

Position of American Farmers.

Every one that eats bread or wears cloth made of cotton, wool or flax, has a direct personal interest in the results of tillage and farm economy. Hunger and nakedness are wants of the most pressing character; and Providence has placed them alike in every human being. In civilized communities, all are equally dependant on successful agriculture for the means of subsistence. Let the soil be permanently exhausted, or fail but for a year to reward the labor of the husbandman, and no language can adequately describe the intensity of the universal suffering that must ensue. Hence this branch of national industry has peculiar and paramount claims to the earnest attention and the fostering care of all governments which are regardful of the public safety, and sustained by common sense.

American agriculture offers for consideration several interesting and striking features; prominent among these is the fact, that nearly three-fourths of the labor and capital of the country are employed in this single pursuit. Agriculturists themselves are a large majority of the voters, taxpayers, and consumers of all domestic goods.

Under our republican system, they are mainly responsible for the good government of each State, and of the Union. If their public servants, whether in Congress or State Legislatures, fail to promote public improvements in agriculture, as recommended by George Washington, the fault is not in their representatives, but in those who neglect to ask for such aid as Government may properly grant.

American farmers enjoy advantages superior to those of all other nations for improving both themselves as a class, and their landed estates, up to the highest capabilities of man, and of the earth which he cultivates. This Republic proffers to rural art and rural science more than one thousand millions of acres of available farming land; of which as little, or as much may be subdued and improved as wisdom shall dictate. There is neither compulsion nor restraint in either direction. With this entire freedom of action is associated a degree of security for life, liberty, property, toleration of religion, and exemption from onerous taxes, without a parallel in the history of the world. In extent of sea coast, facilities for river, lake and canal navigation; in variety of climate, soil, vegetable and animal products; in indefinite and almost unlimited commercial, manufacturing, mineral, and hydraulic resources, no other country equals this. There is some danger however, that we shall prove unworthy of so great blessings—that we may forget the source from whence they came, abuse the peculiar advantages and exalted privileges which we possess, and blindly cling to the barbarous practice of impoverishing the soil, to the incalculable injury of coming generations.

Instead of exhausting millions of acres without any adequate recompense, instead of leading longingly towards the wilderness of forest and prairie at the West, we should search closely into the lands already under the plow, and learn what can be done to add two, three, and four-fold to their present productivity. The time has at last arrived when it is indispensable to the continued prosperity of all the older States that the principles both of renovating and exhausting cultivated fields be thoroughly and universally understood.

Transplanting Trees.
In taking up trees for transplanting, regard should always be had to their size, and a due proportion should be preserved between the size of the tree and the amount of root attached. A deficiency of root may be partially, but not wholly compensated by a diminution or entire removal of the top; but there should always be root enough to supply the wants of the body, (which, if large, requires more nourishment to sustain it.) A deficiency of top, however, is less fatal, especially in the early part of the season, than a deficiency of root; for if there be enough of the latter, the tree will readily make enough of the former as fast as it shall be needed; but if there be a deficiency of root although the tree may live and even grow for a time on account of innate, vital energies, yet it will very probably die before the close of the season.

It is for this reason that many trees that "start well" are often found to die in the latter part of the summer; notwithstanding all other circumstances seem to favor their preservation. It is a mistake to suppose that if a tree once begins to grow all risk is at an end. The first season will not always decide; for if that shall be peculiarly favorable, a small root may sustain a tree through it; but the consequence of a small root may be a corresponding top; and of both, a dead strip running the whole length of the tree, occupying, perhaps, one-third or one-half of its whole circumference. Some trees have a much greater tenacity of life than others; and hence may grow with a much smaller root, or even with none at all. But with these exceptions there should always be a direct proportion between the size of a tree and its root, and an inverse proportion between the root and the tenacity of life: that is, the less the tenacity of life, the greater should be the root.

Rural New Yorker.

MARRIAGE OF PROF. WEBSTER'S DAUGHTER.—Miss Harriet W., (daughter of the late Prof. Webster,) was married at Cambridge, Mass., on the 2d inst., to Mr. S. W. Dabney, of Foyal, the brother of her eldest sister's husband. When her father was convicted of the murder of Dr. Parkman, this young lady, who had been for some time betrothed to Mr. D., absolved him from his engagement, which, however, with a manliness that did him honor, he would not accept. They, with Mrs. Webster, are about making a visit to Foyal.

WELLSBORO' ADVERTISER.

PERSEVERE.
Thursday, April 24, 1851.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the "WELLSBOROUGH ADVERTISER" is LARGE. It circulates extensively throughout Tioga and Potter counties. Farmers offering Farms for sale, and Merchants, Mechanics, and Business men generally, will consult their own interests by Advertising in this paper, the circulation of which is already larger than that of any other in the county, and is rapidly increasing. Terms moderate.

To the Whigs of Pennsylvania.
A State Convention will be held in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, June 24th, 1851, for the purpose of selecting Candidates for the offices of Governor, and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges of the Supreme Court.
HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.
R. RUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

Close of the Session.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 15th instant, after a session of ninety-eight days. There has been little done during the session for the public good; special legislation has occupied most of the time; and we cannot yet tell how much injury or how little good has been effected. It is at all times a relief to know that the Pennsylvania Legislature has adjourned. We are then safe, and breathe more freely for another nine months.

The General Appropriation bill, which had been a subject of contention for a long time, passed finally in the last hours, without scarcely an effort to amend in either branch, and in a shape the most objectionable of any it has assumed. It has probably ere this received the Executive sanction, though we are sure such would not be the case had it passed at an earlier day.

The Judicial District bill failed. It was sent to the Executive with the marks of incompetency and hasty legislation upon every line, he could not but return it. His reasons are explicitly stated in the message in another column. The veto was unanimously sustained by the House. Not a single member voted for the bill.

The bill relative to the election of Judges and to regulate certain Judicial Districts in the Northern part of the State, passed the House and Senate on the 14th. The errors pointed out by the Governor in this bill have been corrected, and the changes in a few of the districts have been made, so as to make them stand now as follows: Luzerne, Wyoming, Montour and Columbia; Bradford, Susquehanna and Sullivan; Northumberland, Lycoming, Clinton and Centre; Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk and Clearfield. Forest county, when re-organized, is to be attached to the 18th district. The present Judges in the districts changed as above are to hold until next December.

The Senate bill to repeal the sixth section of the Kidnapping law of 1847, which denies the use of our prisons to United States officers, for the detention of fugitives from labor, was passed finally in the House—yeas 51, nays 35. The bill is in the hands of the Governor, who we hope will put his veto on it, and not suffer our jails to be the receptacle of any one whose only crime is his want of that inestimable blessing that should be bestowed upon all—*Liberty*.

The Free Banking bill was not acted upon in the House. The Loco majority there succeeded in preventing a vote being taken upon it.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Auditor General of the State has issued a circular, requiring the officers commanding companies which served in the late war with Mexico, to forward rolls, to enable him to carry into effect the provisions of the late Act of Assembly, granting the sum of \$30,000 for the traveling expenses and clothing of the volunteers, on being mustered into the service of the United States. The amount payable to each individual has not yet been ascertained, but it will not be large, as there were nearly two thousand men in service in the two regiments, and the sum is limited to the amount above stated.

GEORGE CHAMBERS, Esq., of Franklin county, has been appointed Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in place of Hon. Thos. Burnside, deceased. It is said to be an admirable appointment. Mr. Chambers ranks among the foremost men in Pennsylvania, distinguished alike for equal legal abilities, and social and personal merits. He will adorn the high judicial station to which he has been called by the wisdom of his counsels, the dignity of his deportment, and the spotless integrity of his character.

DISCOVERY OF MANUSCRIPTS.—It is stated that some valuable manuscripts relating to the early history of this country, have been discovered lately in the library of the Dominical friars. Mr. Cass is endeavoring to have them obtained for our government. Those discovered, thus far, comprise 25 packages or volumes.

GEN. CASS has written a letter to a gentleman at Indianola, Texas, stating that he will be a candidate for the Presidency if nominated by the Democratic National Convention.

Another turn at Cuba.

If either private or public information is to be relied upon, another scheme of unlawful violence, to be directed against a territory of a friendly power, in the form of an attempt upon Cuba, is on foot. The *National Intelligencer* has letters from the interior of Georgia, stating the departure of a number of persons for the Gulf Coast, intending to meet and organize somewhere on the Coast in the neighborhood of Appalachicola. We have also from the Atlantic (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, of the 10th inst., the distinct statement of the fact of the departure of a considerable body of men from that point, in the same direction. We cannot doubt that the authorities of the United States, Civil and Naval, will be on the lookout to prevent or defeat this new attempt to dishonor this Republic in its own estimation, and in the opinion of all the civilized world. The Atlanta paper says "one hundred and twenty enterprising looking men took the Macon and Western cars from this city, bound professedly for California, but it is well understood here that their intended destination is the Island of Cuba. Several young men from Atlanta joined the company before it left. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, in this connexion, that half a dozen boxes of rifles were yesterday morning shipped on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad from this place."

The steamer Isabel, at Charleston, brings news from Havana to the 8th instant, which is of an interesting character, as showing the extent of the rumors in Cuba of another threatened invasion from Lopez and his followers. A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* writes:

Gen. Lopez, failing to receive a certain sum of money which he expected to receive from this island, would, with a few followers only, endeavor to effect a landing on this island, and in conjunction with certain creoles, raise the cry of rebellion to the Spanish crown, for which purpose a schooner has been placed at his orders in the Gulf of Florida.

But, it is known that a very large sum of money which had been subscribed in this island, was recently remitted to New Orleans; that 3000 men had been enrolled in the Southern States and Texas, and if not already sailed for Cuba, are shortly to do so. They have several pieces of artillery, and are in every way prepared with munitions of war.

The government have issued the most energetic instructions, and the troops have been so placed throughout the island that the point of disembarkation will become instantly known, so that the invaders will not have the slightest chance of escape on shore; but I very much doubt, they will elude the vigilance of the cruisers, or be able to approach the land at all.

Let it be as it may, and that Lopez and his party do effect a landing, they will most assuredly be all captured, and the Captain General has expressed his determination to make a most severe example. The Spaniards left this on the 3d instant, and the French steamer of war Mogador this morning, but as both have taken Spanish pilots from this place with them, it is presumed that they have merely gone on a cruise along the coast. Gen. Aymerich left here for Puerto Principe last week, that city being considered the hot bed of annexationists, and it has accordingly been garrisoned by an army of 7000 men.

The Captain General giving full credence to the information he has received, the substance of which I have given you above, has made his dispositions, and is quite prepared to resist any attack whatever.

General Scott.

Among many of the leading journals of the country which have recently referred favorably to the proposed nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott for the Presidency of the United States, one of the latest and most influential is the Boston Atlas. Though the agitation of the question at this time in any manner that would distract the party or impair the efficiency of the present administration is deprecated, yet the Atlas thus expresses its own opinion regarding the nomination.

"We have noticed that the Whigs of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, and, to a great extent, of New York, Ohio, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, have already broken ground in favor of General Winfield Scott, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention; and we have no doubt that if the question was put now to the Whigs of those States, a very large majority would prefer him as a candidate to any other man. Instead of this preference being the work of political wire-pullers, or cliques of interested persons, it appears to us to spring directly from the people; and the papers that advocate his claims are, in a manner, forced into this early discussion of the question by the strong voice of public sentiment, and not by other causes."

MR. WEBSTER.—The Boston authorities have refused the use of Faneuil Hall for Mr. Webster to address the citizens. Having recently refused similar applications from others, it is deemed inexpedient, in the present excited state of the public mind, to grant it to him.

GEN. SCOTT was confined to his room in Cincinnati, on the 12th instant, by illness. He was the guest of L. Anderson, Esq.

VIRTUOUS ACTIONS sooner or later will find their reward.

Importation of Foreign Convicts.

A few days since an Englishman named William Wiseman, was arrested in N. York, and when taken before Justice McGrath, considerable sympathy was excited in his behalf, from the fact of his being to all appearances deaf and dumb; all that could be got out of him in reply to questions put to him, were mysterious head-shakes, gesticulations and unintelligible gutturals: Justice McGrath, however, who is "too old a bird to be caught by chaff," suspected that he could use his tongue upon occasion, and by adroit questioning and a little generalship, soon succeeded in making Mr. Dumby, find the use of his auriculars and tongue. He then confessed that he had been transported to this country by the English authority for larceny. The *New York Day Book*, commenting upon this, says it is not the first case of the kind that has come to its knowledge. It is in fact a common thing, and every ship that arrives at our ports contains more or less of these transported convicts. It is no secret; the practice has been made public time and again, and it is high time that the authorities on this side of the water began to take notice of it.

Our State prisons and jails are crowded to overflowing with criminals, the majority of whom are foreigners; and unless this criminal emigration is stopped, this country will soon be no better than a Botany Bay. We have enough to do to find homes and bread for the paupers of Great Britain, who are starved out at home, and then shipped to our shores by thousands by the land owners to reduce the poor rates levied on their property, without being saddled with the vilest of their thieves and burglars, who come here to poison the moral atmosphere and spread the pestilence and desolation of crime among our own population.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—By the appropriation bill of the 3d ult., says the *National Intelligencer*, a restriction is imposed relative to the location of Bounty Land Warrants, which, from its being in so inappropriate a place, is not generally known; and as many holders are now making arrangements, and some of them expensive ones, to have their warrants located upon the valuable mineral and other lands about to be brought into market the ensuing summer and fall, it is suggested that it be made more public. We therefore publish the provision, as follows:

"That no land bounty for military services granted by the act of 28th of December, 1850, entitled 'An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have engaged in the military service of the United States,' or by virtue of any other act of Congress heretofore passed granting land bounties for military services, shall be satisfied out of any public land not heretofore brought into market, and now subject to entry at private sale under existing laws."

THE NEW YORK SENATE has had a flare up, the Loco-foco Senators, with two exceptions, withdrew from the Senate chamber on account of the Whig determination to pass the Canal bill. The bill was then lost, there being no quorum present. There was great excitement and much rejoicing among the Locos. The session closed on the 18th. Inasmuch as the Appropriation bills have not yet been passed, an extra session will be convened by the Governor, in accordance with the request of the majority; but unless the Governor has been authorized to fill vacancies in the Legislature by a law passed since the adoption of the new Constitution, an extra session will be of no avail, and the wheels of the government of the State will be stopped until the meeting of the next Legislature on the 1st of January next.

DOWN UPON NOVELS.—No young unmarried woman, says Jeremy Lewis, ought to be permitted to read a novel of any description. Had I a daughter with a heart of ice, and a face as grim as the lion's head on antique knocker, she should never pour over a tale of love to make that ice smoke, or induce her to believe that her face was as good as her neighbors. Nature teaches us to sigh soon enough, in all conscience, without our needing the bellows of imagination to inflate the lungs prematurely.

Good novels, such as portray human nature as it is, and, at the same time, convey a wholesome moral, are not such evil productions as Mr. Lewis would make them. But there are few good novels, very few. The reason is, that a perfect novel is the highest literary effort.

FEVER AND CANCER CURED.—GREAT DISCOVERIES.—The city of New Orleans has become not a little celebrated for two important discoveries made in it within a few years, by two eminent Physicians—one is Dr. Gilbert, whose fame is now widely extended, as the successful curer of that hitherto impregnable and terrible disease, "cancer." The other is Dr. Seat, who is said to have cured a large number of patients in a few days, of fever.

The *Scientific American* states that Dr. Seat is now on his way to Europe, to dispose of his important discovery to foreign governments. The discovery is a medicine which never fails to cure the most inveterate case of fever in a few days. Such discoveries confer untold blessings upon the human family.

Veto Message.

The following message from the Governor was received on the 14th instant, containing his objections to the Judicial district bill. The care and attention of the Governor in this instance, has saved the State from a measure unknown to our judicial system, and improvident in an extreme degree:

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Penna.:
GENTLEMEN: The bill entitled "An act to provide for the election of Judges of the several Courts of this Commonwealth, and to regulate certain Judicial Districts," which has just been presented for my approval, contains some features so objectionable in their character, and bears such marks of hasty and inconsiderate legislation, that I feel myself bound to withhold the Executive sanction to its passage, and return it with my objections to the House of Representatives, in which it originated.

In the judicial history of Pennsylvania it never has been considered essential to select gentlemen learned in the law to act as Associate Judges. The Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas were early used, and sanctioned by various acts of Assembly, had established the practice of the Executive to make the selection of Associate Judges indiscriminately from the people, and had never confined the choice of the appointing power to the legal profession. The amendment to the second section of the fifth article of the Constitution, gave additional sanction to the practice, as it clearly distinguishes between those Judges required to be "learned in the law" and the Associate Judges of the respective counties. I am unable to see any good reason for restricting the choice of the people to a peculiar class of men, nor can I believe that in adopting the amendment to the Constitution by their votes, the people intended to restrain themselves in a manner unknown in the history of our state. The bill presented for my approval clearly contains a provision to that effect. The third section provides "that the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the President Judges and the Associate Judges of the District Courts of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of the county of Allegheny, and of the Court of Common Pleas of the said city and county of Philadelphia, and of all other Courts of Record, shall be learned in the law; and all the aforesaid judges shall be qualified electors of this Commonwealth, and shall be otherwise qualified as required by the second section of the fifth article of the Constitution of this Commonwealth."

The language of this section is so plain and unequivocal that comment is unnecessary and can scarcely add to its elucidation. It cannot be doubted but that every Court of Common Pleas is a Court of Record. In looking through our various acts of Assembly and the provisions of the Constitution, I find a settled meaning given to the words "learned in the law," when applied to Judges, and however desirable it may be to have our courts composed of men learned in the law, such a restriction of choice on the constitutional power of the people transcends the authority of the Legislature; and whether this provision in the bill was inserted by design, or through inadvertence, duty requires me to withhold my sanction from a law which comes in direct conflict with the wishes and intentions of the citizens.

The eleventh section of the bill provides "that the Governor shall issue commissions to the persons elected, to hold their respective offices from and after the first Monday in December next following such election, for and during their respective terms of office, as prescribed and limited by the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of this Commonwealth."

The section referred to provides for the mode of conducting impeachments before the Senate, and certainly furnishes no guide or reference to the substance, or form, or extent of the duration of a commission to be issued. I do not comprehend the reason or propriety of its insertion. It may be a mistake on the part of the clerks, or an inadvertence and wrong reference, but whether it arose from either, it presents a case of hasty and inconsiderate legislation, calling for correction.

The sixteenth section of the bill provides that the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria, and Lodianna, shall form the sixteenth Judicial District, and further provides that the courts of Indiana shall be on the third Monday in January, April, August, and November, and in the county of Huntingdon, on the days, and to continue the time now prescribed by law. By the existing laws, the courts in the last named county are required to be held on the second Mondays in January, April, August, and November, and to continue two weeks, which will bring into direct conflict the counties of Huntingdon and Indiana. Although this is undoubtedly a mere oversight on the part of the Legislature, it amounts, in effect, to a denial of justice to the people of one or the other of these counties. It furnishes another instance of the hasty manner in which the bill was gotten up.

With a view of diminishing the expense of the Commonwealth, and for more effectually equalizing the labor of the Judges, I recommended in the annual message a reduction of the number of the judicial districts. The present bill, it is true, has dispensed with one of the judicial districts, but so far as I can ascertain, the amount of business in the respective counties, it has a still greater extent rendered the labor of the Judges unequal. Little benefit can arise to the public treasury from such partial changes as the present bill contemplates, while in the alternation of their judicial connections, and the times of holding their courts, great delay and injustice to the people may be the consequence.

I pressed upon the Legislature the pro-

priety and necessity of early action on important public measures demanding attention, and if any inconvenience arise from the failure to legislate on this subject, I shall feel absolved from all blame and responsibility. A fair and just arrangement of the judicial districts of the whole State will most heartily meet my sanction, if it reduces the number of the districts and lessens the charges on the Treasury. Had the subject been acted on at an earlier period in the session, it is quite probable, almost certain, that the errors to which have adverted, would have been avoided or at all events, leisure would have been afforded for their correction.

Whether any legislation takes place, not the Constitution substantially provided for an election to be held by the people, I make choice of their Judges, and I should omit no effort to carry the constitutional provision into full effect. There yet remains sufficient time to pass a law making the necessary provision for the manner of voting for the respective officers, and regulating the proper manner of making the necessary returns.

There are other objections to the bill, and particularly to the arrangement of other districts, which it is now unnecessary to state.
WM. F. JOHNSTON,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, April 14, 1851.

From the Corning Journal.
Corning again Visited with Fire.

On Monday evening the 14th inst., about a quarter before 10 o'clock, our citizens were again alarmed with the appalling cry of fire. The fire originated and was first discovered breaking forth from the roof of the barn and stables attached to the Clinton House, on the north side of Market st., occupied by Mr. James Lyon; owing to the combustible material of the building and its contents, it was almost immediately wrapped in flames; the fire immediately communicated to and destroyed the building adjoining, formerly occupied by Messrs. Cumpston & Walker, as a Hardware Store, together with the stables and barn attached; also a wooden building, occupied by James M. Hawley, as a joiner shop. Owing to the prompt and vigilant efforts of our Firemen, the Blacksmith, Machine Shop, and Depot buildings of the Corning & Blossburg Co. were saved. The fire then communicated to and destroyed the large barn of Mr. Lorenzo Seymour, on the south side of Market st.; also an office adjoining the same on the east, occupied by Geo. N. Middlebrook, as a law office; also the Barber Shop occupied by Mr. Lucas, and the two wooden buildings adjoining, one unoccupied, another occupied by Mr. Potter, as a Marble Shop; thus consuming all the buildings on the south east side up to the Corning Bank, which was slightly injured. Extending west from Mr. Seymour's Livery Stable, consumed a dwelling and Grocery Store, Clothing Store adjoining occupied by Messrs. Fink & Sanman, Blacksmith Shop occupied by Tunis W. Lovell, a dwelling house, owned by Mr. Preston; also a dwelling house, and the Saddle Shop occupied by Jason K. Snook, slightly injuring the house and Millinery Shop of Mrs. Thurbert where the fire at this point was arrested. The fire also extended in the rear of Mr. Seymour's Livery Stable communicating to and consuming the brick dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Robinson on Erie Avenue, and consuming the barn and out building of Mr. David Wheelock, and injuring his house considerably where the progress of the fire was arrested.

We are sorry to announce that eight valuable horses were consumed in the stables of the Clinton House: one a very valuable pair owned by Mr. Sage of this city, for which we are informed he has been offered the sum of \$1600. Mr. Lyon lost a valuable pair, a pedlar also lost a pair, together with his wagon and contents.

Mr. Preston was extremely unfortunate in the loss of about \$200 in specie, the hard earnings of himself and wife. The money we are informed was in a bag, which in the excitement of the moment, was thrown upon a feather bed which was wrapped and tied up with some bed clothes, and removed from the house, but in the great hurry and excitement, the clothes got untied and the bag of money probably slipped out, and was picked up by some one (honest we hope) who will return it.

Mr. Seymour was absent, and lost all his books and papers, which were in an unsafe safe. His horses and carriages were saved. The amount of loss we are unable to state, but presume most of it was covered with partial insurance.

Our Firemen conducted themselves nobly, and are well deserving the thanks of the community; owing to their judicious and untiring efforts, the Clinton House, Mr. David Wheelock's house and others were saved from destruction.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S FARM.—The farm of Gen. Washington, at Mount Vernon, contained 10,000 acres of land in one body, equal to about 15 square miles. It was divided into farms of convenient size, at the distance of three and five miles from his mansion house. He visited these farms every day, in pleasant weather, and constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture. Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed of the following facts: In 1787, he had 580 acres in grass; sowed 600 bushels of oats; 700 acres with wheat; and as much more in corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c., and 150 with turnips. His stock consisted of 140 horses, 112 cows, 236 working oxen, heifers and steers, and 500 sheep. He constantly employed 250 hands, and kept 24 plows going during the whole year, when the earth and state of weather would permit. In 1780, he slaughtered 150 hogs for the use of his family, and provision for his negroes, for whose comfort he had great regard.

WILLIAM PENN did not die a slaveholder, as has been asserted.