

EDUCATIONAL—No. 10.

In further proof that Education increases the productivity of labor, we will instance a few inventions and discoveries that have revolutionized the civilization and fortunes of the world.

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 Pro-Slavery Rebellion. We also print a leading article from the Tribune, which reflects the true policy of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet.

WAR AT HAND! From the New York Tribune, April 8th. The latest dispatch of our Secessionist friend at Montgomery leaves no room for hope of a peaceable adjustment of our country's intestine troubles.

Slavery makes open war upon that Union which has so long been its protection and security. For thirty years, the opponents of Slavery have borne the imputation—which not one in a hundred of them has deserved—of seeking their end through the dissolution of the Union.

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

Let the laws be enforced! It was thundered whenever the consciences of freemen revolted at the inhuman atrocities of slave-hunting in Free States. But the moment the enforcement of the laws has devolved on Republicans, Slavery denounces it as "coercion," and insists that it is inaugurating civil war!

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

When James Watt, though a mere boy, was lifting off and putting on again the lid of his son's tea-kettle, and holding first a cup, and next a spoon over the steam as it poured from the spout, little did the careless observer about him think he was investigating a problem that was eventually to lead to one of the greatest inventions, the steam engine.

COTTON AND COTTONDOM.—NO. 5.

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.

In the year 1840-50 the value of the Indian Corn raised in the United States was \$296,035,552; Wheat \$100,485,044; Oats \$43,975,253; Rye, Buckwheat and Barley \$18,390,585; Peas and Beans \$5,762,436; Rice \$4,000,000; Butter and Cheese \$55,412,043; Potatoes \$34,889,161; Cane and Maple Sugar and Molasses \$10,631,700; Orchard, market, garden and other small crops \$17,003,210; 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 cotton.

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 \$458,867,334, 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.

CORN IS THE PREmier 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 807,453,007 bushels of the grain of 1849, and still continue to cultivate a small part of their land to grain; but they find it more to their immediate interest to raise cotton and buy grain.

Let us compare the prosperity of Georgia and Indiana; two States in many respects alike, in others totally dissimilar. The first has an extensive sea coast 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. Georgia has 6,348,479 acres of land improved; Indiana 5,046,548. Georgia has, therefore, 1,331,931 more acres improved than Indiana.

Indiana has 320,898 horses, asses and mules valued at \$16,044,900—714,665 head of 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 bushels of Indian corn at \$15,046,049—3,885,555 bushels of rye, oats, barley and buckwheat at \$1,183,807—7,213,807 bushels of potatoes at \$3,575,165—560 of grass seed at \$1088—1,142,611 of peas and beans at \$708,418—622 of flax seed at \$622—23,490 tons of hay at \$164,143—261 pounds hops at \$91—4,077,535 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 \$900,005—\$13 of silk cocoons at \$406—896 of sugar at \$89—38,950,691 of rice at \$79,013—199,636,400 of cotton at \$19,963,640—423,924 of tobacco at \$42,392—57,459 cords of wood at \$1,141,918—796 gallons of wine at \$796—216,245 of molasses at \$108,122. Her poultry amounted to \$440,623, and her orchard products to \$92,776.

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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.

THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT. THE DISPATCHES FROM ANDERSON. FT. SUMTER TO BE PROVISIONED. Decisive Instructions from the President. THE STATE OF FEELING SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1861. Events are progressing rapidly and decisively, 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.

The companies of Sappers and Miners which left here yesterday, have a Southern destination, and are to go on board of the Minnesota or Powhatan. 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.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1861. The first regular Cabinet meeting convened to-day at noon, and continued in session for three hours. Southern affairs exclusively occupied its attention. Lieutenant Gilman's report of the condition of matters at Pensacola and Fort Pickens was the principal subject under consideration.

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 country, urging him not to surrender anything, and offering to volunteer in undertaking reinforcements. An enterprising Yankee offered to supply Major Anderson with men and provisions for five thousand dollars on ten days' notice.

The President is now said to be fully emancipated from the inert influences of the Secretary of State, and to lend his ear mostly to Blair and Chase. Frank P. Blair talked some backbones into Old Abe one day this week, after his outspoken, unsparring fashion. He told him plainly that peaceable secession, or separation, was an impossibility, and that the success of the Republican administration depended on the fulfillment of the assurances held out in the Inaugural. He is said to have done anything but minced words in his allusions to the views of the Premier upon the secession question.

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.

New York State is pledged to furnish ten thousand men at forty-eight hours' notice, and other States in proportion. Illinois and other Western States are beginning to be called into the field. We have lively times before us.

and to learn at what post he shall report with his command. It is undoubtedly true that the secessionists are anxious to get Major Anderson out of Fort Sumter, for the purpose of despatching a portion of the troops now at Charleston to Pensacola.

The developments and events of the present week will be watched with the deepest interest and anxiety in all circles here. We are fast approaching the crisis which recent indications have foreshadowed. While the Administration has been charged with inactivity and the absence of vigorous policy, it has been prudently preparing measures to meet the exigency, and to fortify itself with the necessary resources.

Lieut. Talbot reached here yesterday morning with dispatches from Major Anderson, and had full interviews with the President, Secretary of War, and Gen. Scott. There is no doubt but the condition of the garrison requires relief in many respects. Various necessities 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.

The investment of Fort Pickens by the Confederate troops is nearly perfect. As yet the Government is uninformed whether the force on board the Brooklyn has been landed or not. The orders were duplicated by two vessels so as to render the communication more certain. At the last accounts it was ascertained that Gen. Bragg had succeeded in extending his 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.

The conviction grows stronger in military circles that a collision 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. Lincoln found upon entering office, their Montgomery President has been raising and marching armies, investing forts, and carrying on the preparatory operations for a condition of actual war; and now when it is proposed to put the national fortifications in a condition of defense, merely to prevent surprise or surrender, they condemn the Administration without stint.

This week is likely to be eventful, and the tidings from the South will be regarded with the utmost interest and anxiety here. In view of the possibility of collision, and the contingency of a demonstration against this capital, precautionary measures for its defense have been taken, which will be developed immediately.

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 sent down to Fort Sumter, Major Anderson was notified by General Beauregard 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 commander of the Confederate forces.

Washington City was yesterday filled with all sorts of reports, rumors and speculations in regard to the present naval and military preparations of the Administration. The President, it is said, in conversation does not hesitate to express his determination to "hold and possess" the government property where it is practicable, and, as far as possible, to carry out the views expressed in his inaugural address. A plan for the peaceable evacuation of Fort Sumter is said to have been agreed upon, and that the order to Major Anderson will be issued to-day. The Roscoe was taken out of the dry dock

at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Saturday morning, and her place will be occupied by the Savannah to-day.

The outfitting of the steam transport recently chartered by the government is being rapidly pushed forward. The Illinois was launched round yesterday to the dock recently opened by the Atlantic, where a cargo of arms and provisions was taken on board. She sails to-day and will receive her troops in the bay from steamship. The Baltic is also being rapidly in readiness for sea, and will follow in a few or two.

GOVERNOR HOUSTON'S APPEAL. The address of Sam Houston to the people of Texas, a brief notice of which we have already given, is a curious production. While the Governor refuses to recognize the authority of the Convention which has deprived him of office, and rebukes the madness of the traitors, he contents himself with a pathetic remonstrance, and explicitly declares that he will neither inaugurate civil war nor endeavor to maintain authority as Chief Executive of Texas.

The southern agitators have a keen sense of the feebleness of their position. As long as the excitement of secession lasted they were tolerably sure of their ground. But now it is over, and people are asking what next, they perceive their danger. For what have they done? They have, as far as their agents are worth anything, voluntarily cut off their states from the only connection which gave them political dignity or credit.

The London Daily News of the 8th inst. has this sharp criticism of Jeff. Davis & Co.: "The southern agitators have a keen sense of the feebleness of their position. As long as the excitement of secession lasted they were tolerably sure of their ground. But now it is over, and people are asking what next, they perceive their danger. For what have they done? They have, as far as their agents are worth anything, voluntarily cut off their states from the only connection which gave them political dignity or credit.

"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 in it, thrive and grow in it. The celebrated Dr. C. Ayer, of Lowell, has had regard to this important fact in making a Remedy to cure these disorders. His Extract of Sarsaparilla purges 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, Halifax, 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 been steady and rapid, and it is now apparent that at the end of another decade, the former will be to the latter, on the floors of Congress, in the proportion of two to one, supposing the 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 Districts operates with apparent but only apparent disadvantage to the larger States, since the proportions are preserved.—N. Y. Times.