## EDUCATION AL-No. 10. [Compiled for The Agitator.]

. In further proof that Education increases the productiveness of labor, we will instance a few inventions and discoveries that have revolutionised the civilization and fortunes of the world. The invention of printing, about the year 1414 by Guttenburg, was the crowning act of modern times, and inaugurated a new era in the history of man. Prior to this, all books were written with a pen. A copy of the Bible required four years of labor, even for an experi writer, and its vilue was equal to that of a house and farm, Few, indeed, could possess such a trossure. That the reader may have a more definite idel of the scarcity and value of books before the it of printing was discovered, I will particular te : Benedict Bishop of England, made no fer er than five journeys to Rome to purchase book . For one of these, a volume of Cosmography, "King Alfred gave him an estate of as much land as eight ploughs could labor." "In 825," says Muratori, "a complete copy of Cicero on Oratory and Quintilian's Institutes could not be found in France." Jerome states that he had ruined himself by Duying a copy of the Works of Origin. At this day they would cost but a few shillings at most. In 1400, books were so valuable because of their scarcity, that they usually fetched donble and treble their weight in gold. A small volume entitled " Roman de la Rose," was sold for £80 or \$145.20. A superb copy of Mack-lin's Bible, now in a Liondon office, was sold for £3000 or about \$15,000.00. But as valuable as a copy of the Bible was before the art of printing, and however far removed from the reach of the common people, at the present time, a single day's labor of a common workman will purchase two copies of this sacred. volume. In the production of books, Guttenburg's invention his increased the power of man probably five thousand field; and consequently the facilities of spreading intelligence in the same ratio. The Printing Press now serves not only to ecord every passing event, every useful invention, every discovery in art and science, but it as also written down and multiplied, in a thousand forms, all that is left of the past history of mankind. Thus all hu man knowledge is placed upon record, scattered over the four quarters of the globe, and rendered indestructible by any event less extensive the earth. Nor is even this all: knowledge, with its illuminating power, is diffused among all classes of men ; it is everywhere shedding light upon the darkened minds of the mass. is bursting open the doors of prisons, sundering the fetters of yranny, spreading abroad the equalizing pow r of Christianity, and teaching even kings and princes to look upon their subjects as their fe low-then, with rights as sared as their own, in the eye of reason and of

The use of guppliwder is said to have been discovered by Berthold Schwartz, about the year 1300. Its ultimate effect has been to modify the art of war to render it more depen dent upon science and intellectual combinations, and less a conflict of animal strength and courage. It has sunk the mere hero of muscle into insignificance, and given ascendence to the leader who combined intellect with skill. It has, at the same ties, served to soften, with certain amenities, even the harsh and revolting aspect of the field of battle.

Coeval with the intention of printing, the use of gunpowder, the improvement of navigation, the revival of ancier a learning, and the Protestant reformation, we's the discovery of America by Columbus, which is the greatest event in history since the cy athrow of the Roman empirc, and perhaps ine fraught with greater interests to the human family than any other on record. Fall pw Columbus, after having matured and diveloped his theory form of the earth as he wandered from court to court, soliciting the patronage which ignorance, bigotry, prejudice, and pedantic pride, so long deniel him, and you ever find him incessantly toiling, though amidst poverty. ridicule, hamiliation, and disappointment which he encountered, with a brave and zealous heart singly fixed upon discovering the New World At this period, the prople had made few advances in useful knowledge. The amount of actu-al learning was very limited. Mathematical knowledge was lift cultivated and less esteemed. There was little or no knowledge of the real form of the earth among the masses and even the so-cally wise. And, in general, the ideas of a man old not extend beyond his own horizon. Wher Columbus had persuaded himself of the feasibility of his plan of finding And in the west, he asserted his belief in the rotundity of the Earth, and proposed an expedition of discovery to the government of Genna hut was was repulsed as a visionary schemer His applications to the kings of Portugal and England met with ni better success. His en deavors were finally flowned with success after eight years of delay the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, where it had frequently demonstrated the practical lity of the proposed discovery. Columbus this a thinker, and for his day, an educated me

When James Watt though a mere boy, was lifting off and puttin on again the lid of his aunt's tea-kettle, and holding first a cup, and next a spoon over the steam as it poured from the spaut, little did the careless observers about him think he was in stigating a problem that was eventually to lead to one of the greatest of inventions, the steam engine. And yet who can estimate the value, the labor-saving of the eteam-engine in prope ling machinery, in drawing large draughts, in navigating rivers, lakes and oceans, and in the increased facilities of commerce and travel which it affords. The benefit conferred upon man by the discovery of the mariner's needle cannot be overlooked in this connection; for it changed the art of navigation, gave to commirce a wonderful extension, and opened the way to the discovery of a new continent. Such are the more important of the many inventions that mark the development of mind in the closing period of the Middle Ages, and which tended greatly to secelerate the progress of modern civilization.

The great works of art-the steam-engine, the printing-press, the power-loom, the mill, the iron foundry, the ship, the telescope, the magnetic telegraph, the magnetic needle-these are the result of thought and deep study which have required the lapse of centuries and the successive application of thousands of minds for the attainment of their present excellence; these are the messengers and agents of superior intelligence, and the product of their la bor is many handred fold greater than that of unnided human muscle.

"Culture's band Has scatter'd verdute o'er the land, And smiles and fragrance rule serene, Where barren wild once was the scene." H. C, JOHNS.

Genarals Lane and Pomeroy were on Thursday last, elected U. S. Senators from Kansas,

## THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1861.

We surrender a large portion of our space this week to the dispatches from the Proslavery Rebellion. We also print a leading article from the Tribune, which reflects the true policy of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and to which we direct the attention of our readers.

REQUISSOAT.—The Philadelphia Pennyleanian-the ablest organ of modern Democracy and rebellion in this State died last week of starvation. It lived for thirty years on the public treasury, and was the sewer through which ran nearly all the lies and misrepresentations of the unscrupulous politicians and office-holders of the now defunet "J. B." It died cursing the Tribune, and everything else which is good.

## WAR AT HAND!

From the New York Tribune, April 5th. The latest dispatch of our Secessionist friend at Montgomery leaves no room for hope of a peaceable adjustment of our country's intestine troubles. The Jeff. Davis Confederacy has resolved to wage offensive war on the Government of the United States, and will assault or cotton. open fire on Fort Pickens forthwith. Meantime, the limited daily supply of fresh provisions hitherto allowed by Gov. Pickens to be furnished to Fort Sumter has been stopped, and we may hear at any moment that this Fort; too, has been carried by assault, or is so pressed that it must speedily surrender. Within a few days at farthest, the cannon of the insurgents will be battering down the defenses and slaughtering the defenders of the American Union.

Let us pause a moment and consider. Slavery makes open war upon that Union which has so long been its protection and de-

For thirty years, the opponents of Slaver have borne the imputation—which not one in hundred of them has deserved-of seeking their end through the dissolution of the Union.

In all this time, not a squadron has charged, not a partoon has fired, on the National fing and forces, under the inspiration of Antihostilities. Only in Kansas, when compelled to choose between resistance and annihilation, most prosperous and happy. have they been moved to repel force by force.

The Slave Power, after enjoying undisturbed sway for half a century, has at length lost an election. Herenpon, it proceeds to treat that? election as a farce and a nullity, and defy those whom it invested with authority.

It has, while in power, loudly vaunted its fidelity and devotedness to the Federal Consti tution. Losing power, it deliberately repudi ates that charter, and adopts one radically different in its stead.

"The Union, the Union forever!" has been an election, they treat that same Union as a hated curse, passing ordinances and raising armies for its overthrow,

"Let the laws be enforced!" it was thun dered whenever the consciences of freemen revolted at the inhuman atrocities of slave-hunt ing in Free States. But the moment the enforcement of the laws has devolved on Repub licans, Slavery denounces it as "coercion," and insists that it is inaugurating sivil war !

And in fact to very many, North as well as their view, is opposition to Slavery; while love of Slavery and love of the Union are synony-

They plend for Peace, meaning that there be no further resistance to Slavery. "National Unity," in their vocabulary, means a universal agreement that Slavery is emirently right, and that it ought to be diffused universally and maintained forever.

-And what is to be the attifude of the Northern opponents of the Republican party in the new era now opening before us?

They have professed to sustain. Slavery s far as the Constitution required and no further. Slavery now repudiates the Constitution, Brenks | \$6,567,935. She produced 6,214,458 bushels of up the Union, and makes war on the Federal wheat valued at \$6.214,458-52.964,363 of corn Government. If Northern Democracy allows its sympathies to follow Slavery into treason, how shall it conceal, even from itself, the evi-

dence of its own recreancy?

There is not even a pretense that the Federal Government has done or refused to do \$32,478-13.506.099 of butter and cheese \$2,anything whereby this rebellion is justified. It has been pacific, forbearing, and most anxious to avoid a collision. It has allowed its 2,921,192 of sugar at \$292,119-1,044,629 of troops to be disarmed, its arsenals to be roubed, tobacco at \$104.462-183.712 cords of wood at its forts to be seized, its money to be stolen, \$367.424-14.055 gallons of wine at \$14,055and its revenues to be collected and appropria- 180.325 gallons of molasses at \$90,162. Her ted by its open enemies. Through these highhanded villainies, a whole frontier has been opened to savage incursion and massacre, until whenever I could get it. In other cases I have even Mexico threatens an invasion. It has se used my own. The value of the live stock is riously lost ground with its friends by vainly my estimate; all the rest is his, made up from seeking to conciliate its implanable fues. At length the great Slaveholding Rebellion is ready to unmask its batteries and open fire on the most exposed and isolated of the National defenses. The challenge of its opening cannonade will soon reverberate over the country. The Union fing is to be shot down by the rebel batteries unless speedily lowered by the devoted garrison. The American Republic now enters upon the gravest perils it has known since the treason of Arnold. God grant that dollars to have equaled Indiana's, or about it pass through them with undoubting reliance on the omnipotence of Justice, and emerge at | as they are about two millions less. length, however tried and tested, unwavering in its loyalty to Freedom and the Rights of

For the Agitator. COTTON AND COTTONDOM .-- NO. 5.

COTTON NOT KING. One would think, taking the former numbers as a basis for his calculations, that cotton was the great staple of the United States. By the bye, let me correct an error in my last number. I stated that the value of the importations of cotton goods into the United States in 1816 was one hundred eighty millions of dollars. I should have been for the year 1815 and 1816.

-In-order-to show that cotton forms but a small part of our aggregate national wealth. let me refer you to the census of 1850. The statistics of 1860 though in the office of the Superinttndant: of the Census, have not yet been arranged and cannot for some time to come be obtained.

In the year 1849-50 the value of the Indian Corn raised in the United States was \$296.035.-552; Wheat \$100,485,944; Onte \$43,975,253; Rye, Buckwheat and Barley \$18,390,595; Pens and Beans \$5,762,436; Rice \$4,000,000: Butter and Cheese \$55,412,043; Potatoes \$84,889. 161; Cane and Maple Sugar and Molasses \$16,-631,700; Orchard, market garden and other small crops \$17,003,216; Hops, wine and milk (not included in butter and cheese) \$13,666.-458; annual product of live stock \$280,000,-000; Poultry, feathers and eggs \$20,000,000; Hay \$96.870,494; Wool \$15,755,087; Tobacco \$13,982,686; Hemp, Flax and Flax Seed \$6,-861,865; Bees Wax and Honey \$2,376,606; Clover and other grass seeds \$3,178,552 + all other productions, cotton excepted, \$156,829,-906; making a total in the United States in 1849 of \$1,228,087,606 against \$98,603,720 of

By looking back you will see that the cotton crop was less than one third of the crop of indian corn, and nearly two millions less than the wheat crop. You will find also by adding together the different values that the whole crop of cereals that year not including rice was valued at \$458.887.344, which is nearly five times as large as the cotton crop. The cattle crop was also nearly three times that of cotton and the hay crop less than two millions short.

Cotton is less than one thirteenth of all our productions, and yet Alabama claims that "cot

COTTON WAS KING under the Democracy, but now, under Republi-

CORN IS THE PRESIDING OFFICER, and cotton may be one of his counselors if he

chooses, otherwise he must be tributary. I admit that the Cotton States raised a part, but yet a small part of the 867,453,067 hushels of the grain of 1849, and still continue to cul-

tivate a small prrt of their land to grain; but they find it more to their immediate interest to raise cotton and buy grain. Their whole en-Slavery. Its advocates have been beaten at ergy and wealth have been devoted to cotton elections, hunted out of halls which they had culture, and every step they take in the way of hired and naid for, mobbed and maimed in the raising their own grain is apparently a step | Fort Pickens, and the government is exceedingly | night, without a serious collision, and perhaps Slave States, and generally prospribed and stig- away from the great source of their wealth .-And yet all history and experience show that matized in the Free, without being goaded in the those countries that can and do raise the greatest variety of the necessaries of life are the

Let us compare the prosperity of Georgis and Indiana; two States in many respects alike, in others totally dissimilar. The first has an extensive sea coast and and at least one excellent harbor, the other is inland, but both are productive. Georgia has an area of 58,000 square miles Indiana of nearly 34,000. Georgin has 6,348,479 acres of land improved; Indiana 5 046,548. Georgia has, therefore, 1, 331 931 more acres improved than Indiana. Georgia has also embraced in her farms or plantations 16,442,900 acres unimproved, while \$136,385 173 or \$10.70 per acre.

The following will show the products of Georgia and Indiana and their value.

In 1849 Georgia had 208,710 horses, asses and mules, valued at \$10,435,500-1,097,528 neat cattle, valued at \$16.462.920-560.435 sheep, valued at \$840,652-2,168,617 swine, valued at \$10.843.085-and the value of her animals slaughtered was \$633,972. She produced 1.068.534 bushels of wheat valued at \$1.068.534-30.080.099 hushels of indian corn at \$15,040,049-3.885,555 bushels of rve. oats. barley and buckwheat at \$1,183,807-7,213,807 And in fact to very many, North as well as bushels potatoes at \$3,575,165—560 of grass South. Slavery is above the Union, above the seed at \$1088—1,142.611 of peas and beans at laws. above the Constitution. Rebellion, in \$708,418-622 of flax seed at \$622-23,490 tons of hay at \$164,143-261 pounds hops at \$91-4.677,535 pounds of butter and cheese at \$744.837-732.514 of bees wax and honey at \$117,202-5.387 of flax at \$538-990,019 of wool at \$306,005-813 of silk cocoons at \$406 -896 of sugar at \$89-38,950.691 of rice at \$779,013-199,636.400 of cutton at \$19,963,-640-423,924 of tobacco at \$42,392-57,459 cords of wood at \$114,918-796 gallons of wine at \$796-216,245 of molasses at \$108,122. Her poultry amounted to \$449,623, and her orchard

products to \$92,776. Indiana had 320.898 horses, asses and mules valued at \$16,044,900-714.666 head of neat cattle at \$10,719.990-1,122,493 sheep at \$1,-668.739-2.263.776 swine at \$11.318,880, and the value of her animals slaughtered that year at \$26,482,181-5,929,029 of rye, oats, barley and buck wheat at \$1,876,495-2,293,048 of potatoes \$934.189-30,271 of grass seed at \$103,551-35,773 of peas and beans at \$22,179 -36,888 of flax seed at \$36,888-403,220 tons of hay at \$2,822,610-92,796 pounds of hops 092,273-935,329 bees wax and honey at \$149,-652-584,469 flax \$58,446-2,610,287 of wool at \$1.044,114-387 of silk cocoons at \$193poultry amounted to \$357,594, and her orchard products to \$324.940.

In the above I have taken De Bow's estimate the estimate of the marshals who took the cen-

It will be seen above that the corn crop of Indiana exceeds the cotton crop of Georgia by upwards of six millions of dollars; and the whole grain crop of the former State exceeds the cotton crop of the latter by nearly fifteen millions of dollars.

Taking the improved land of each State as a basis, Georgia's products should have been upwards of one hundred and fifteen millions of twenty-four milions more than Indians, where-Which is King-Cotton or Corn?

But more of this next week. Wellsboro, Pa.

THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE DISPATCHES FROM ANDERSON. FT. SUMTER TO BE PROVISIONED.

Decisive Instuctions from the President. THE STATE OF FEELING SOUTH.

Washington, April 4, 1861. Events are progressing rapidly and decisive ly, and the country will soon learn that there is a Government here, and that my disputed statements are verified literally. Fort Pickens will be held at every hazard, and it is by no means improbable that troops have been landed there already. Whatever re-enforcements may be necessary to retain it, will be sent, although the Administration intends in that, as in all similar demonstrations, to preserve a reace policy. If assailed, it will resist, but it will not

voluntarily attack. The companies of Sappers and Miners which left here yesterday, have a Southern destination, and are to go on board of the Minnesota or Powhattan. They will be replaced by some of the troops just returned from Texas, for it is not thought expedient, at this time, to withdraw any considerable portion of the defensive force from Washington. On the contrary, there are indications which may require it to be augmented immediately.

While the newspapers are harping upon a want of policy in the Administration, the President has been earnestly engaged; day after day, with his Cabinet and others high in the confidence of the country, as to the best mode of meeting this crisis, and meeting it thoroughly. Great responsibilities, like those now involved, which require all the powers under the Constitution to be examined carefully and calmly, with a view to the legal justification of every position that may be assumed, cannot be determined in a day, and they demand almost cotemporaneous preparation in all the Departments, for certain contingencies which may be accepted.

Washington, April-5, 1861. MEETING OF THE CABINET.

The first regular Cabinet meeting convened to-day at noon, and continued in aession for three hours. Southern affairs exclusively occupied its attention. Lieutenant Gilman's report of the condition of matters at Pensacola der consideration.

information from Fort Pickens was the subject of great surprise. Fears were entertained that a conflict had ensued, in consequence of the landing of supplies, and that telegraphic communication had been cut off.

Up to a late hour there are no reports from anxious to hear from there.

number of official telegraphic despatches were sent over from the War and Navy Departments

to the President. Since an attack upon Forts Sumter and Pickens has become probable, the President has received a number of telegraphic exhortations from leading politicians in all parts of the counoffering to voluntcer in undertaking reinforcements. An enterprising Yankee offered to should the Southern forts be attacked. The to enforce the laws, or defend stiffening influence.

Blair and Chase. Frank P. Blair talked some ration. but minced words in his allusions to the views ately. of the Premier upon the secession question.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The government is exerting all its power and energy in all its departments to carry out the policy decided upon towards the seceded States. That they are of the most determined and extraordinary character is clearly evident from the movements that are in progress; but the impression is that they have waited too long. The Confederate government is in better condition to-day, for defence and active operations on land, than is the Washington government. The fact that the administration intend to reinforce Fort Pickens has reached Pensacola

ere this, and when the attempt is made it will be resisted to the death. Several members of the Cabinet have expressed apprehensions that Fort Pickens would now collecting would appear in Pensacola bay too late to be of real service. It is expected to be upon the scene of action in about ten days. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, besides had an interview to-day with Secretary Cameron and General Scott, and at eleven o'clock tonight had a private interview with one of General Scott's confidential officers. What is up? There is no doubt that Pennsylvania will be put upon a war footing immediately.

Massachusetts has six thousand six hundred and seventy men, all equipped and ready to people of Charleston all appeared to be in fightmarch at twelve hours notice. Among them are two flying artillery batteries, almost as expert in drill as the best regulars, and several dragoon and cavalry corps, not surpassed in efficiency by any in the volunteer militia in the of the Confederate States on either Fort Sum-United States. The infantry corps are well tor or Fort Pickens. To do so, President Davis

drilled. New York State is pledged to furnish ten thousand men at forty-eight hours' notice, and other States in proportion. Illinois and other first blow shall be struck by the administration in the proportion of two to one, supposing the Western States are begging to be called into at Washington. the field. We have lively times before us.

STEAMER PAWNES ORDERED TO SEA.

Extraordinary efforts have been making all day at the Navy Yard here to put the steamer it is said, in conversation does not hesitate to Pawnee in condition to leave here to-morrow morning, under sealed orders.

AN ENVOY FROM FORT SUMTER.

and to learn at what post he shall report with at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Saturday his command. It is undoubtedly true that the ning, and her place will be occupied by secessionists are anxious to get Major Ander- Savannah to-day. son out of Fort Sumter, for the purpose of despatching a portion of the troops now at Charleston to Pensacola.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1861. The developments and events of the present The developments and events of the present and will receive her troops in the bay for week will be watched with the deepest interest steaming. The Baltic is also being rapidly and anxiety in all circles here. We are fast steaming. The Baltic is also being rapidly in readiness for sea, and will follow in a approaching the crisis which recent indications have foreshadowed. While the Administration or two. has been charged with inertness and the absence of vigorous policy, it has been prudently preparing measures to meet the exigency, and to fortify itself with the necessary resources. When Mr. Lincoln came into office he found an empty treasury, a demoralized army, and treasonable defection throughout the civil service. He has had to feel his way into public confidence against a factious opposition, and to ascertain the extent of resources at his command, before proceeding to carry out the principles announced in his Inaugural, which have never been abandoned for an instant. The time has come when they are to be vindicated peaceably, if the revolted States will permit, or otherwise if they insist upon provoking a collision, and forcing the Government to an attitude of defense.

Lieut. Talbot reached here yesterday mornng with dispatches from Major Anderson, and had full interviews with the President, Secre- upon you which is to be supported from you tary of War, and Gen. Scott. There is no doubt but the condition of the garrison requires relief in many respects. Various necessaries the necessaries and luxuries of life, which are nearly or quite exhausted, and must be supplied. While no official information was never communicated to Major Anderson that his command would be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, it is undoubtedly true that he received such an impression from personal conferences which were supposed to reflect the purposes here .-They were predicated upon the belief, however, that the withdrawal was a military necessity, which could not be avoided. Recent information has changed that belief, and other facts have induced a course of policy consistent with this idea. In a word, Major Anderson is not to be withdrawn, and he is to be provisioned, as was prefigured in my last dispatch.

The investment of Fort Pickens by the Con-

federate troops is nearly perfect. As yet the dissolved, that it might be reconstructed. him Government is uninformed whether the force you are told that reconstruction is impraction on board the Breoklyn has been landed or not. The orders were duplicated by two vessels so as to render the communication more certain. and Fort Pickens was the principal subject un- At the last accounts it was ascertained that lieved to be possible. Advancing years, hor. Gen. Bragg bad succeeded in extending his The failure of the government to obtain any lines and works in such a manner that the reduction of the fort was only a question of time, unless re-enforcements can be thrown in. It is believed that the land protection, by which it is approached from the sea, is not in possesion of the revolutionists. If so, troops may be landed under cover of the ships of war, or at without bloodshed at all. That depends, how-It was noticed this morning that an unusual ever, upon the fact stated, and is merely a

speculative opinion. The conviction grows stronger in military circles that a colfision is nearly inevitable, unless Jefferson Davis sends contrary instructions, which are not expected. While the Southern Commissioners have been asking the Government here to preserve the status which Mr. try, urging him not to surrender anything, and Lincoln found upon entering office, their Montgomery President has been raising and marching armies, investing forts, and carrying on supply Major Anderson with men and provi- the preparatory operations for a condition of sions for five thousand dollars on ten days' no- actual war; and now when it is proposed to tice. A prominent Bell man of Cincinnati tel- put the national fortifications in a condition of egraphed to a Western Congressman to tell the defense, merely to prevent surprise or surren-President not to budge an inch-that to yield der, they condemn the Administration without Indiana has only 7,746,879. The cash value of anything was to yield everything, and that a stint. The South has been deceived with the all the farms of Georgia by the census of 1850 million of Northern men would spring to arms idea throughout that if Mr. Lincoln attempted despatch was handed to the President this perty in that section, he would be sternly remorning by a member of the Cabinet. These sisted by the united Democracy of the North appeals are said to exercise a considerable The truth is, as much pressure for decisive action has come from that source, recently, as The President is now said to be fully eman- from the Republican party, among whom there cipated from the inert influences of the Secre- is a large interest in favor of cutting loose from tary of State, and to lend his ear mostly to the Cotton States altogether, by peaceable sepa-

backbone into Old Abe one day this week, after | This week is likely to be eventful, and the his outspoken, unsparing fashion. He told him | tidings from the South will be regarded with plainly that peaceable secession, or separation, the utmost interest and anxiety here. In view was an impossibility, and that the success of of the possibility of collision, and the continthe Republican administration depended on the | gency of a demonstration against this capital, fulfillment of the assurances held out in the In- precautionary measures for its defense have augural. He is said to have done anything been taken, which will be developed immedi-

The statement which has gained currency that the presence of defection has been discovered in the troops now stationed here, is entirely unfounded, as far as is-known at the proper department, after careful inquiry. Efficient and competent officers are to be put in charge of the defenses, and selected with reference to their qualities for this special service.

New York, April 8, 1861. An official of the administration left Washington yesterday for Montgomery, Alabama. The

object of the mission was not known. ., From Charleston we learn that the people were fully advised as to the warlike preparations of the federal government, and in consequence the greatest excitement prevailed. On Saturday, when the supply of provisions was be immediately attacked, and that the squadron sent down to Fort Sumter, Major Anderson was notified by General Benuregard that no more supplies for the garrison could be obtained in Charleston, which was regarded as a declaration of hostilities on the part of the combeing closeted with the President an hour, has mander of the Confederate forces. Governor Pickens, with his Council and the senior officers of the army, were engaged during Saturday in inspecting the batteries in Charleston harbor, and everything was found in a state of efficiency. Troops have been ordered to rendezvous within supporting distance of Charleston to watch the movements of the enemy. The ing humor, and declared themselves prepared

for any emergency.

Desputches from Montgomery, Alabama, state that no attack will be made by the troops argues, would be to place the new government | been steady and rapid, and it is now apparent in a false position before the world, and he is that at the end of another decade, the former determined that if civil war must ensue, the will be to the latter, on the floors of Congress,

Washington City was yesterday filled with all sorts of reports, rumors and speculations in regard to the present naval and millitary preparations of the administration. The President, express his determination to "hold and possess" the government property where it is practicable, and, as far as possible, to carry out the views Lieutenant Talbot, with despathes from Fort expressed in his inaugural address. A plan Sumter, is expected to arrive here in the morn. for the peaceable evacuation of Fort Sumter is ing. The opinion is that he comes to inform said to have been agreed upon, and that the or-

The outfitting of the steam transports read chartered by the government is being not pushed forward. The Illinois was him pushed forward. The annula was his round yesterday to the dock recently occup by the Atlantic, where a cargo of arms and visions was taken on board. She sails we

GOVERNOR HOUSTON'S APPEAL The address of Sam Houston to the people Texas, a brief notice of which we have already given, is a ourious production. While Governor refuses to recognise the authority the Convention which has deprived him of on and rebukes the madness of the traiton, contents himself with a patheric remonstrate and explicitly declares that he will neither in augurate civil war nor endeavor to maintains authority as Chief Executive of Texas. prospects of Texas under the new Confeden he does not regard as at all flattering, but the contrary, gloomy in the extreme: Then son for this belief are very clearly set forth the following passage: "You have been transferred like sheep for

the shambles. A government has been fasten pockets and yet you have not been consul You are to be taxed in the shape of tariffs a have hitherto purchased free of duty. You to have high postage and all else in proport and to forego the freeman's privilege of election your own President and Vice-President, a visional Congress taking the matter out of you hands. You are to support a constitution which ignores the very name of the people, and to g into a government where you are to pay tribub to King Cotton and enjoy the privilege of equal ity; until you are involved so far that independence will be impossible, and you will be read to put the state of Texas, with her territory equal in extent to all the other cotton states, the rear of the Confederacy on the terms of slave basis. This is the programme market out for you. You were told the Union must be ble and impossible."

Governor Houston retires from public life in a quieter way than those who knew him be ever, have probably abated his strength, and whereas in earlier life he would have been a fierce stickler for the rights of his official station, he now follows the example of the majority of the public men of the country-and

## THE NEW DAHOMEY.

The London Daily News of the 8th instant has this sharp criticism of Jeff. Davis & Co.:

"The southern agitators have a keen sens of the feebleness of their position. As long at the excitement of secession lasted they were to erably sure of their ground. But now it is ore, and people are asking what next, they perceive their danger. For what have they done!-They have, as far as their nets are worth any thing, voluntarily cut off their states from the only connexion which gave them political dignity or credit. As long as they were confounded in the grand total of American nationality they shared the high and noble place which in vigor, freedom and enlightenment secured it is the regard of the world. All this the South has lost. It has not only insolate itself, but in the madness of fanaticism has founded its constitution on that very social feature which is most odious in the eyes of the civilized world.

" It has abused the name of republic to set up a confederation which men are aiready calling New Dahamey, with a Mississippi repudiator for its chief, and a band of profested duellists, adventurers, sharks and public plunderers for its leaders. Bud as the South is proved to be by the fact of its slavery, we may be quite sure that the Wigfalls, Slidells, Yanceys and Benjamins cannot fairly represent either its morality or its statesmanship. These men only condescend to lend the South because they are not permitted to loot the North any longer, and if time is given them, they will exhaust and disgust the slave states just as they have wearied and angered the free. Their names and antecedents are a pledge that while they are at the head of affairs the career of the Confederacy will be one of turbulence, bad faith and intrigue or conquest for the extention of slavery. Their language is that of men who feel that the very principle of their associations cuts them off from a noble future. From being part of s glorious nation they have become a joint-stock corporation for upholding and extending themslavement of their fellow-man."

"The Life of the Flesh is in the Blood," was said by inspiration long before Harvey's discovery of its circulation had brought to light its purposes and uses. Now we know not only that "life is in the blood," but that disease inhabits it also. Many of the disorders that pervade the human frame, have their home is it, thrive and grow in it. The celebrated Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, has had regard to this important fact in making a Remedy to cure these disorders. His Extract of Sarsaparilla purge out the impurities of the blood and induces a healthy action in it that expels disease. This looks reasonable, and it is true, for we know by our own experience. Seldom as we take any medicine, we have nevertheless several times been under obligations to the skill of Dr. Ayer for the relief which his remedies never fail to afford us when we are obliged to have recourse to them .- Catholic, Halifaz, N. S.

THE CENSUS AND SLAVERY .- The result of the recent census develops another great stride of freedom, and chronicles another victory of free labor over slave labor, in its march of progress,

From the beginning of the Government to the present time, the gain of the Free States upon the Slave States, in population and wealth, has Union to be restored to harmony, and the States to be fully represented.

Indeed, this is almost the case at the present time. By the new apportionment of representation, which will be based on the census of 1860, and which will take effect in the constitution of the Thirty-eighth Congress, it will require 126,844 citizens to compose a District. Under the census of 1850, the apportionment was 93,423.

This immense augmentation in the size of the the government that his supplies are cut off, der to Major Anderson will be issued to day.

The Roanoke was taken out of the dry dock the proportions are preserved.—N. T. Timese Districts operates with apparent but only apparent, disadvantage to the larger States, since