in Massachusetts. less about geology or any of its lessons. Una second term; 3d, to get all the money they might be taken to be used in other countries. can honorably (?) besides their pay from the State; and lastly, to vote their friends all they other, but a smaller one:

Some years ago, when the emba rassed conwealth to call on all corporations within her limits to pay up, equity demanded that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company should burden by pleading the fact that they were chartered by New-York, and were not legally bound to do so. This defrauded the Commonwealth out of the sung little sum of \$84,148,11. Again, when in 1842 the State relinquished her right to resume the canal, at the instigation of the company, which was really a donation to that corporation of one million of dollars, equity would have demanded that the State should receive something in return for this very liberal act. The truth is the State legally does not owe the Delaware and Hudsen Canal Company one farthing, but on the contrary, in equity she has really coming to her from this foreign corporation at least one hundred thousand dollars.

This Company claim that they have overpaid taxes to the amount of \$26,000, and ask, as a matter of equity, that it be refunded. This corporation is rich, pays dividends varying from eight to eighteen per cent. per annum, and therefore it is not required for charity. There is no law to compell the State to do this thing, but it is asked as a matter of equity. It was in vain that Mr. Clymer exposed this impudent proposition and ventilated it thoroughly .--EQUITY (phew! let me breathe!) carried the day as follows:

AYES-Messrs. Benson, Blood, Connell. Crawford, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Ketcham, Meredith, Mott, Nichols, Parker. Robinson, Smith, Wharton, and Pilmer-17. NAYS-Messre. Boughter, Bound, Clymer, Landon, Penny, Schindel, Serrill, and Walsh

The question now is, what kind of equity have they over in the House? We shall see. Another way of depleting the treasury has been discovered. A large number of bills have been passed during the present session, exempting certain institutions of a charitable or nublic nature from taxation. Already several millions of dollars worth in Philadelphia alone had been so exempted, and while an effort was making in the Senate to put two more on the exemption list, Mr. Finney made an attack upon the system, which resulted in the introduction of a bill to repeal all laws exempting property from taxation. Most of the hills I have with a negative recommendation; still they in Ohio, and 208 in Pennsylvania. managed to slip through.

APPOINTMENTS. The resignation of Senator Wilmot as Judge of the 12th District, made the appointment of

that they resign all right and claim to partici- Ulysses Mercur, Esq., a foregone conclusion. United States, and in consideration of which but the sentiment of a majority of the Repuball forts, custom houses and other property of lican lawyers of the District pointed to Mercur ture of cotton. the United States, lying within the boundaries and the Governor named him as the man. He his appointment now is altogether apprepriate. citizen, and is every way worthy of the high trust reposed in him. Mr. Painter, formerly Editor of the Muncy Luminary, was named Superintendent of Printing, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. We congratulate our thought two years ago to be the very perfectioned, as he gets \$800, a big pile for a printer to get all in one year, no matter how hard he has to work for it; at least it is so considered. One Given, of West Chester, is to be Adjutant the Legislature of that time. Yet notwith- General, instead of Maj. Cox of Tioga, who and no space perhaps, if I had-how many of A few weeks ago it was thought to be too strin- the one hundred and thirty-three legislators Lycoming thought it might be so fixed as to tional capacity. Davis, the Speaker of the suit "our Southern brethren." It was not his House, who (physically speaking) fills the Chair fault that these persons were not suited with very well, wants to fill the Gubernatorial Chair protecting the rights of our own citizens, more of the Senate-a very clever man-will be than they cared to play toady to the rebels, Minister Resident at the Argentine Confedera-Senator, Mr. Benson, has been offered a "big jurisdiction was taken from Justices of the Neither of your members are asking for any-Peace, where the offence charged related to the thing, being contented, probably, with their disturbance of public meetings, &c., an Act present position. McClure would like to be Minister to England, but unfortunately for Pennsylvania, Mr. Adams has been confirmed. I have a great many other little matters to

FROM THE PEOPLE.

SNODGRASS.

For the Agitator. COTTON AND COTTONDOM .-- NO. 4.

OTTON MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES It might seem more in order, to pursue the subject of Cotton culture in other countries in the present number, but for various reasons sixty, be and the same are hareby revived, and this week will be devoted to the manufacture | Union that of cotton goods in the United States.

In a report made by a committee of Congress Feb'y, 13, 1816, it is stated that the amount of fixed capital employed in the manufacture was forty millions of dollars and in raw material rian made his annual report to the Legislature | &c., twenty-two millions-that there were one hundred thousand hands employed, including all engaged in the actual manufacture and in

making mills and machinery. Prof. Hodges states that the first machinery for carding, roving and spinning cotton in the United States was made by two mechanics from Scotland, Alexander and Robert Barr, at Pernsylvania, he had presented one copy, each, East Bridgewater, Mass., and that in 1786 the State made a grant of one thousand dollars to varia, Prussia and Russia, as a present from aid the enterprise. A company was also formed this Commun wealth. From two of the Sover- at Beverly, in the same State in 1787 for the cigns of the above named countries, the Li- manufacture of cotton goods, and after expendbrarian had received official receipts for that ing \$20,000 and getting an additional grant of valuable work, but the report did not state \$5000 from the State their machinery went into operation with but poor success in 1790 or 1791. Secretary Woodbury states that the first cotton had given their official receipts or not. For my factory of the United States was built by Slater part I cannot see why the State could not ap- and Brown at Providence, R. I., in 1790. In propriate chough money to place a copy of this 1798 one was built near Philadelphia. In 1803 work in every school and Seminary library in one was built at Ipswich, N. H., and one in the State. If the work be valuable let it be Connecticut in 1808. In 1805 there were only

ing it to politicians who know little and care All these early mills or machines were o very imperfect construction and all the carding happily for the people the members of the leg- and spinning were done by hand power-though islature (with some few exceptions whose names | the machinery put up at Providence, R. I., was ought to be engraved on the doors of the ro- worked by water power, it is said. In Engtunda as a mark of honorable distinction) when land, however, they had carried the manufacthey come to Harrisburg learn, 1st, to take ture of cotton to considerable perfectness, and care of number one; 2d, to do nothing which they endeavor to keep all their machines from will endanger their chances of a re-election for the public eye, for fear that models or designs

The first cotton yarn spun by machinery was by Wyatt in 1730. The fly shuttle was inventwant, for they don't know how soon they may ed by John Kay in 1738. Stock cards were need friends themselves. From the action of first used in 1760, and Cylinder cards in 1762. this session thus far, one would think that they The first mill for spinning was built at Birhad been sent here on purpose to see how quick | mingham in 1750 and was moved by mules or they could drain the Treasury! I tried to give horses. Arkwright obtained his first patent you a history of the big swindles. Here is an - for the spinning frame in 1761, and his second ten years after. In 1763 Thomas Highs invented a spinning jenny. In 1785 Cartwright dition of her finances required the Common. invented a power loom; that year also Arkwright's patent expired and a great impulse was given to the manufacture of cotton.

In 1800 there were about 150,000 pounds of contribute their share, but they avoided the cotton used in the various manufactories in the United States-in 1810 about 3,000,000,-in 1815 a little rising 27,000,000, in which year there were manufactured some eighty-one millions of yards of cotton cloth valued at \$24,-000,000- In this year also, or rather in the year ending Sept. 30, 1816, there were imported into the United States cotton goods to the value of about \$180,000,000.

Up to 1813 the mills put in operation were used only for spinning. All weaving was done by hand. The first factory for weaving was built at Waltham, Mass, in 1813, in which were combined all the facilities for converting the raw cotton into cloth, and is said to be the first in the world combining all these facilities. The first cotton mill in Lowell, the city of spindles, was built in 1822, and the site of the city of Manchester, N. H., now manufacturing annually towards a hundred millions of vards of cotton cloth, the last time but one that I saw it contained a blacksmith shop, a thatched shed-roufed barn, and a poor dwelling house, and that was all.

In 1850 there were in Maine 113,900 spindles in operation, 3489 looms and 15 mills-in New Hampshire 440,401 spindles, 12,462 looms and 40 mills-in Massachusetts 1,288,091 spindles, 32.655 looms and 165 mills-in Vermont 31,-736 spindles, 345 looms and 12 mills-in Rhode Island 624,138 spindles, 28,233 looms and 166 mills-in Connecticut 252,812 spindles, 6,506 looms and 109 mills. In that year there were also 47,934 spindles in North Carolina, 16.355 in South Carolina, 42,589 in Georgia, 1,052 in Alabama, and 32.121 in the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois. I find also that in 1851 the number of spindles in Alabama had ingreased to 12,580. in South Carolina to 36,500, in Georgia to 51,-400, and in Pennsylvania and the other States grouped together about 100,000.

The cersus of 1850 shows also that there were 12 establishments or factories for manufacturing yarn and cloth in Alabams, 3 in Arkansas, 12 in Dalaware, 35 in Georgia, 8 in Kentucky, 24 in Maryland, 2 in Mississippi, 2 in Missouri, 28 in North Carolina, 18 in South Carolina, 33 in Tennessee, 27 in Virginia, 2 in reference to were reported from the Committee, Indiana, 21 in New Jersey, 86 in New York, 8

> The fixed capital employed in the United States in 1850 in the manufacture of cotton was \$74.500,931-during the year there was used ture to be guilty of. 282,145,600 pounds of cotton valued at \$34,-

835,056, and the value of the product was \$61,- we have assumed; hence the conel 869.154, of which Massachusetts produced \$19.-712,461, and New Hampshire \$8,830,619, these That the Constitution for the permane being the two leading States in the manufac-

United States for the year ending June 30th. 1859, that our exports of cotton goods for that He is a sound lawyer, an amiable and excellent year amounted to \$8,316.222, while the imports amounted to \$26,430,627.

I estimate the amount of cotton manufactures used in the United States at ten pounds at least for each individual. In this I include the whole amount used for any purpose whatever. This would give for the year ending June 1860, 314,298,891 pounds. The annual estimate in this country and in England has usually been about six pounds to each individual. This is altogether too low an estimate at least in the United States. Using Prof. Hodges estimate of the consumption of cotton in this country in 1807-8, as the basis of calculation. the amount would be about ten and a half pounds to each individual. The ratio has certainly very much increased since then and is apparently increasing every year. In British India the annual amount used by each individual has been estimated at twenty pounds .-This certainly must be rather high.

Let us look back a little and compare the past with the present.

In 1790 our cotton crop was 1,500,000 pounds. In 1859 it was 1.700,767,513.

In 1790 our exports of cotton were 470,000 pounds. In 1859 it was 1 386,468,622 pounds. In 1790 our cotton manufactures were nothing. In 1859 they amounted to at least \$75 .-

In 1790 the value of our cotton exports was \$58,000 and the price of cotton about double what it is now. In 1859 the value was \$161,-

A Suggestion to be considered without jumping too hastily to a conclusion.

The value of all the exports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1859, was \$335, 894,385. Of cotton alone it was \$161,-434.923. Cotton, therefore, fell short only \$6,-512.270 by being half of all our exports.

Does not this seem to verify the claim of Alabama, the greatest cotton growing State in the on the line of the 116th degree west land

COTTON IS KING. If a farmer's wealth is to be computed by the quantity of produce he sells and by the greater distance of his market, without any regard to what he is compelled to buy or to what may be called a home market, then Alabama's claim must be allowed; but of that next week, and in the mean time I would kindly advise my readers not to jump to conclusions too hastily. Wellsboro, March 30, 1861. J. EMERY.

For the Agitator.

COMMON SCHOOLS. EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS. Examinations will take place as follows: Tioga and Lawrenceville, Elkland and Osceola, (at Osceola) Middlebury, (Holliday's) Deerfield, (Union Academy) Chatham, (Cloos School house) Brookfield, (Red School house) Firmington, (Gee School house) Westfield. Nelson. Clymer, (Sabinsville) Jackson, (Millertown) Shippen, Gaines & Elk, (Vermilyen's) Rutland, (Ruseville) Wellsboro and Delmar, (Academy) Charleston, (Dartt Settlement)

Covington Bloss. Ward. (Fall Brook) Liberty (Blockhouse) Union, (Swamp School house) Examinations will commence precisely at 93

Mansfield

Mainsburg.

o'clock, a. m., and no candidate for a certificate will be admitted to the class after 10 o'clock. Teachers are requested to present themselves, as far as possible, for examination in the district where they intend to teach, with pen, ink and paper, as heretofore.

Those Teachers who get "No. I" in all the branches, upon complying with the prescribed conditions announced last Fall, will be entitled to a County Certificate.

Teachers intending to teach in the Common Schools of this county the coming ferm, must attend these public examinations—unless holding a valid certificate granted last Fall-for the labors of the Superintendent are so numerous and arduous that he cannot stop to examine teachers during school visitations. Those individuals who are too timid to endure a public examination; make signal failures, in their atempt at teaching a common school. Those who intentionally and wilfully stay away from these examinations, must not expect any lenity though they may, through some device, work

their way into the charge of a school. The School Law is explicit and imperative that Teachers shall be examined before commenoing school. The School Directors will require a certificate to be produced before any contract is consummated with applicants for

No certificate will be granted hereafter, as a general rule, the aggregate of whose marking exceeds twenty-four.

The next session of the Tioga county Teachrs' Institute will be held in Tinga the Oth. 10th, 11th, and 12th, of April. Prof. Chas. W. Sanders, of New York, and Samuel P. Bates, an experienced County Suprentendent, and now Dep. Supt Com. Schools, will be present and

assist in conducting the Institute. The State Surprentendent has expressed his intention to call a Convention of County Superintendents in May. In order to attend this Convention, I am obliged to appoint a Deputy to assist me in the examinations.

School Directors and the public generally, are cordially invited to attend these exercises. H. C. Johns, County Sup't. Mainsburg, March 28, 1861.

The Jackson Mississippian continues its remonstrances against the arbitrary power assumed by Jeff. Davis and his followers. quote:

"It is the right of the people to decide whether or not they will live under the Constitution which is being provided for them by the body in session at Montgomery. If it is not their right to do so, then the theory that they are the source of all power, and should govern themselves, is a vague abstraction, incapable of application, and invented to delude them. It will not do to say that in voting for separation from the Union they arranged the terms of confederation with other States, or prescribed the plan of future government. That would be a falsification of history which no sane man will ven-

"There is no way of evading the premises

which we have arrived is unavoidable ment, before Mississippi becomes. a part compact, must be submitted directly to a I find by looking at the commerce of the the people of the State. If it is not do question of the right of the people to for own Government may require practical before the new order is fully established will not hold themselves bound by a Go which they will have had no hand in

THE PHREE NEW TERRITOR The bill organizing the new territories

been signed by the President, incr number of the Territories of the United to seven, including the previously crisis of Washington, Nebraska, Utah and he ico. We subjoin a description of the he ritories :

"Colorado includes parts of Kanan braska and Eastern Utah. Its boundary as follows:-Beginning at a point when 102d degree of west longitude from Green crosses the 37th parallel of north las thence north along said 102d parallel to it intersects the 41st degree of north le thence west along said line to the 109th of west longitude, thence south along to to the 37th degree of north latitude, then along the 37th degree of north latitude, place of beginning. The Territory about 100,000 square miles, and at this population of some 25,000 persons. The Mountains divide the Territory into two westward flowing from them a large num rivers, tributary to the Colorado, and east others, equally numerous and large, trit to the Arkansas and South Fork Platter It includes the famous mining region, Penk, rich in gold and other metals, cui deserts from the more fertile Western & destined to be the home of advancing en tion, and to give up its treasures to the mons of enlightened toil,

Nevada is taken from Western Utabani ifornia. Its boundaries are as follows; ginning at the intersection of the 42d dep north latitude with the 37th degree of long west from Washington; thence runnings until it intersects the northern bounders Territory of New Mexico; thence due re the dividing waters of Carson Valley from that flow into the Pacific; thence on this ing ridge northwardly to the 41st degre north latitude; thence due north to the ern boundary line of the State of Oregon; due east to the place of beginning. The tion of the Territory within the present of the State of California is not to be in within Nevada until the State of Calif shall assent to the same by an act iren without the consent of the United State. territory includes the lovely Carson Valle, memory of whose beauty lingers with the veter in his journey through arrid plain over ragged mountains, and whose wood fertility, even, under the rudest culture shows what may be expected there when igent industry has free course. Great as wealth, especially of silver, in which it is than any other part of the world, and unlin capacity for the raising of agricultural prowill combine at an early day to transform region into a rich and populous State.

DACOTAH lies between lat. 42 deg. 3 min 49 deg. N., and along 90 deg. 30 min., at deg, west. It is bounded north by la America, east by the States of Minneson Iowa, south and west by Nebraska. Ink north and south is 450 miles, its se hreadth is about 200 miles, and it has me of 70,000 square miles. It was formerly of the Territory of Minnesota, but was when that became a State. The Indianski ing to the Yankton, Sissiton and Signis are numerous, and live chiefly by the The Territory includes open, grassy page high-rolling prairies, a great number of and ponds, and very numerous valuablem The climate of the south is mild; that of north severe, though less so than mightle pected from its high latitude. The lands timbered and the valleys are highly produ Coal abounds in some parts and othermin add wealth to the region. Came is plant and of great value for its furs.

IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Office at Wellsboro, Pa., March 31st, 1881 Krieger Adam 2

Adams James A lams Miss Mary Surgess Mrs Frances Beach Johial Keder Mr Bartron Wm Buckley H.J Kleinhaus Miss D Lockwood R C -Lyon G W Miller N S Miller Miss Mary T a ley T B Brown Miss P P Burnham J R & G W Mannings Carrie B Benedict E B Morgan Mrs Mary Babcock J B 2 Mitchell L D Butlan Ira F McLeud Goo Bicon O Jr. 2 Moore Sylvanus Miller Ignatius Myers John L McConne l Lewis Brace Al en B Brill Lenry Clark Thomas Paige John T Campbell Mrs Hattie Pottor Rufus II 3 Campbell Richard Preston A T Crandall P Phalin Alvin B Campbell Hiram Poter Angaline Coughlin Michael Cole Mrs Mary B Persons Henry Crossman Joseph Craus O V Packer Elsworth 3 Randall Mr. Eli Campbell E R Skelton Miss Prancel Sti'es Heary 0 Shirt L Seeley W Stonehouse H Swain C D Daune J Dorter Lewis Dowey Levi Dailey Mrs Fanny J Edsall J M Smith Alunzo G 2 Ellison Sam'l Sayres Miss Carrie Eaton A Sheares Rob't Evans Jac Stoel A B Ellis Jefferson Stevens Allon Sherman Bradley French Dighton Strong J B Smith Harvey B Frisby Guy & Sens Topliff Miss S L Topping Winfield St Williams James Francis Robert Govett G Grierson Mrs M G Wellman Hiram

Gilleter Dr R C Graves Mrs C O Visner John T Wood J D Horton Miss Jennie H Walker W Hill Miss Louisa A Willard Robt J Hudson Roy T M Wilkeson Aseph Hastirgs Mrs S B Worth David Wilson Miss Rhods Ward John Webster A L Hostering Hiram Walton, Tiogs

Jackson C Kelly James 2 Miscellaneous.— Persons calling for any please say they are advertised

HUGH YOUNG P. DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership

of the above lett

existing between T. L. Baldwin, O. B. Bang E G. Scheiffelin, under the firm of Baldwin ell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutu Books, Notes, &c., are in the hands Scheiffelin for settlement. The business will ried on by T. L. Baldwing T. L. BALDWIN

O. B. LOWEL E. R. SCHEIFFE

Tioze, March 7, 1861 .- 35 St.