For the Agitator. COTTON AND COTTONDOM. SUPPLENENTAL.

Exception has been taken to my statement that the imports of sotion goods into the United-States in the years 1815 and 1816 amounted to one hundred and eighty millions of dollarsthat this would give an annual expenditure in cotton goods alone of shout eleven dollars to each individual in the Union of all classes and dll ages.

Any one can ascentain the fact by examining the records of our Commerce. But let us look at the matter. The war commenced in the beginning of 1812 and ended in January 1815, mmediately, after the battle of New Orleans. The price of cotton in imports went down to Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by ten and a half cents in 1812. In 1815 it came up to twenty-one pasts, and in 1816 to twentynine and a half cents. The price in Liverpool in 1814, the last year of the war averaged fiftysix cents-in 1815 forty-one cents-in 1816 thirty-six and a half cents.

It is a matter of instory that during the war Great Britain n'applactured her usual amount of cotton goods, and that our cotton manufactures were very ibuch deranged. So that when the war ended, Vreat Britain had on hand the the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000 surplus, that, had it pot been for the war, would have sought our parts; and with us there was a large deficiency agising from non-importation for nearly three years and the falling off of our own manufactures. Our importations for the years 1810-1811, War Department.

and 1812, averaged about seventy-two millions of dollars annually. In 1813 they amounted to only twenty-two millions, and in 1814 to only thirteen millions, and our exports in 1814 had fallen down to seven millions. We had on hand at the close of the war nearly three years stock of cotton.

The result of the peace was to open all our harbors, set our merchant ships affoat and to give an immense impetus to commerce. Consequently there was an immense increase of probably be to repossess the forts, places, and importations as well as exportations, an exor- property which have been seized from the Union, bitant rise in the paice of cotton in our own ports and a gradual falling down of the price in England. In 1815 our imports rose up to one hundred and therteen millions of dollars. and our exports 13 fisty-two and a half millions. and in 1816 our imports rose to one hundred of peaceful citizens in any part of the country ; and forty-seven: millions, and our exports to eighty-two millions, Prices became inflated, speculation ran mad and cotton went up in the the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and re-city of New Orleans, even to thirty four cents, the peaceable to their respective abodes within per pound in 1818, when our imports were one, twenty days from this date. hundred and twentystwo millions, and our exports ninety-three millions.

The result was the commercial crash of 1819-20 which swept the country like a tornado had counted their wealth by millions. Welleboro, April 15, 1861. J. EMERY.

EXAS.

While the South Carolina Convention offiof General Twiggs and his theft of the United States military stores, there is every good reason to believe that in Texas the Twiggs party are fast losing ground, and that the people of the state are still faithful to the Union.

This is evidently the opinion of those two archtraitors, Wight and McCulloch. They would not waste precious time in Charleston and Virginia if they could hope for success in

cess of treason them. The Hon. Andrew J. Hamilton, representstive from Texas in the last Congress, and a strong Union man; has just been elected to the Estate Senate for the counties of Travis, Bastrop and Burnet district includes Austin. the capital of the state. He became a candidate in order to try conclusions with the secessignists, and hy best their candidate, Shelby, to the rebels at one o'clock on Saturday after a by a very great majority. This is in the center of what was thought a strongly disaffected district. Evidently the Union feeling is growing there. Governor Houston holds out against the "Bogus Convention." That body had no au-thority to depose ann; and he is still Governor of Texas. There is no doubt that he will shortly have government troops at his disposal, to defend himself; and thus prepared, he will rummon about sim the true men of the state and put down t eason. The enlistment of Wigfall at Charleston may We call attention to the message of Gov. be regarded as a prudential measure on the Curtin, and the action upon it by the Legisla-parts of that lively pre-eater. Houston has of ture of this State. It will be seen that every ten denonneed him as an unscrannlous intriguer, and last year said publicly that he "hoped yet to live to hang that little rascal Wigfall." If he catches him he will not spare him. and he. who knows Houston, evidently prefers to take his chance in the batteries rather than face the old hero of San Jacinto. SUCCESSFUL NEWSPAPERS .- We learn that from Monday next our neighbor the Tribune will stereotype their daily edition, of which they are circulating some 60,000 copies every mor- raised in the Free North in less than ten days ning. Their weekly paper of which about 200,000 copies are printed, has been stereotyped for three months next, as well as the semi weekly edition of the s menournal of about 40,000 .--Taking all their editions together, they make about 640,000 Tribunes every week. Their recent bid for \$50,000 United States bonds, under the late 12 perigent loan, would seem to indicate a plethors of pocket money quite convenient in these times. It is understood that the Federal Capital. This is in fine contrast the profits of their business last year were nearlv \$100,000. From the Evening Post, having fully realized all the ends which he proposed to himself in embracing the profession of journalism, Mr. John Bigelow has retired, and Mr. Parke Goodwin becomes the purchaser of his these traitors all their lives, that they should interest. The Eagling Post divided \$69,000 now take an arms against their country and profits, last year, between its three proprietors. The Independent has more than doubled its circulation during the past year, and now publishes near 70,000 copies weekly .- N. Y. Courier.

## AGITATOR. THE

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1861.

PROCLAMATION. By the President of the United States :

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, The laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed. and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Aldbauna, combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law; Now, therefore, I. ABRAHAN LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the Militia of the several States of in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wongs already long enough enJured.

I deem it proper to say, that the first service assigned to the force hereby called forth, will and in every event, the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and re-

Deeming that the present condition of public affeirs present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do, horeand hurled into ruin thousands who just before by, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefire summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, cially approves and recommends the treachery the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

> In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and eaused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth Texas. They have a good knowledge of the day of April, in the year of our Lord one thoupeople of that stated and have undoubtedly suf- sand eight bundred and sixty-one, and of the inficient cause for despairing of the present suc- dependence of the United States the eightyfifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM U. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

# THE LATEST NEWS

## TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR. THE

FROM HABBISBURG. Special Correspondence of The Agitator.

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1861. War stares us in the face at last, not war which we ourselves have sought, but wich has been forced upon us by the rebels South and North. It is imminent, nay even unavoidable. The people of the old Keystone State do not desire war and least of all do they desire a war where brother must dip his hands in brother's blood; but dearer than the tics of family (unless it be the ties of immediate relationship) is the American love of home, country, nationality ... The preservation of all these to our children are now involved. If we have a country it must be preserved with honor in the eves of the rest of the civilized world. Our people are disgusted with the craven position which the pro-slavery rebels are and have been every day. forcing us into, relying upon our forbedrance. We desire prompt action, and our Government must assert itself, or fall before the contempt of the people and the world.

The late movements of the rebels at Montgomery headed by Jeff. Davis, together with the threatening aspect of things at Charleston, show that civil war must come sooner or later. It behaves us, then, in Pennsylvania to be prepared for it. From our immediate proximty to the Slave States, we shall be more exposed to it than any other, should a serious onflict between the two sections ever occur. For such a conflict we are not prepared. The efforts of Messrs. Elliott, Cowan, Hoffins and others, to call the attention of the Assembly to our defenseless condition in the early part of On account of the absence of McClure, who is the session proved a failure. The Report of giving his particular attention to the fortunes the Adjutant General shows that we are altogether unfit to wage even a war of defence. The Governor vesterday sent in a Message to the Legislature, in which he recognizes this defect and calls upon the representatives of the people to remady the evil. I congratulate the cople upon this prompt action of the Executive, for had he allowed the Legislature to adjourn without some action touching the improvement of our military power, an extra session with its attendant expenses and evils would have been inevitable. I enclose the entire document, with the remark, that I believe that any judicious action which may be taken by the Legislature and the Governor for the defence of our homes, and the maintenance of the authority of the national government, will be sustained by nine-tenths of the people of all parties thoughout the entire State. I think ou will not find a dozen men in the Legislature whose party affinities with the rebels will drag them down to the meanness of voting against the appropriation recommended ; nor do I think that the people of the State will ever notes has been reported in the Senate, but no action has been taken upon it. forget that it is much better to pay millions for

defence than to pay even a single penny for tribute. But let me give you

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

#### EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. Harrisburg. April 9, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of uonwoulth of Pennsylvania ; Gentlemen-As the period fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature is rapidly aproaching. I feel constrained by a sense of duty to call your attention to the condition of the military organization of the State. It is scarcely necessary to say more than that the militia system of the State, during a long period distinguished by the pursuits of peaceful industry exclusively, has become wholly inefficient, and the interference of the Legislature is required to remove its defects, and to render it useful and available to the public service.

aill. All the Democrats of both Houses voted Many of our volunteer companies do not posagainst it. The bill appropriates \$500,000 for sess the number of men required by our military law, and steps should be forthwith taken to supply these deficiencies. There are numerous companies, too, that are without the necessary arms, and of the arms that are distributed. but few are provided with the more modern appliances to render them serviceable. I recommend, therefore, that the Logislature make immediate provision for the removal of these capital defects; that arms he procured and distributed to these of our citizens who may enter into the military service of the State, and that steps be taken to change the guns already distributed, by the adoption of such well-known and tried improvements as will render them effective in the event of their employment in actual service. In this connection, I recommend the establishment of a military Bureau at the Capital, and that the military laws of the Commonwealth be so modified and amended as to impart to the military organization of the State the vitality and energy assential to its practical value and usefulness. Precautions such as I have suggested, are tise and proper at all times in a Government like ours. But especial and momentous considerations, arising from the condition of the public affairs outside the limits, yet of incalculable consequence to the people, and demanding the gravest fittention of the Legislature of Pennsylvania invest the subject to which your action is invited by this communication with extraordinary interest and importance. We cannot be insensible to the fact that serious jelousies and divisions distract the public mind, and that in portions of this Unoin the peace of the country, if not the safety of the Government itself, is endangered. Military organizations of a formidable char icter, which seem not to be demanded by any existing public exigency, have been formed in certain of the States. On whatever pretexts these extraordinary military, preparations may have been made, no purpose that may contemplate resistance to the enforcement of the laws will meet sympathy or encouragement from he people of this Commonwealth. Pennsylvania yields to no State in her respect for and her willingness to protect, by all needful gurantees, the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States, nor in fidelity to that constitutional union, whose unexampled benefits have been showered alike upon herself and them. The most exalted public policy and the clearest obligations of true patriotism, therefore admonish us. in the existing deplorable and dangerous crisis of affairs, that our millitin system should receive from the Legislature that prompt attention which public exigencies, either of the State or the nation may appear to demand, and which may seem in your wisdom best adapted to preserve and secure to the people of Pennevivatia and the Union the blessings of peace and the integrity and stability of our unrivalled Constitutional Government, The government of this great State was tablished by its illustrious founder " in deeds of peace." Our people have been trained and disciplined in those arts which lead to the promotion of their own moral and physical development and progress, and with the highest regardfor the rights of others, have always cultivated fraternal relations with the people of all the States devoted to the Constitution and the expenditures that may be incurred under the has so ably filled.

Union, and always recognizing the spirit of provisions of this Act, the Governor, is hereby concession and compromise that anderlies the authorized and empowered to anticipate the exfoundation of the Government.

Pennsylvania offers no counsel and takes no ction in the nature of a menace. Her desire s for peace, and her object the preservation of the personal and political rights of citizens, of the true sovereignty of States, and the supremacy of law and order.

Animated by these sentiments and indulging an earnest hope of the speedy restaration of those harmonious and friendly relations between the various members of this Confederacy which have brought our beloved country to a condition of unequalled power and prosperity. I commit the grave subject of this communi cation to your deliberation.

A. G. CORTIN. (Signed.) When this message was read in the House, Mr. Ball of Erie moved that it be referred to a elect Committee of five to meet a similar Committee from the Senate, to prepare and report a hill, which was agreed to. The House Committee were Messra. Ball, Williams, Duffield, Abbott and Gordon : and the Sonate Committee comprised Messrs. McClure, (the inevitable Mc-Clure,) Perry. Schindel, Nichols and Hall .-They will probably report a bill to-morrow.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

In the way of miscellaneous items I am quite mort this week. You have probably seen by the Telegraph, if you take it, that both Houses have agreed to adjourn on the 18th inst., and if the resolution be not reconsidered there will be busy times here for the balance of the session. of his friends in their endeavors to get office from Mr. Lincoln, the Finance Committee of the Senate have not yet met to consider finally the Appropriation Bill; and the Congressional Apportionment Committee, of which McClure is also Chairman, will probably report as soon as may be, perhaps to day. In any shape in which it may come to the Senate and House it will need two or three days' tinkering. The bank bill, or rather the bill providing for resumption of payment by the banks, passed the Senate on Tuesday, amended so is to make the day of resumption the 1st of June, instead of the 1st of July. The Democrats attempted to engraft a stay law upon it, but failing to do so, they voted against the bill. In the course of the day Mr. Mott offered a separate bill provi ding for a stay of execution in certain cases It cannot possibly pass. In the House they have been discussing an amendment to the Free Banking Law. A section which provided for the issue of small, notes was voted down A bill to permit all the banks to issue small

Later by Telegraph.

A hill has been reported in the House ap

and equipping the militia of the State. It pro-

rides for the appointment of Adjutant, Com-

missary, and Quartermaster-Generals by the

The War bill passed both Houses to-night

rithout amendment. Guy. Curtin wailed at

The Charleston dispatches about hostilities

vere announced in both Houses, and produced

Mr. Smith, a Democratic member of the

House, after the Charleston dispatches were re

ceived, changed his vote to Yea on the War

he Executive office to sign it. It is signed.

Governor,

profound sensation.

MARRISBURG, Friday, April 12, 186L.

SNODGRASS.

cess receipts to the treasury above the ordinary expenditures, including the interest on the public debt, by temporary loans based on the faith of the Commonwealth at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum. Such loans shall be negotiated by the Governor, at such times and in such amounts (not to exceed the amount appropriated) as the objects and purposes hereinbefore stated shall require. The certificates of

loan shall be signed by the State Trensurer and countersigned by the Governor, and shall not extend beyond the close of the next fiscal year. to which period the excess receipts above the ordinary expenditures are hereby pledged for the payment of such loans. SEC. 6. That the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General shall

expend such amounts of the money hereby appropriated as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. All such expenditures shall be made under the direction and by the advice and consent of the Governor, and no bill shall be paid without being endorsed by him, and afterwards settled in the usual manner by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, when the Auditor General shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the same. SEC. 7. That so much of any laws as may be

supplied by or conflict with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

### WAR BEGUN!

The Jeff. Davis rebellion, claiming to be the Confederate Government of the seven States which profess to have seceded from the Federal Union, commenced formal war upon the United States by opening fire on Fort Sumter at 4 o' clock yesterday morning. Praotically, this war was commenced months ago, when the handfull of Federal froops holding the forts in Charleston harbor were beleaguered by armed thousands and compelled to evacuate all but the largest and least accessible of those forts to avoid capture or extermination. The subsequent seizure of the Federal forts and arsenals, the mails and sub-treasuries in Georgia, Alahama, Louisiana; with all those in Florida but Fort Pickens, with the kindred robberies of the Federal munitions and treasure in Texas, were all acts of war, combining robbery with treason. The blockade of Fort Pickens, the raising of battery after battery around and even close to Fort Sumter, were all acts whose only possible justification must be sought in the existence of a state of war. Under the rule of Mr. Buchanan, submission

to these acts of high-handed aggression and spoliation was in character. With a majority of the Cabinet in the interest and councils of the traitors, we may well be thankful that anything escaped. With a traitor of such bound less capacities for theft as Floyd in the War Denartment; it is hard to guess why Forts Sumter and Pickens were not turned over to the rebels with the rest. Their escape is owing rather to the fidelity and intropidity of their propriating half a million dolla's for arming respective commanders than to any precaution or resolution on the part of the then guardians of the National interests and honor.

Months before Mr. Buchanan's term expire l, the unarmed steamship Star of the West, bearing provisions to Fort Sumter, was cannonaded out of Charleston harbor-a National disgrace unparalleled since the Bladensburg Races. The abject weakness wherewith the late Administration submitted to that insult and outrage. without even a remonstrance, was everywhere felt as a National shame. There was not a loyal citizen from Maine to Texas who did not hope that President Lincoln would efface the memory of that shame.

The new Administration has exhausted conthe purpose of arming and equipping the milicession while quietly preparing for action. Betia : authorizes a temporary loan ; provides for ing assured by its military advisers that the he appointment of an Adjutant-General, Con relief of Sumter must be very difficult and costly, it has offered peacefully to withdraw all the garrison but two or three men, and thus leave the Fort antil these troubles shall be over -at once relieving Charleston and South Carolina of all fear, or pretense of fear, that they the Pennsylvania Legislature to which was re- would be in any manner annoyed or imperiled by that Fort But no-the reply was that Fort Sumter must be surrendered and made over to its besiegers, or it would be taken by force .-And thus no honorable course was left open to the Government but to attempt to relieve its heroic garrison at all hazards.

NEW YORK, Saturday, April The following is a summary of the dia from Charleston last night. While the be no doubt that Fort Sumter was boy throughout the day, it should be borne that the telegraph is controlled by the and that no reliance can be placed on the details that they see fit to allow to to the North. Fort Sumter is one of the est fortresses on our seaboard, and the the slightest probability, that serious could be done to it by one day's fire of the so distant as those of the Rebels;

Fire was opened by Gen. Beauregard m. from 7 batteries. Major Anderson ly returned the fire, and a brisk can was kept up all day. The fire of Furth

was principally directed against Fort a and the floating battery. - The latter w said was struck by 15 or 18 shots, but slightest impression was made upon sides. On the other hand, it is report two of Anderson's guns were silenced breach made in the southeast wall of Par ter.

At 6 p. m. it was reported that only the sons had been wounded in Fort y though a number had been knocked do spent pieces of shell. From the regul frequent firing of Fort Sumpter, it was that its force was more numerous than hi erto been supposed.

At nightfall firing ceased on both Troops were arriving at Charleston br train. The conflict was to be fesumed light to day.

No certain information has yet been concerning the United States fleet. thought probable at Washington yesterda the recent storm on the Southern Coa dispersed the vessels, so that they could semble at Charleston at the time appoin their rendezvous. \_Our dispatches from ( ton last night state, however, that the sta Pawnee, Harriet Lane, and one other, norted to be off the bar. As soon as the nerota is ready for sea, Commodore Stri will proceed in her to the South, and naval operations there.

We learn from Washington that the mi and naval officers there who formerly up the oppinion that a force of 10,000 troops be required to relieve Fort Sumter, have sidered, their views, and acquiesced in th of the Administration for reenforcing M derson. They had not, it seems taken int sideration the possibility of a debarkation Morris Island to attack the rebels in flash drive them from their batteries.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY! MONEY SAVED.

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16 yds. best Madder Prints for only. Rich Summer Poplins ... Good French Prints ...... Fast Color Lawns ..... Fast Color Lawns..... Bishoff's Black Dross Silks,.... Rich Col'd Spring Dress Silks,... Silk Mantillas from \$1 to ..... Good Lisle Thread Gloves. Black Silk Mitts ..... 737 All other articles not mentioned sil

The Ruleigh (N. C.) Standard is one of the newspapers in the stave States which dares to, of the North will sustain the cause of the Union speak truth in the teeth of sccession. We by their voice and arms if need be. But time quote from e recent issue :

"It is orighinal to say, there is " no hope for the Union." If five hundred of the public men of the two sections gould be transported, or confined in durigeons for six months, the Union would be ristored and reconstructed during that period, and it would be more glorious and prosperous t ian the one now threatened with destruction. The disunionist per se is a mad man or a ball man. He who prefers disunion to the union and who labors to provoke and the defense to make a more formidable resist. aggravate the two sections against each other, is an enemy to his race. He who is for discord instead of concord, for war instead of peace, for disunion for disunion's sake, is guilty of a crime more stopendous than any which has been pommittel since Cain slew his brother." whether England and Prance will help them.

We devote all of our available space to the war news. Fort Sumter was surrendered to gallant defence of thirty-three hours. For some unknown reason the naval expedition rendered no assistance. No person was killed

on either side. We publish above the Proclamation of the President calling for 75,000 volunteers, and calling an extra session of Congress. The government having exhausted all forms of forbearance will now act with energy.

We call attention to the message of Gov. Democrat but one voted against the bill for arming the State, thus showing the sympathy of the pro-slavery Democracy with the rebels. The only fault we find with the bill is, that instead of \$500,000, the sum should have been five millions. Gov. Curtin assures President Lincoln that Pennsylvania will furnish 100.000 volunteers in ,48 hours, if required. Everything looks as if 500,000 armed men can be to defend the Union and the Constitution.

From Washington we learn that Senator Douglas called upon the President on Sunday evening, and assured him that he was prepared to sustain the Administration in the exercise of all its constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the Government, and defend with the conduct of the traitors here and elsewhere who openly avow their sympathy with the pro-slavery rebels. These ignoramuses think because they have voted with and for now take up arms against their country and the Constitution. The sooner such patriots go down among the rebels, the better it will be for the community. They can easily be spared, and will never be missed. We believe that three fourths of the intelligent democracy

will tell. 1

It is reported from Pensacola that Fort Pickens has been re-enforced, and another report says that 400 men have been introduced. This news comes through Secession sources, and cannot be entirely relied on, but it is probable. Though this number will not make up a full war garrison for the fort, it will at least enable ance than was made by the handful of men in Sumter. It is stated that the Confederate Congress, on re-assembling, will at once declare war against the United States. We shall see

miseary-General, and Quartermaster-General, who, with the Governor, are to have the power to carry the act into effect.

LATER.

Gideon J, Ball, from the Select Committee of ferred the Special Message of the Governor, on the subject of revising our militia laws, and reorganizing the militia system of the State, reported the following bill to the House on the 13th. --

AN ACT for the better organization of the militia of the Commonwealth,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the grand staff of the militia of this Commonwealth shall, in addition to the commander-in-chief, who shall have one aid for each division, to be appointed and commissioned by him during his term of office, consist of one adjutant general, who, until otherwise ordered, shall act as paymaster general, inspector general and judge advocate ; one commissary general and one quar. menced yesterday morning, as we have already termaster general, who shall each be of the rank of lieutenant colonel, and who shall be appointhis act, and to hold their commissions during

his pleasure. SEC. 2. That the Adjutant General shall reactually engaged in the service of the State;

the Quarter-Master General and Commissary General shall each receive five dollars per day, when actually engaged in the service of the State; it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare the room formerly occupied by the Canal Commissioners in the in the Capitol, for the use of the officers before named, who shall be allowed one clerk at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, to be ippointed by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the officers be fore named to proceed at ence to a thorough or-

ganization of the milita of the State and the Adjutant General shall keep a complete and correct record of all the organized volunteer companies of the State including the number of efficient men in each, and the number and quality of their arms and equipments, and the captain of each company shall make monthly returns of the same to the Acjutant General.-And should the President of the United States at any time make a requisition for part of the militin of this State for the public service, the Adjutant General shall take the most prompt measures for supplying the number of men required and having them marched to the place of rendezvous, and shall call them by divisions, brigades, regiments or single companies, as directed by the commander in chief

SEC. 4. That for the parpose of organizing, equipping and arming the militin of this State, the sum of five hundred thensand dollars, or so much thereof as may he necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, be and the same is hereby appropriated to be paid by the State Treasurer out of any money not otherwise appropriated. ---

SEC. 5. That should the ordinary revenues of the State not be realized in time, to meet the

The design was, it is understood, to send in an unarmed merchant vessel, laden with supplies, and see whether the Rebels would fire on it: if they did, then a fleet of armed ships, lying off the bar, was to repel force by force. and attempt to relieve the Fort at all hazards. But the storm of Tuesday probably dispersed. and delayed the fleet, and, before it had reached: Charleston, the attack on the Fort was com-

stated. Thus the great Cotton Rebellion inaugurates ted by the Governor, by and with the advice in blood' its more direct and manly efforts to and consent of the Senate, upon the passage of subvert the Federal Constitution and Government, and build up a Slaveholding Oligarchy on their roins. Having chosen its ground and its time, it may of course count with reason on ceive a salary of five hundred dollars per an. is temporary advantage. But the end is not num, and in addition three dollars per day when 'yet. Let none doubt the ultimate triumph of the Right + New York Tribune of Saturday.

> DEATH OF JUDOE MCLEAN, Hon. John Mc. Lean, one of the most eminent of the United States Supreme Judges, died on Thursday morning April 4th, at his residence in Cincinnati. His age was seventy-six years, and for nearly thirty-one years he has occupied the high position of one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, he having been appointed by General Jackson in 1829, and having fulfilled the duties of the office since 1830.

> The renerable jurist was a native of Morris county, New Jersey, where he was born in 1785. While he was a child his parents emigrated first to Virginia and then, in accordance with the pioneer movements of the period to Kentucky. From the latter State the family subsequently removed and settled in Ohio, where the Judge received such education as the time and the country afforded. Having determined to become a lawyer, at the age of sighteen years he engaged to write in a clerk's office at Cincinnati, in order to maintain himself, while his leisure hours were devoted to study. In 1807 he was admitted to the bar, and began to practice at Lebanon, Ohio. Fire years afterwards he was elected to Congress, being an ardent supporter of President Madison and his war policy. In 1814 he was unanimously rejelected to Congress, and occupied his seat until called to the Supreme Beach of Ohio. For six years the Judge occupied this position, and won fame for his acquirements and profound learning.

Subsequently, Judge McLean acted as General Land Commissioner and Postmuster General, the offices having sought him and not he RABRIERS POWDER is now extensive them. In 1830, he took the place on the Su-horse, to increase the appetite, regulate the

1 an aware that to build up a large trade it only necessary to have desirable goads, but them cheap. I shall make it on object for put to examine my stock before buying elsewhere ELIAS H. DORM Elmira, April 17, 1861.-m6

equally cheap. Goods warranted to be sold

IMPORTANT TO MILLINE MILLINERY GOODS of every dess sold wholesale at New York Jubbing P the BEE HIV 36 Water Street, 5

I County, No. 252 of Sept. Term, 1860. Eimina Hurlburt, by ber next )

friend A. F. Marsh, tibel in Div William Hurlburt. alias Subport sued in the above case having been returned Sheriff N. E. J., and due proof having be that William Huriburt could not be found with county of Tioga, upon motion the Sherifi in to make the usual publication of the nation by the Act of Assembly requiring said rep William Hurlburt to appear on the first Ma June next, it being the first day of next terns wer the somplaint of the said libellant Brain bart.

To the respondent, William Hurlburt: You by required to appear as hereby directed by the orders of Court. SIMEON I. POWER, S April 11, 1861.-37w4.

S'HERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of st S Venditiona Exponns, issued out of the Common Pleas of Bradford county, and to Common Pleas of Bradford county, and to the Court ted, I shall expose to public sale, at the Coart in the Borough of Towanda, on Thursday, th of May, 1861, at 1. o'clock P. M., the follow

piece or parcel of land, situate partly in Am Bradford county, and partly in Ward tp, Th ty, Pa., and bounded as follows:-Begian beach the nurthwest corner of lpt No. 133 on division of lands of C L Ward, thouse sort enst 194 2-10 perches to an old beech, thend deg. west 68 a 10 perches to a post and stone thence north 89 1-2 deg. west 191 perches los thence north 71 7-10 perches to the place of be Containing 84 acres and 59 perches, being contracted to be sold by C L Ward to John by articles of agreement dated Jan. 11, 11

y articles of agreement dated Jan. 11, 184 15 acres improved, a small framed house is county, and a framed barn in Bradford of Seived and taken into execution at the suid topher L. Ward vs. John Randall. A HANSON SPALDIN April 10, 1861. - Sh'ff Bradford Cr

NOTICE is hereby given that an appli-has been made to the Court of Comment or Tioga County by John W. Guenser, Lafi Jaben S. Bush, and others, to grant a char corporation for religious services to themsel associates and successors, under the name and "The Rector Church Wardens and Vestry Andrews Church, Tiuga, Pennsylvania," a sufficient reasons be known to the contrary. Court will decree that they become a boy be J. F. DONALDSON, April 10, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership existing hotween T. L. Baldwin, O. aud E. G. Scheiffelin, under the firm of Bal The Books, Notes, do, are in the hand Scheiffelin for settlement. The business

ned on by T. L. Baldwin, T. L. BALDWI O. B. LOWEL E. R. SCHEIF	ried d	on by	T. L.	Baldwin,		A
O. B. LOW					- T DALDT	1
		-	 • •		O. B. LOWS	P

Tioga, March 7, 1861 .--- 35 3L

preme bench of the United States, which he and to improve the continue also as a presentative for horn dister and to improve the condition of the asian For sale at R