The Tioga County Agitatori BY M. H. COBB.

Published every Wednesday morning are united to subcribers at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CANTS per year, always IN ADVANCE.

The paper is sent postage free to county subscribers, though they may receive their mail at portage located in counties immediately adjoining, for lonven-

nce. THE AGITATOR is the Official paper of Circa Co. and circulates in every neighborhood thereis. Subscriptions being on the advance-pay system tirculates among a class most to the interest of activers to reach. Terms to advertisers as liberal at the sc offered by any paper of equal circulation in No thern Pennsylvania.

Ponnsylvania.

23 A cross on the margin of a paper, d notes that the subscription is about to expire.

24 Papers will be stopped when the sub or ption time expires, unless the agent orders their in timesance.

JAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON, TTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Courts of Tioga, Potter and [Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1863.]

JOHN S. MANN, TTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Condersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter and McKean counties. All business enrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. He has the agency of large tracts of good settlin; than and will attend to the payment of taxes on any lands in said counties.

Jon. 28, 1563.*

DICKINSON HOUSE, "

MAJ. A. FIELD, Prop jetor. CUESTS taken to and from the Depot free

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND THE AVENUE, Wellsboro, Pa. J. W. BIGONY,....Proprietor.

THIS popular Hotel, having been 13-Etted and re-furnished throughout is now open to the olic as a first-class house. [Jan. 1, 2863.] public as a first-class house. IZAAK WALTON HOUSE,

Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.

THIS is a new hotel located within easy ac-1 cess of the best fishing and hunting greenes in Northern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spired for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the fravelling public. [Jan. 1, 1963.]

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY! Papaired at BULLARD'S & CO'S. STORE, by the subteriber, in the best manner, and at as low profess as the same work can be done for, by any first rate practice.

tical workman in the State. Wellsboro, July 15, 1863. A. R. HASCIY. WELLSBORO HOTEL.

B. B. HOLIDAY, Proprietor.

The Proprietor having again taken possesst in of the above Hotel, will spare no pains to in sure the comfort of guests and the traveling public. Attentive waiters always ready. Torms reasonable; Wellsboro, Jan. 21, 1863.-tf.

A. FOLEY, ... Watches, Glocks, Jewelry, &c., &c.,

REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES. POST OFFICE BUILDING, NO. 5, UNION BLOCK. Wellsboro, May 20, 1863.

E. R. BLACK, BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER. SHOP OVER C. L. WILCOX'S STORE, NO. 4, UNION BLOCK. Wellsboro, June 24, 1863.

FLOUR AND FEED STORI). WRIGHT & BAILEY

HAVE had their mill thoroughly repaired and are receiving fresh ground flour, teed, meal, &c., every day at their store in town.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

WRIGHT & BAILEY.

Wellsboro, April 29, 1863. Wool Carding and Cloth Dresing. HE subscriber informs his old clarousers

THE subscriber informs his old classifiers and the public generally that he is a period to card wool and dress cloth at the old stand, the company season, having secured the services of Mr. P. PLET, a competent and experienced workman, at dals, intending to give his personal attention to the business, he will warrant all work done at his shop.

Wool carded at five cents per pound, and (loth decoded at from ten to twenty cents per Yird at per dressed at from ten to twenty cents per yard m per color and finish.

Wellsboro, May 6, 1863-tf.

MARBLE SHOP. TAM now receiving a STOCK of ITAL AN L and RUTLAND MARBLE, (bought with ash) and am prepared to manufacture all kinds of

TOMB-STONES and MONUMENTS at the lowest prices.

HARVEY ADAMS is my authorized tent and will sell Stone at the same prices as at the shop.

WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE. Tioga, May 20, 1863-1y.

JOHN A. ROY DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Chemicals, Varnish, Paints, Dyes, Flapp, Perfumery, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Toys, Fan y Gods, Pore Wines, Brandies, Gins, and other Lauore for medical use. Agent for the sale of all the best Patent Medicines of the day. Medicines warr need gen-

BEST QUALITY. Physician's Prescriptions accurately compounded. The best Petrolcum On which is superior to any other or burning in Kerosine Laures. Also, all other Finds Oils usually kept in a first class Drug Store. ure Loaf Sugar for medical compounds.
Wellsboro, June 24, 1863-ly.

Insurance Agency THE Insurance Company of North America have

appointed the undersigned an agent for lioga County and vicinity.

As the high character and standing of this Co npany give the assurance of full protection to own as of property against the hazard of fire, I solicit with con-

property against the nazard of the 1 souths with confidence a liberal share of the business of the co inty. This company was incorporated in 1794. Ats c pital is \$500,000, and its assests in 1861 as per statement lst Jan. of that year was \$1254,719 81. ARTHUR G. COFFIN,.....President Office of the Company 232 Walnut Street Philadelphia.

Wm. Buehler, Central Agent Harrisburg, Pa. risdurg, Pa.

Agent for Tioga County, Page ... July 15, 1863. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, [For the 5th District, Pa.]

AND

Mansfield Classical Seminary. Rev. W. D. TAYLOR, A. M......Principal. Mrs. H. S. TAYLOR, Proceptross.

Miss H. A. FARNSWORTH, Assistant.

Assistant, and Teacher in Model Scapol.

Assistant, and Teacher of Music.

The Fall Term of this Institution will open Sept. The Winter Term, Dec. 2d. The Spring Term, March 18th, 1864. Each term to continue therteen

A Normal School Course of study for graduation

embracing two years, is adopted.
Students for the Normal Course, and for the Classical Department, are solicited.

For particulars, address Rev. W. D. TAYLOR, Hans-

field, Tioga County Penna. Send for a Circula. W. COCHEAI, President of the Board of Trust per.

WM. HOLLAND, Secretary. Mansfield, August 5, 1863.

Devoted to the Artension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

VOL. X.

ÓF GOVERNOR CURTIN, Delivered January 19, 1864.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :- Called by the partiality of Pennsylvania for another term, I appear before you to solemnly renew the prescribed obligation to support the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and to discharge the responsible trust confided to me with fidelity.

When first summoned before you, three years age, to assume the sacred duties of the Executive office, the long-gathering clouds of civil war were about to break upon our devoted country. For years treason had been gathering in might-had been appropriating to its fiendish lust more and more bountifully of the nation's honors—had grown steadily bolder in its assumption of power until it had won the tolerance, if not the sanction, of a formidable element of popular strength, even in the confessedly loyal States. The election of a President in 1860, in strict conformity with the Constitution and the laws, though not the cause, was deemed the fit occasion for an organized attempt to overthrow the whole fabric of our free institutions, and plunge a nation of thirty millions of people into hopeless anarchy. The grave offence charged against the President elected seemed alone to consist in his avowed fidelity to the government, and his determined purpose to fulfil his solemn covenant to maintain inviolate the Union of the States. When inaugurated, he found States in open rebellion, disclaiming allegiance to the government, fraudulently appropriating its property and inso-

lently contemning its authority. Treason was struggling for supremacy in every department of administrative power. In the Cabinet it feloniously disarmed us; our arsenals were robbed to enable the armies of crime to drench a continent in fraternal blood: our coasts were left comparatively defenceless to fail an easy prey to traitors; our navy was scattered upon distant seas to render the republic helpless for its protection; officers, educated, commissioned and sworn to defend the Government against any foe, became deserters, defied Heaven in shameless perjury, and with fratricidal hands drew their swords against the country of their allegiance, and when treason had thus completed its preparations, wanton,

wicked war was forced upon our loyal men. Never was war so causeless. The north had sought no sectional triumph, invaded no rights. inflicted no wrongs upon the south. It aimed to preserve the republic, not to destroy it, and even when the rebellion presented the sword as the arbiter, we exhausted every effort consisthe leaders of the rebellion spurned peace unless they would glut their infernal ambition over the ruins of the noblest and freest government ever devised by man.

Three years of bloody, wasting war, and the horrible sacrifice of a quarter of a million lives, attest the desperation of their purpose to overthrow our liberties. Mourning and sorand desolation are the terrible trophies won by Richmond; and we must respectfully and the traitor's hand. Our people have been sorely tried by disasters, but in the midst of the deepest gloom they have stood with unfaltering devotion to the great cause of our common country. Relying upon the ultimate triumph of the right, they have proved themselves equal to the stern duty, and worthy of their rich inheritance of freedom. Their fidelity has been well rewarded. In God's own good time, He has asserted His avenging power; and as this war is now persisted in by the leaders of the rebellion, it has become evident, that slavery and treason, the fountain and stream of discord and death, must soon share a common grave.

In this great struggle for our honored nationality, Pennsylvania has won immortal same .--Despite the teachings of the faithless and the hesitation of the timid, she has promptly and the slave of either the Congress at Richmond generously met every demand made upon or Washington. She is this day, as she has her, whether to repel invasion or to fight the battle of the Union, whenever and wherever her people were demanded. Upon every field made historic and sacred by the valor of our troops, some of the martial youth of Pennsylvania have fallen. There is scarce a hospital that has not been visited by our kind offices to the sick and wounded; there is not a department in which brave men do not answer with pride to the name of our noble State, and while history endures, loyal hearts will turn with feelings of national pride to Gettysburg, where the common deliverance of Pennsylvania and the Union will stand recorded in the unsurpassed glory of that bloody field.

I need hardly renew my pledge, that during make Mr. Davis dictator. the term of office on which I am about to enter, I will give my whole moral and official power to the prosecution of this war, and in aiding the National Gevernment in every effort to secure early and complete success over our malignant foes. ..

things should be subordinated. It is the first, pressive laws upon us, which can no more be highest, noblest duty of the citizen-it is his protection in person, property/and all civil and they profess to represent than upon the people religious privileges; and for/its perpetuity in of New York or New England. The chief form and power, he owes all his efforts, his influence, his means, and his life. To compromise with treason, would be but to give it renewed existence, and enable it to plunge us into another causeless war.

In the destruction of the military power of the rebellion is alone the hope of peace, for while armed rebels march over the soil of any-State, no real freedom can prevail, and no governmental authority, consistent with the genius

ernment, and to give that protection fully and regardless of age or condition, and place them in the dust. By these means, and these alone, gress, and leave the helples women and children

strengthen the government in this conflict. North Carolina will protect her children. To the measures of the citizens chosen to adthe cause of constitutional liberty and law.

Powers which are essential to our common ment for its own preservation.

I recommend are contained in my recent an- ed in Congress. nual message, and need not here be repeated. native State my hearty thanks for their unfalthose brave men my untiring exertions in their from the grievous burdens imposed upon them. behalf, and my most anxious efforts for their future welfare; and I commend here, as I

upon them to the fostering care of the State. I cannot close this address without an earnest prayer to the Most High that He will preserve, protect and guard our beloved country, guiding with Divine power and wisdom, our government, State and National; and I appeal to my fellow-citizens, here and elsewhere, in our existing embarrasements, to lay aside all partizan feelings, and unite in a hearty and earnest effort to support the common cause which involves the welfare of us all.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Honse of Representatives, I pray you, in God's name, let us, in this era in the history of the world, set an example of unity and concord in the support of all measures for the preservation of this great Republic. A. G. CURTIN.

THE DISAFFECTION AMONG THE REBELS SPREADING.

Unless the "signs of the times" are very deceptive, North Carolina will not long remain a member of the Southern Confederacy. The Raleigh Standard, in commenting upon a speech delivered in the rebel Senate by Mr. Brown,

We tell Mr. Brown, and those who think with him, once for all, that if the desperate revolutionary measures which he advocates shall be attempted to be carried out-if the civil law is to be trampled under foot by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and every able-bodied man placed in the army from sixteen to sixty-five-If no man is to have a heartent with the existence of our government to | ing before a State judge as to the right of the avert the bloody drama of the last three years. enrolling officer to seize him, and if the rights The insolent alternative presented by treason, of the States are to be ignored and swept away of fatal dismemberment or internecine war, by the mere creature of the States, the common was met by the generous efforts to avert the storm of death which threatened to fall; but take their own affairs into their own hands and will proceed, in convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and their privileges.

They will not submit to a military despotism. They will not submit to the destruction of their rights, personal and civil, in this or any other war. We say what we know to be so A vast majority of our people are restless and excited on account of the threatened encroachearnestly warn the members of that body not to kindle a flame which no effort can extinguish. Pass these measures, suspend the ha beas corpus in order to silence our courts and force our whole population into the army, break faith with the principals of substitutes, repudiate, the currency of the country, levy a tax in specie to pay the interest of the funded debt, continue in full operation the tithing and impresement laws at the same time-do these things, Mr. Brown, and the people of North Carolina will rise in her majesty and assert their sovereignty. There is no power to prevent them from doing this, and woe to the official character who shall attempt to turn the arms of Confederate soldiers against the people of this State! North Carolina will not be been from the first, the keystone of the Confederate arch. If that stone should fall the arch will tumble.

We are now reaping the bitter fruits of " peaceable secession" in forcing from their once happy and peaceful homes into the army all from eighteen to forty-five years of age, to be driven to the slaughter like oxen to the shambles. And to fill up the thinned ranks the present Congress now has before it the monstrous propositon to conscript all from sixteen to fifty five years of age, and make them subject to military law, which the Richmond Examiner boldly denounces as nothing less than an attempt to

Let us examine and see what kind of a body it is that is imposing such burdens on the people of North Carolina.

We have a Congress the legislation of which is controlled by members from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arknansas, Louisiana, For the preservation of our national life, all and other places, who impose odious and openforced upon the people of the States which cause of the revolutionary war which sundered did not affect the people of England themselves.

Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, or Texas.

No tax law, nor tithing, or impressment law of our free institutions can properly operate. can be enforced on them, while those irrespon-

peace. As in the past, I will in the future, in despotism, and place over us a dictator, and faithful obedience to the oath I have taken, impose taxes and burdens on us which are unspare no means, withhold no power which can supportable, and there is no redress, unless

Is it not an outrage on every principle of minister the inational government adopted to free government for men of desperate fortunes, promote our great cause, I will give my cor- professing to represent other States on whose my fellow citizens to the office of Governor of dial approval and earnest co-operation. It is soil they dare not set their foot, to make and enforce odious and oppressive laws on our people? Are we prepared to submit to this? If safety should now be wisely and fearlessly ad-ministered, and that Executive would be faith-it is too late, and denounce these attempts to less, and held guilty before the world, who betray our liberties and place us under a milshould fail to wield the might of the govern- itary despotism. Let every man that can speak or write denounce these outrages on civil liber-The details of my views on the measures which ty until their denunciations are heard and heed-

But if Congress, in a spirit of desperation, ing burdens on the people of North Carolina tering support and continued confidence. They as are insupportable, then they should demand have sustained me amid many trying hours of of the Governor that he forthwith convene the official embarassment. Among all these peo-ple, to none am I more indebted than to the of the sovereign people to take into considerasoldiers of Pennsylvania, and I here pledge to tion what is best to be done to relieve our people

If the independence of the Confederacy cannot be achieved by the strength of our pophave frequently done before those dependent ulation up to forty-five years of age, it is clear to any reflecting mind that it will not be done by placing in the army the few left, upon whose labor all are dependent for food. Without food | them. our present army must disband, and without food our helpless women and children must perish. Let the people speak out, write to meetings and remonstarate against those iniqyou do not, silence will be construed into submission and approval of the chains that Congress are forging for us. We have too long implicitly trusted to such architects of ruin as Wigfall & Co., who are now for placing every man in the army, and all under the controll of purpose. a dictator.

Trust them no longer. Remember their fair promises. The dwellers in the Garden of Eden, when they listened to the tempting promises of Satan, were not worse deceived and ruined than were the people of the fair, happy, and blooming South when they listened to the fair promises of those arch deceivers, Yancey, Wise & Co.

A heretofore contented, prosperous and happy people were told by them that we must withdraw all connection from our Northern taskand fifty cents for shoes, ten cents per yard for shirting, two dollars per sack for salt, ten cents per pound for sugar, the same for coffee, &c.

And these same reckless men who are now for putting all into the army, (except themin our midst, before which all nations were to one died who came under his hand, apparently, earth, on the hosom of which the rich merchandise from every clime was to be freighted and favorable result, as a more fatal one was impoured down in our laps free from taxation. How have they deceived us? The blood of hundreds of thousands of our poor children, smoof starying women and children, tell the tale, or administered hot draughts in insufficient row spread over the entire nation, and defeat ments upon their liberties by the Congress at false prophets and arch-deceivers? Or will they not command the peace and stanch these rivers of blood?

Laugh and be Happy.

That is our creed. Don't go through life with a frown upon your face and a sigh ever heaving your breast, but learn to look on the sunny side of life. Rebuffs and disappointments will sometimes come over us; but don't court their company by going half way to meet them, nor, when they have fairly come, welcome them by an embrace. Don't cut your throat, nor hang yourself, because Dame Fortune has given you the slip, and the sky is cloudy.

"Beware of desperate steps!-the darkest day, Live till to-morrow, will have passed away."

Sit down to your dinner with a thankful heart-we mean the table of your life and fortune, as well as that at which you dine.

"Cheerful looks make every dish a feast," The Standard also has the following article: and if we only take care that it shall ever be South, as given by the Census Report, we obthe spring-time of the year in our hearts, we serve in those common to both regions that the shall find cheerfulness, peace and quiet enjoyment, blossoming there with the freshness of cows. the season of flowers. Everything in nature teaches us this beautiful lesson—the birds in the green woods and the green herbage. We sary anxiety.

"Care to our coffin adds a nail, no doubt,

And every grin so merry, draws one out.' love you for the sunshine that your presence will always bring with it. You will be better satisfied with yourself and everybody else, and time's wings will be gilded with happy remembrances of the merry faces and pleasant reflections that have crowded your pathway through | ruin of that State?

A REAL FRIEND.—A real, true hearted friend is more rare than he should be. Why is it that selfishness predominates in the heart? that he only is considered a friend who has money and influence! In the higher walks of life, how rarely is a true friend found-one who acts as the connection of the Colonies from the mother he feels, and speak as he thinks. But among country was that the Fnglish Parliament im the humble and pure, you will occasionally find posed oppressive laws on the Colonies which the germ pure friendship. Ye who have found a true friend, appreciate his worth. If he la-No conscript law can be enforced upon the bors to benefit you, say not a word, perform people of Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Ten- not an act, that send a thrill of pain to his or nessee, Louisiana, nor on on a large portion of her bosom. If there is a crime that betrays a vile heart, it is the wounding of pure affection.

Many a one has seen when too late the error of his course. When the grave has concealed The people of every State are entitled under sible members may force from their homes ev- his best friend, he felt—ah! words will not de- the Slave States, the poor and insufficient quanthe Constitution to the protection of the gov- ery person in North Carolina able to bear arms, scribe the feeling. Ye who are surrounded by tity of food usually given milch cows, the unthe kind and good-the watchful and true-heart- sheltered condition in which they are kept, fairly, rebellion must be disarmed and trodden in the army, as is now urged by them in Con-ed-appreciate them we pray you. Love them and the neglect of them by the negroes, would in return for their kindness, and to the close of make the yield of milk less than one half per est we have enduring union, prosperity and to starve. They may put us under a military life they will continue to guard and bless you. each cow of those in the Northern States. kiss, but not to publish it.

Mr. De Bow Pronounces Secession a Failure-He is Sent to Prison as a Traiter to the South.

NO. 24:

The following article, by. Mr. De Bow; and printed in his Review, caused that publication to be suppressed by the Confederate Government, and its editor to be imprisoned as a com-

mon enemy: THE SUPPRESSED ARTICLE.

It is true that we have believed that cotton is king; it is undeniable that we possessed a monopoly for its production, arising out of a variety of causes, but it is not true that it will grow nowhere else. Indeed, we find that the production of it in various countries is increasing in a geometric ratio, and that in a year or so the South will no longer be needed to I beg to return to the generous people of my should act the tyrant, and impose such crush- supply the commerce of the globe with what we vainly hoped would grow nowhere else.

Shall we not learn from our enemies? What are the causes of their prosperity. Why do even the laborers of the North live with a degree of comfort often unknown to the wealthy planters of the South?

The statistical reports accompanying the census of 1860 establish fully the results of material conditions; and if we admit that the people of the North have really hardly felt the war up to this point, we must look to and examine the material conditions which surround

They cannot be more prosperous because there is no Slavery; certainly it is cheaper to have a slave who labors for you than to labor their Representatives in Congress—yea, hold yourself; therefore, slave labor is the more meetings and remonstarate against those inic- economical, or rather it was before the time of uitous schemes to enslave and starve us. If Henry A. Wise and John Brown. Considering the present condition of the country, and prospectively, also, it may well be supposed, as t already is by many in the Slave States, that it actually may be more economical to labor for ourselves than to maintain negroes for that

We have taken to raising cereals, and have succeeded so badly as to make it a matter of doubt whether we will not have eaten every thing before the time of greens, which, when boiled with jowl, are so prized by the First Families of Virginia.

In the mean time, the production of cotton is slipping away from us, and we have already slipped away into unknown depths, and are drifting to a fearful and to an uncertain future. Let us turn, then, as advised by Gil Blas when masters, who were making us pay our dollar he assumed the practice of medicine," to see what other practitioners are about." Our readers may or may not remember dis

tinctly that when the renowned Dr. Sangredo, owing to his extended practice, imparte i in a few words the whole art of curing, it co sisted selves and a few favorites,) then told us that in copious draughts of hot water and blood-Secession would be peaceable, and there would letting. The acute Gil Blas soon after (then a be no war; that we were to have a nation of young practitioner) was much perplexed at the our own, free from extortioners: a perfect par- want of success which attended his efforts, and adise with the tree of life-the cotton plant- | urged upon the venerable doctor that as every bow down and worship, and from which rivers as it appeared to throw discredit upon his f free trade were to flow to the ends of the system, it might be well to do as the other doc tors did, use "chemicals," and trust to a more possible. Doctor Sangredo declined, because he had written a book to show that if a patient died from disease it was simply because the king from the many battlefields, and the cries physician had either not bled him sufficiently Will our people be longer deceived by those quantities. We are not, however, disposed to adont the course of that eminent practitioner. We have "written a book," but we see that facts prove its error. We are willing to write another, which we hope will prove true. If the negro will not raise enough to feed himself and his master, what is the use of the negro? If we are not permitted to avail ourselves of the high qualities of the negro, and found a superior civilization upon him, why should we not accept the civilization which belongs to people in general, founded upon the dignity as well as the usefulness of labor?

The people of the North live comfortably; more so, indeed, than the majority of the slaveowners in the South. They educate their children, and teach them that there is no dishonor in employing either their hands or their heads: and I say bodily, even against our prejudices, I think they are right in that.

We know that the turnip crop of England is now by far more valuable than any other cultivated by the English, although it has become says Massinger. The truth is, we can afford to so recently. In regard to the comparative prolose almost anything better than good humor; ductions of the people of the North and of the widest divergence exists in regard to milch

In the North the ratio of increase of milch cows was slightly in excess of the ratio of increase of population between the years 1850 shorten life, all philosophers say, by unneces- and 1860. In the South there was an actual deficiency in the ratio above stated of 431,501! In proportion to the ratio of increase of population the chivalreus State of South Carolina Cultivate cheerfulness, and the people will is deficient in milch cows, 64,766! As her decadence is far greater than that of any other State, and her deflency in the ratio of milch cows to the population is the greatest, may we not suppose that either the deficiency indicated, or some cause coincident to it, has been the

People must drink something. If they cannot get milk, naturally they take to whisky, and we may well lament the result. The subjoined tables show plainly that the decrease of milch cows in proportion to the population indicates a precarious condition of society; and if it has not led directly to the Rebellion, the causes of the decrease of milch cows are coincident and analogous, at least, to it:

In the Slave States, tabulated in 1850, there was a milch cow to every 3.4 persons. In the Free States, tabulated, one for every 3.7 persons. In 1860, in the Slave States, one for every 4 persons, and in the Free States one to every 3.6 persons, or a slight gain of the proportionate number of milch cows;

The want of good meadow lands in most of

Rates of Advertising. Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 1 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less than 1

lines considered	as a squar	e. The sub	doined rates
will be charged f	or Quarterly	, Half-Yearl	yand Yearly
advertisements:	•	•	
-	3 months.	S MONTHS.	12 MONTHE
1 Square,	\$3.00	\$4,50	\$6.00
2 do	5.00	6,50	8.00
3 do	7.00	8,50	10,00
l Column,	8.00	9,50	12,50
1 do	15.00	20,00	25,00
1 do	25.00	25,00	40.00
Advertisement	s not havir	o the sheet	an at incah

Advertisements not inving the number of insertions desired marked upon them, will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly.

Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments; executed neatly and promptly. Justices', Constable's and other BLANKS, constantly on hand

						
This appears to be sh	lown by	the amor	nts of			
butter and cheese prod	iuceu:	1				
Pounds.						
Total amount of butter produced in ten						
Free States in 1860 307,790,771						
Or about 74 lb per year for each cow.						
Total amount of butter produced in ten						
Or about 26 lb per year for each cow.						
Average yield of cheese per cow in ten						
Free States in 1860	per cow	in ten				
A		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	23			
Average yield of cheese per cow in ten						
Slave States in 1860	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	*** ****	0.2			
TABULAR STATEMENT	OF TEX	FREE STAT	es.			
Ratio of in-	No.	No.	No. of			
crease of pop-			coms re-			
ulation in 10		cows in	quired			
· years.	1850.	1860. i	n ratio of			
populat'n.						
Connecticut P et. 42.10	85.481	99,877	35,393			
Illinois 101.06	294,671	532,703	297,817			
Indiana 36.63	284,554	491,023	101,146			
Masachusetts 23.79	130,099	144,492	34,224			
New-Hamp-hire. 2.55	94.277	94,880	2,404			
New-Jersey. 37.27 New-York. 25.29	118.736	139,818	44,238			
Ohio 18.14	931,324 544,499	1,121,034	234,625			
Pennsylvania. 25.71	530,224	696,30 9 673,547	88,010			
Vermont	146.218	171,698	136,797. 57			
		114,440	·			
	3,160,063	4,166,019	986,061			
TABULAR STATEMENT OF TEN SLAVE STATES.						
Ratio of			No. of			

Ratio of increase populatio in ten years. ct. 24.96 . 107.46 . 60.59 . 16.67 . 30.47 . 14.20 . 18.25 . 10.63 . 12.29 No. of milch cows in 1850. 227,791 93,151 72,376 334,223 106,576 214,231 221,799 195,244 250,456 317,619 No. of inHeli ocowa in 1860. poj 234,045 158,873 92,704 299,688 130,672 207,134 228,623 123,933 247,105 330 627 56,948 100,013 44,252 55,815 38,246 (5,240 31,505 25,460 28,198 39,667 Total. 2,030,966 2,003,409 493,944 We see in the above our road to progress; cotton has failed or will fail us; the negro has failed or will fail us; it is idle to hope longer to enjoy peacefully the proceeds of his labor when at this moment 80,000 of his color are organized and hold arms in their hands to free their fellows. The longer the war is protracted, the more violently will Slavery be destroyed. For

two years and a half we have waged war, and

lost more than half the territory over which we

asserted jurisdiction; the supply of cattle no

longer comes from Texas, nor does cotton lon-

ger escape from the frontier to furnish us sup-

plies. The Mississippi bears a hundred gun-boats, half of them iron-clads, that effectually prevent our occupation of any point along its entire course, or even the passage of it, except under cover of darkness and by stealth. The fruitful valleys of Kentucky and of Tenessee have been desolated by war, and are held by the enemy. Arkansas, a large part of Louisiana, of Mississippi, of North Carolina and of Virginia have been held or are now held by the enemy, and have been exhausted by the supplies drawn by the contending forces. Nor can we regard Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, or Texas exempt from the march of

heavy armies now organizing for purposes of

His Excellency President Davis gravely tells Congress, in his Message, that he has a means of enforcing the respect of nations, particularly that of Great Britain, and simply by declar-Northern States." He states unhesitatingly, also, that only a "paper blockade" exists along the 3,500 miles of the Southern coast. and expects the people of the Southern Confederacy to forget that only one month before. when at Wilmington, N. C., he had assured the people the whole force of the Confederacy would be given to protect them, since theirs was the only port not closed by the enemy. Had he extended his peregrinations to the mouth of the river, he could have counted twenty blockading vessels lying off this "unclosed port." The remainder of the 3,500 miles of Southern coast has been closed effectively by a paper blockade, and Wilmington alone remains open to commerce—subject, it is true, to the risks of capture incurred in passing twenty vessels of war lying in wait.

We will say to Congress and to President Davis that a careful study of the last "Census Report of the United States" will correct or destroy many perturbations in their minds as well as our own. Let them legislate so as to increase the number of cows and think no more of the negro. The land, then, instead of being desolated by war, and the inhabitants gaunt with privations and misery, will flow literally with milk and honcy, as in times of vore.

A census taken now, as recommended by his Excellency Mr. Davis, in the same manner as that of 1860, over the districts where it might be effected, would show plainly the waste of war. How many men between the ages of 18 and 50 would be found wanting? How many peaceful, industrious inhabitants would be found absent, having, through a thousand channels, found their way into the Free States, actually filling up the houses in every part of that land, so that none are untenanted! Howmany of the houses in the region passed over by the contending armies would now be found occupied? How many negroes would be found absent, ready to return with muskets in their hands? How many horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., would be found remaining? What has been the produce of our fields last year in cotton, sugar, corn, flour, peas, potatoes, cattle, and bacon, and what amount remains unconsumed ?

But, above all, what progress have we made ? Is the Slave-Power more secure than before we seceded? Are we in such a condition as to promise ourselves, even with repudiation of all debts, both at home and abroad, exemption from duties and high taxation? What have we to hope for, both as regards Slavery or the prospects of the Southern Confederacy?

A law was passed in England, in A. D. 1700. only 163 years since, to the following effect :-"All those who imposed upon, seduced, or betrayed into matrimony any of his Majesty's subjects, by virtue of scents, paints, coemetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, iron stays, bolstered hips, or force against witchcraft, and like misdemeanors, the marriage shall be null

and void." If such laws were in vogue in this country at this time, what a lot of null and void marriages there would be!

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