Zancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1865 "The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free commincation of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."—Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Congress and the President Called Out We trust that Congress, before it adjourns will pass a law calling out the whole body of the people to put down the rebellion, aud that the first organization under such an that the first organization under such a enactment will be made in the Senate at House of Representatives, with Old Abe and his Cabinet for line officers. Such an example would fire the heart-of the nation and convince the masses who have hereto fore borne the brunt of the fight, that ther henceforth to be no shirking from the ngers of the battle-field.—Har. Tel. We do not often find anything in the Telegraph that we feel like endorsing,

and we do not now intend to endorse all of the above. "Calling out the whole body of the people" is a big thing, and ought not to be done without due consideration of the possible consequences. It would not be easy to arm them and it might be impossible to feed them. Three million men without arms, would not be a very formidable army after all; and three million men with arms but without food, would be the worst army that ever assembled or the face of the earth, and the most dan gerous to those who called it into ex But we do most cordially endorse s

much of the Telegraph's article as proposes that, in the event of a general cal to arms, "the first organization shall be made in the Senate and House of Representatives, with Old Abe and his Cabi net for line officers." We agree with it that "such an example would fire the heart of the nation," if it is not already burnt to a state of crispiness rivalling wool of the negro for whom all this fighting has been done. Whenever the abolitionists in Congress who are bawling for more conscripts shall conscript themselves and carry the harness of war on their own backs to the field of battle, they will dispel all doubts that may now be entertained as to the honesty of their motives. And whenever Old Abe shall east behind him the luxurious comforts of the White House. and take the chance of having a rebe sharpshooter make a hole or hh one in his earthly tabernacle, we shall give him credit for more patriotism and better plack than Democrats in general suppose him to be possessed of.

'The world moves," certainly. This article of the Telegraph's proves it .-Heretofore, with Republican journals in general, and the Telegraph in particular, patriotism has been held to consist not in going out yourself to fight, but insisting that everybody else should go. Now the Telegraph calls for a levy en masse, not even excepting Postmasters; and still more wonderful, it bluntly calls on Old Abe himself to backle on his sword and take his place in the line, and no longer meanly hirk the dangers of the battle-field. Let no man call BURGNER a Hessian hereafter. He has turned patriot in deal carnest.

More Taxation Wanted. revenue derived from the tax

Beside draining the State of her able boand men and levying taxes on everything that a dollar can be squeezed our ot, Lincoln, through his National Bank system, is drying up some of the sources from which the State ha heretotore derived the means to support berown Government, Gov. CURTIN. in the loregoing extract from his late massage, shows that over half a million dollars have been cut off at one dash; and he says it will be necessary

to make up the deficiency from other sources. The taxes will have to go on heavier than ever, and the longer Lin COLN activeres to his Abolition policy and thus prolongs the war, the worse i will become. Three or four years more of fighting, if it be possible to continue it so much longer, will make it neces sary for the General Government to ab orb so entirely every source of income. that there will be nothing left from which the State can replenish her exhausted coffers.

----Negro Equality.

In the State Senate on Wednesday Mr. Lowity, who seems to be recognized as the leader of the Republican majority in that body, offered a resolution in structing the judiciary committee to present a bill prohibiting any street railway company from making any rule or regulation to exclude any race of people from their cars. It was adopted -yeas 16, nays 13,

The committee will of course present a bill in accordance with these instructions, and it will probably pass both branches of the Legislature by a party vote. Gov. Curtin's instincts may re volt against it, but we fear he will not be found to have nerve enough to arrest it by his veto. We regard it as tolerably certain, therefore, that our Republican friends of this goodly city and county of Lancaster, when they visit Philadel phia next summer, will enjoy the roveted privilege of being flanked or both sides by negroes when they take seats in street cars. To enjoy this privilege in its fullest extent, they should go down, if possible, at a time when the thermometer is ranging between 85 and

9) byrees. We expressed the opinion, some time ago, that if the Republican party held ogether four years longer, the next Presidential election would be fought on the square issue of Negro Equality It is true that Mr. STEVENS has, within the fast few days, from his seat in Congapss, denied that he is in favor of Negro Equality, and we presume nine-t nths of our Republican friends would make a samuar denial if they were interrogated on this subject. But they do not seem to know their own hearts. For years they have waged the bitterest war against slavery, and all this time they have deared that they were Abolitionists. They will deny it now, at the very moment that they are calling upon the Democratic members of Congress to aid them in violating the spirit of the Constitution, in order so to amend that instrument as to abolish slavery in all parts of the country. The virus of Abolitionism seems to have worked itself into their blood so insidiously that they themselves are unconscious of its presence. And so it is with Negro Equality. It is creeping on them by insidious steps. They may not mean to yield to it now, but the day is not far distant when it will have complete pos-

ton, of Manchester, for governor, and O. A. G. Vaughin for railroad commissioner. In the Second Congressional district the Democrats have nominat-

Negro Equality Again. The strike made in favor of Negro Equality by Mr. Lowby in the State we referred in our editorial columns on Saturday, has been followed up by a demonstration in the same direction in Philadelphia. A meeting was held at Concert Hall, in that city, on Friday evening, at which addresses were delivered by white men and black men, and a series of resolutions passed condemnatory of the "fastidious taste" which excludes negroes from street cars

> tions are as follows: Resolved, That, in the words of our venrable and respected townsman whose name ads the call for this meeting, we are "opposed to the exclusion of respectable per sons from our passenger railroad cars of

occupied by white people. The resolu-

ne ground of complexion."

Resolved, That we have heard with shame distances or accept a standing position on the front platform of these cars, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, while visiting at our military hospitals their relatives who have been wounded in the defence of he country.

Resolved, That we recognize as the two

main causes of our present troubles the en-slavement of the black man at the South, and contempt for him manifested at the North, and we hold it to be fitting and just that both these great evils should disappear together; but, while we accord to every member of society the fullest liberty of oice and action in whatever relates to caone and aeron in whatever relates private interests, subject only to the cotrol of law and conscience, we prote against the assumption that an unchristic prejudice for a fastidious taste may long be allowed to take precedence of justice an numanity in determining the rights of an eless of our citizens to the use of our with lass of our citizens to the use of our public onvenience and institutions.
Revolved, That we respectfully request

 presidents and directors of our city rail on is to withdraw from their list of regula consists of withdraw from their list of regula-tions this rule of exclusion, which deprives our people of color of their rights, and is in figer opposition to the recent decisions of our courts of justice, Resolved, That in view of these recent de-sistants, the rights of our colored population in respect to the cars are without reserve; if and to confine them to the use of special airs, hearing about the degration lands of

drs, bearing aloft the degrading labels of aste, and running at long intervals, is a imple substitution of one act of injustic simple substitution of one act of injustice, for another, and is as much in yighalion of their rights as is the rule of total expulsion.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-one is appointed by the chairman, with power to act to their number, whose duty it shall be to present, in person, a copy of these resolutions to each one of the presidents of our dity rullroads, requesting in respectful terms. ity railroads, requesting in respectful terms its response to the same, and to report the result of their mission, through the public ress or otherwise, on or before Wednesday It will be seen that the persons who

sented the best public opinion, of Philadelphia," are not content with demanding that traveling facilities shall be themselves down to terms of equality with the negro, are resolved to drag the seat with the white man, because to set apart cars for his exclusive use would be to place a "mark of degradation upon brent,

from the table or the bedroom of the no intention of stopping there. Let them achieve this triumph over the instincts of the white race, and they will ! press forward to new victories under the sacred banner of the negro, nor rest till they place him on a footing of perfect quality with the whites. At present hey do not openly avow their intention o go thus far; but with all their efforts) be cautious, their ultimate intentions

Mr. ADAM BARKER, who was one of he barkers at this meeting, wound up his discourse by predicting that "we will grant to the black man all the privileges that God intended he ought o have, and that from those privileges we will not, dare not detract." We all

and order-loving people. "Had they," Yanker friends, every conductor woulds peaker, Mr. Robert Punyis, (colored) o say that the spirit with which white uen in general regard the negro in this ounty, "arises from the acrogand, and

of the white man over the black."

Yielding the point tit is "arrogant, false and impions to assume that the white man is naturally superior to the black, on what ground can you refuse the negroadmittance to your parlor. or resent an offer of marriage from him? The white people who participated in this meeting and applauded the speech of Purvis, did yield this point; and deny it as they may, in yielding it they assented to the doctrine of Negro

Equality. spectability, like those composing this negroes. This was, he said, "the mean. anwashed, uneducated class," moved by a "dirty and contemptible prejudice." This prejudice, he continued, itself in "the upper better classes."-This was designed to be very severe on the "lower orders," but they ought to thank Bellows for blowing them clear of the odor of the negro.

We refer at this length to the probecause we think the attention of the people should be directed to the attempt now being made to break down the barriers that have heretofore separated the whites and the blacks in this authorities, for neglecting to make cercountry. We feel confident that the tain improvements to the county buildabolitionists who have got control of ings, after being repeatedly recommend-Republican party organizations will ed by the Grand Jury to attend to the the past year was about nine millions never rest till the question of Negro matter, Equality shall have been passed upon by the people, and we want the people to be prepared for it.

STROUSE, M. U., for a "Report of the and as a consequence the article will be THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION of Commissioner of Agriculture for the New Hampshire met at Concord on the | year 1863," a very valuable document. | price. 12th, and nominated E. W. Harring Mr. S. has our thanks for his kind attentions.

composed of white and colored ladies and Frederick Douglass, the well-known negro orator. The charge of admission was fifty cents, the proceeds to be devoted to the aid of the Colored Orphan Asylum. The lecturer, on being introduced

was received with loud applause, and proceeded to culogize the race to which he belonged; and in the course of his remarks said some sarcastic and witty things. He alluded to the recent action of the people of Maryland and Missouri in making those States free, and said he was there to ask of the American people, as an act of justice, magnanimity and wise statesmanship, for the enand sorrow the statement that decent women of color have been forced to walk long
ple of the South. About the best
listances or accept a standing position on
point which he made was, that the slaves of the South had been the Lazaruses of this country, lying at the rich slaveholders' gates. Both had been in a dying condition; but the poor man vas seen to be somewhere very near Abraham's bosom, and the rich man was now singing out "Father Abraham, send Lazarus." Mr. Lincoln said he wanted three hundred thousand, while Davis said he meant to arm as many as he could make effective. Into whichever scale the black man went there went victory. The colored man who fought under the American flag (and Fort Wagner and Port Hudson showed that the negro could light) should be invested with absolute citizenship, and was entitled to the elective franchise.-The negro was heretofore looked upon as a religious animal, but there was a good deal of human nature about him. Some people thought that after the war the colored race would leave the country; but he (the speaker said they were here for no such missionary purpose; for they meant become part and parcel of the American people. Certain ethnologists were felicitating themselves upon the idea that the negro, upon the idea that the negro, like the Indian, would die out. That was an error; for the negro, instead of shrinking from civinzation, was fond of dressing like white people, in a fushionable coat; liked to follow the soldier, and to do other equally intelligent things. In urging the right of the negro to vote, he said that it was a necessary condition for the reorganization of society at the south, and expressed the opinion that if they were permitted to vote, the professional politician, who now eagerly sought for the Irishman's vote as soon as he landed, would hold loving confer ences with the negroes. He dwelt in a participated in this meeting, which one of the speakers modestly said "repre-entertained by the whites against the

but said that five centuries ago the Anglo-Saxon was under the lash. The whole white population of the country down to the same level. These malignant philanthrepists insist that the negro must and shall be permitted to ride in the same car and on the same are much with the melita way because to set Mexico the New York Herald found that the old Castilian blood had deteriorated—had becomeso thin that it would scarcely run down bill, and that the Mexicons were inconsidered softwareness. Mexicans were incapable of self-government. He controverted the idea ad-

asked from the government for the puestion of "denzadation" to as in another shape." If it is a degraciation to the negro was impartial justice. Appliance of another shape." If it is a degraciation to the negro to be excluded from street cars constitutely asked from the government for the nests was find another than another the negro to be excluded from street cars constitutely asked from the government for the nests was find another ing Jonah of this war, the concentration of all that is vile on earth, and God will be never prosper our national cause till be nowned of the devil calls him home! becupied by white people, it is equally had committed an outrage upon all the t degradation to him to be denied the rights of the negro, and practically none of ours. ight of suffrage, and to be excluded reduced to slavery from the table or the bedroom of the white man. Those who are pleading should step doing for the negro, and let his cause in the railway matter, have him do for himself. If the negro knew enough, to pay taxes or to fight, or if he knew as much when soler as as much when sober ishman when drunk, an Irishman

were plainly indicated in their speeches it the Philadelphia meeting.

know what an Abolitionist is driving at . "Peace Domestate in the is opposed to when he talks of "the privileges that what is termed "Coefficial"—he enjoys cnow what an Abolitionist is driving at God intended" the negro ought to the personal friendship and esteem of boxes The Rev. Dr. FURNESS took a very exalted view of the negro character as leveloped in Philadelphia. He makes hem out a very superior order of bengs-perfect models of law-abiding aid he, "one-tenth of the ammosity of their Irish millabors or their more our side. And we are quite sure that, s e simply a name for a broken head," This elevation of the negroes nine legrees above the Irish and the Yankees not four persons in the loyal States who even know what Mr. Blair will suggest n a scale of ten, encouraged the next | do know.

balse, and improve assumption of the O'clock this morning, natural superiority and pre-eminence! Baston, Jan. 15.—Edward Everett natural superiority and pre-eminence!

The Rev. Dr. Bellows blowed off mext. He said it was not people of reneeting, who objected to riding with was confined to "the lower orders of was confined to "the lower orders of died. The event was announced in American society," and never showed mearly all the churches at the com-

eedings of the Concert Hall meeting,

We are indebted to Hon. MYER

Our thanks are also due Maj. R. W. SHENK, the attentive and courteous

Fred. Douglass on the Negro-On last Friday evening the New York Herald says the large room of the Cooper Senate on Wednesday last, and to which Institute was well filled by an audience gentlemen; to listen to an address by

blacks, and mention the fact that a Brazilian slave, when liberated, was at liberty to fill any position in society for which his talents fitted him. Ex-Govafforded to the negroes by the city passafforded to the negroes by the senger railway companies. It walk not a Minister to Brazii in 1840, told min, satisfy them to have cars put on the track for sole use of the negroes. That would do very well if the mere physical was at a loss where to put him, would do very well if the mere physical confort of the negro was to be consulted; when Governor Kent came to the and it is not at all unlikely that the rescue and said, "Place Mr. Douglass beside myself and wife." The speaker beside myself and wife." The speaker ware. lors, would be content with it. But there is a set of wrong-headed white a because they were inferior. He admitpeople who, not satisfied with putting ted that they were inferior, practically, matter now, how long will it be before this same set of people will put the puestion of "degradation" to us in

> knew enough to vote. Gen. Singleton's Trip to Richmond. GREELLY, who probably knows more about the peace movement now on foot than any other man in the country

except Lincoln or Blair, writes as follows of Gen. SINGLETON: We do not know how the fact has transportdina Gen. Sugleton of Illinois receasiy left Washington for Richmond on an errand of conciliation; but a fact it undoubtedly is. Yet it is not pre-tended—at least, it cannot be with truth -that Gen. Singleton either does or will profess to represent, however informally, the President of the United States, that his mission is other than purely self-prompted. General Singlete can have no doubt of his hearty good will. But he is also sincerely desirous that the Union may speedily be restored both in spirit and letter; and he believes he can at Richmond facilitate that consummation. We understand his visit was not merely authorized but invited from the Rebel capitol; we are confident that it was simply not forbidden from far from having any connection with Mr. Blair's visit, Gen. Singleton does having any connection with

Beath of Hon. Edward Everett.

Boston, Jan. 15, The Hon. Edward Everett died in this city at half-past 4

Hos-ron, Jan. 15.—Edward Everett died this morning at four o'clock at his residence in Summer street, of apopiexy. His age was seventy years and about nine months. Mr. Everett addressed the Harrisbarg Telegraph cannot he'p but speak of it in a disparaging manner. his fellow-citizens at Faneuil Hall, on Monday last, in aid of sending provisions to Savannah, and during the after-noon of that day was present in court in reference to a casm for damages against reference to a claim for damages agains the city of Charleston, for the overflow ing of a portion of his estate in Medford, by the construction of a dam on Mystic river. On Tuesday he became flected with quite a severe cold, but neither his friends nor himself deemed it serious.

On Saturday evening he appeared about as well as usual and retired to bed, declining to trouble any to remain with him. About three o'clock this morning his housekeeper entered his mencement of morning services, and created a profound feeling of sadness. Shortly after noon the church bells of the city and suburbs were tolled. Mr. Everett's funeral will take place at noon on Thursday next, in the First Church Rev. Rufus Ellis, rastor. It is presumed the State and city authorities will take part in the obsequies of this great and good citizen.

THE COMMISSIONERS of Allegheny county have been indicted by the legal

THE CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN says that on account of the scarcity of hands and other causes, the supply of lumber this year will fall far short of last year, much scarcer and command a higher

CROP PROSPECTS.—The last report of that the season has been favorable for

Brick Pomeroy on Butler. Since Ben, Butler has been dismissed from the service almost every newspaper in the land has been kicking and

cuffing him, not a bit harder however than he deserves. . The following from the La Crosse Democrat, written, as will be seen, before his dismissal, is about the most complete scoring of the wretch which has yet fallen under our notice. We give it as a specimen of

notice. We give it as a specimen of that kind of thing, which, in our estimation, is unequalled:

The brilliancy of Sherman's rapid march and capture of Savannah is eclipsed by the ignoble failure of our forces to take Fort Fisher or gain possession of Wilmington. We prophesied the failure when it was known that Butler, the blear eyed Beast, (we think too much of a horse to call him a brute) was to command the land forces of the expedition which bailed in five grand divisions, and which was to astonish divisions, and which was to astonish the world. How the pulse of the nation beat faster as it was heralded over the land that a hundred ships and twentynne monster gunboats had started on a great mission-the capture of Wilming-Porter did his duty. So did the gal-

lant Weitzel.

But Butler, the blundering Beast, faild as usual. What he is kept in command for is more than our limited thought can fathom. A drunken ball oom manager knows more of military than he. There is not a State prison in the world but has in it better, braver, and more honest men than he. There never was a pimp but was more honorable. There never was a thief but was more noble minded. There never was a greater disgrace to a nation than he kept in place. He never won a battle. He never yet told the truth when a lie could be invented, even at treble the cost. He never saw a lady he did not insult, unless she was dead. He never earned a dollar if it could be had by stealing. He never led his troops except on a retreat. He never has made other than a black mark on the page of history, and why it is that he has been continued in command, and so many better men have been shelved, is more than we can tell. A liar, robber, plunderer, murderer, insulter of women, burglar, traitor at heart coward by nature, swindler by education thief by instinct, tyrant from promotion a fiend by univeral admission, it is no wonder our cause fails when led by such

creatures as abolitionism. As usual he has blundered. The ladies of Wilmington owe their brave defenders volumes of thanks, and God be praised, that through His merciful interposition our nation is saved another chapter of disgraceful villainy at the hand of this Beast Ben Butler. Had he have entered Wilmington he would have stolen even the wigs from corpses—the underclothing from dirty wenches-the daguerreotypes from grave stones—the medi-cine from dying infants—the linen from shildren yet without being-the Word of God from the sacreddesk—the rations from our own hospitals—the shrouds from our own soldiers—the prayers from dying sinners—and the sacrament cup from churches, but what he would have added to his collection of stolen goods.

ware.
Abraham Lincoln is President of the United States. We did not speak, write or vote for him. It is not for us to say who shall be his pets and who shall not. It is not for us to say whether he will appoint thieves or generals to command armies. It is not for us to question any act of President Lincoln, for to do so act of President Lincoln, for to do so would be disloyal. It is not us to criticise the acts of any one in authority for

And yet there are men in this land who point with pride to this legalized him. As though it were a task to honor him. As the list he result of all wickedness, so is Butler, the Beastly Blundering Jonah of this war, the coheentration of all that is vite on earth, and God will never prosper our national cause till he is removed or the devil callshim home! What a pretty pethe is—but thank God honor of ours.

"This principle was announced from the Provost Marshad General's Bureau when the one of ours."

Draft Decisions.

The uncertainty, the vexations, and the delays of the law are proverbial. Some witty but not over reverent scamp once remarked, that he supposed it possible for God to know everything except what would be the verdict of a petit jury. That variable tribunal has however been entirely outdone in changableness by the decisions of the luminous official who sits in a seemingly stupid state of mistification at the head of the authorities who preside over the conscription laws, and directs from time to time the movements of the fated, wheel which decides so summarily the destinies of every unfortunate male human being among us who is so unlucky as to be between the ages of eighteen and forty-

In vain have laws been plainly written. Provost Marshal General Fry is either unable to read English or incapable of comprehending the meaning of the plainest terms in the language. His decisions have been of the most vears basis.

The period of service is reckoned as a character. In vain have men of legal sagacity been appealed to for advice ends. No one could tell what would be the numerous acts passed. The decis-

We publish to-day a long circular takes the responsibility that the soldier will from this distinguished official, which serve his term of enlistment, can only be considered of value as being. This being admitted, the time to apply can only be considered of value as being the credit, or totake into account the his last utterance. It is entirely unsatisfactory. Even so logal a sheet as but speak of it in a disparaging manner.

It says of it: In this letter it is established that the number of years of service, and not the number of men, is the basis of all credits as well as of all the requirements under the present draft. It was generally inderstood, while men were being furnished under the last draft, that the call being for one year's service, every man furnished was counted as one, in full compliance with the requirements of said call. And, indeed, the Provost Marshal General now says that whether they are enlisted for one, two or three years, they will be counted as units in morning his housekeeper entered his morning his housekeeper entered his room and found him sleeping naturally. An hour later she was alarmed by hearing a heavy fall in his room, and found him lying on the floor breathing heavily. A physician was immediately summoned, but before his arrival Mr. Everett had the event was announced in the number of years of service furnished is to be made up under the present call, which is not a new one, but to supply a which is not a new one, but to supply a deficiency under a former call; and then shows the inconsistency of such a provision, by stating that "the time to apply the credit, or take into account the amount of credits to which the distribution of the amount of credits to which the distribution of the amount of credits to which the distribution of the amount of credits to which a view of 19, 1864, for three hundred thousand men, are not to be reduced except by actual entry that they lic to be contradictions, and we confess

ed amounted to nearly six millions of dollars in gold. The total coinage reached sixteen millions. The entire product of gold and silver for all the Pacific mines was about fifty-five millions of dollars.

A LETTER FROM CANADA to the New York Tribune, which we print to-day, the Commissioner of Agriculture states gives information which confirms the member of the Pennsylvania House of the sowing of wheat, rye and barley, that France was far more likely to inconviction we expressed some time ago, ed L. W. Clark, for Congress, and in Representatives from this city, for pub- and that the crop will probably be terfere in our quarrel with the South than England.

The Draft.

mortant Circular from the Prov

Harshal General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1855.
His Excellency Stephen Miller, Governor
of Minnesota:
Sin: Your-communication of the 3d inst.,
in relation to the outths of the districts in on to the quotas of the districts in esota, has been received and in reply thereto I have the honor to The call of the President for 500,000 men,

should be credited upon the quota, and these, with other equitable claims for en-listments not previously credited, reduced that call and rendered necessary the one of December 19, 1864, for 300,000.

The object, therefore, of the last call is to out three hundred thousand men in the ervice. Whether they are enlisted for one, or three years they will be counted as units in filling the quota, and the excess or credit which any locality may be entitled to, on account of filling its quota with three years' men, will be estimated in the assignment of future quotas, should there be another call, upon the same principle that has varied the quotas under the present call, because some localities have filled their quotas under the call of July 18, 1864, with three years men, and others with one year ree years men, and others with one year

men.
It will be observed that the numbers of men to be furnished under the present call are not in proportion to the population of States or districts, nor to the number enfolded. Had all localities filled the call for 1,500,000 with three years men, or all in the same proportion of both, the number of men to be furnished under the present call would be in proportion. the present call would be in proportion to the number enrolled, and approximate three-fifths of the quota under the call for 500,000, varied only to correspond with the changes in the enrolment as revised and orrected.

But as it would be unjust and illegal to

require a district which had filled its quota under the asis call with three years men, to furnish as many inen under the present call as an equal district which had filled its quota under the last call with one year men, the former having farnished three times the number of pears of service which the latter had furnished, it became necessary to estinumber o, y ars of service which the latter had turns had, it became necessary to estimate the number of years of service which each State, district and sub-district had furnished respectively, so that in ascertaining the required number for each district, in order to obtain these headred thousand naw, each locality would receive full credit for the number of years of service furnished under the last call, or excess carried forward and credited upon that call, previous calls being filled with three years men, or enlistments reduced to the three years basis.

The call of December 19, 1864, having beau

The call of December 19, 1864, having been made to make up deficiencies under the call of July 18, 1861, it is not to be expected call of July 18, 1864, it is not to be expected that the number of men required from localities will correspond with the number enrolled, or their quotas under the call for 500,000. In order, therefore, to ascertain what number of men is due from a given district, we must look to what it actually furnished under the call of July 18, instead what is was rearried to facility. formshed under the call of July 18, instead what is was required to furnish. Thus, where two districts having the same enrolment were required, under the call of July 18, 1864, to furnish two thousand men each, and one actually furnished but one thousand men, while the other filled its quota, it would not be lawful for the latter district, which had put two thousand men in service, to be required now to furnish the same number as the former, which had furnished only one thousand.

only one thousand.

But suppose that both of the above districts had filled their quotas, the former with one year men, and the latter with three years men, the one furnishing two thousand and the other six thousand years of service and the other six thousand years of service. and the other six thousand years of service, now, as the law provides that quotas—shall be assigned "among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service," in assigning a quota under a call to make up deficiencies, the deficiency of very condeficiency of year's service, as well a deficiencies in number, are to be est mated and the quotas varied accordingly.

of Solicitor of War Department,) and the enlistments and the law governing the sub-ject explained. To secure three years men benefits that would result from three xplained. To secure three years men overnment offered three hundred dol-ounty, and paid but one hundred to r men; municipal authorities gen-ontributed local bounties in similar n. having provided that the periods

of service heretolore furnished should be considered in assigning quotas, the question then to be determined is, at what time shall credit be applied?

the credit be applied?

As it is impossible to follow the fortune of each individual soldier, and reckon the period of his actual service, it follows that either the credit for the period for which they enlist should be given when the men enter the service, or withheld until the expiration of the three years term.

The rule has always been, under all calls ration of the three years term.
The rule has always been, under all calls, that when a soldier is accepted into the service he is received and credited for the term. of his enlistment or draft, the government taking the responsibility that he will serve for the full period of his enlistment, and in no case has any locality been called upon to replace men lost to the service by death, disabilit; or desertion

replace men lost to the service by death, disability or desertion.

Enlistments for six months, nine months, one and two years, under former calls, were counted as of that term on entering the service, and as such reduced to the three years, back

milt, having no fractional parts, so far a credit is concerned: A soldier who enlis for three years, and dies or is discharged: by those who wished to provide against the impending inconveniences of a draft. Lawyer-like cunning has had to comess itself entirely at its wits ends. No one could tell what would be ends. No one could tell what would be 'vice had been rendered, would defeat the the interpretation put upon any one of the humarrous acts, bessed. The country of the first the close of the war. the numerous acts passed. The decisions of the Provost Marshal, made today, were almost sure to be reversed tomorrow. The whole nation has been continually kept in a state of the most perplexing une trainty.

We publish to-day a long circular from this distinguished govern.

the credit, or totake into account the amount of credits to which the district is entitled, is when a settement is made with all the dis-tricts, with a view tonssigning quotas under a new call. This follows, not merely as a neutre of convenience in content of convenience in a new call. This follows, not merely as a matter of convenience in computation, but as a matter of necessity, in order to doexact justice to all the different States and districis: and, moreover, is in exact accordance

with the terms of the statute, which provides In assigning to the districts the number of In assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the Presi-dent shall take into consideration the num-ber of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said districts are situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the pre-sent rebellion, and shall so make said us-signment as to consider the numbers are now. signment as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, conside ng and allowing for the numbers already irnished as aforesaid, and the time of the

service. And again, section 2, act of February 24th, That the quota of each ward of a city, town township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the county is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, shall be, as nearly as pos-

are not to be reduced except by actual en-listments since the 19th of December, 1864. The rule in applying credits is that they The rule in applying credits is that they should be deducted from the quota of the call that produced them. All men raised since the call of July 18, 1864, are credited upon the quota under that call; if the quota is more than filled, it is carried as excess to the credit of the locality, and taken into account in the assignment of the quota under the call of July 18, 1864, and provost marshals are instructed that in determining the past year was about nine millions of dollars; the excess of disbursements about six hundred and forty-five thousand dollars. The import duties collected amounted to nearly six millions of dollars ingred. The trule in applying credits is that they should be deducted from the quota of the call that produced them. All men raised since the call of July 18, 1864, and provost marshals are instructed that in determining the quotas of sub districts under the real of July 18, 1864, and applied to the call of July 18, 1864, and applied to the call of December 19, 1864, and applied to the call of December 19, 1864, and applied to the call of July 18, 1864, are credited upon the quota under that call; if the quota is more than filled, it is carried as excess to the credit of the locality, and taken into account in the assignment of the quota under that call; if the quota is more than filled, it is carried as excess to the credit of the locality, and taken into account in the assignment of the quota is more than illed, it is carried as excess to the credit of the locality, and taken into account in the assignment of the quota is more than illed, it is carried as excess to the credit of the locality, and taken into account in the assignment of the quota is more than illed, it is carried as excess to the credit of the locality, and taken into account in the assignment of the quota is more than illed, it is carried as excess to the credit of the locality, and taken into account in the assignment of the call of December 19, 1864, and provide the call of July 18, 1864, and provide them. 18, 1864, and applied to the call of December 19, 1864, I consider not only the number of men of which the excess is composed, but also the period of their service; and the quotas assigned under the call of December 19 are thus reduced by this excess of service, and hence they should not be further reduced except by enlistments subsequent to December 19, 1864, the date of the call for the call for

to December 19, 1864, the date of the call for three hundred thousand men. The credits to the State of Minnesota (un-der the call of July 18, 1864) up to Novem-ber 30, 1864, show that the men furnished ber 30, 1884, snow that the men furnished for one year was 2,685; for two years, 204; for three years, 61—a very large proportion, as will be observed, being one year men.—
The excess of credits on the 1st day of August, was 1,407, of which the First district is Southwest,

credited with 1,037, and the Second district with 370, and credit has been given for three years term of service on each unit. The First district furnished 1,859 more years of service than the second district, and consequently the larger number to be furnished under call of December 19 falls on the Second of the Second of

quently the larger number to be furnished under call of December 19 falls on the Sec-ond district. If there is any error in these figures. I shall be because gures, I shall be happy to correct it when ointed out. Very respectfully,

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Your obedient servant, JAMES B. FRY, Prov. Mar. Gen.

Wilmington—Origin of the Rumo French and English Intervention

e of the T

From Canada. Rebels Rejoicing Over the Failure at

cial Corresp

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1865. In my last letter I adverted to th loomy visages and desponding tones of the prominent rebels in Canada, and exposed some of the causes-which ould not reach the public the ordinary channels—that they had in common with their fellow-traitors at ome, to discourage and depress them. As I have before stated, every event that transpires in Dixie, or elsewhere, favorable or the reverse to the Rebel cause, is speedily communicated to the Rebel emissaries here, and that it is only eccessary to be in the confidence of hese emissaries, or their messengers, or

friends, to obtain information of a

nteresting and important character.
I regret that I cannot to-day report these Rebels still nearer the vergeof de spair than they appeared at the date of my last letter. They are truly extraordinary people. It requires much to dis-hearten and deject them, but very little heartei s sufficient to encourage and elate them. Of course the most courageous of then ould not fail being brought to grief by ne defeat of Hood, the fall of Savannah and the disaffection manifested by the people of Georgia on the line of Sher-man's march, and by peace petitions to Jeff. Davis and his Congress; but the unfortunate failure a few days later, of our, expedition against Wilmington completely restored their equanimity and you may now find them swagger-ing around public places and gasconad-

ing as ridiculously as ever.

But the failure of this expedition is not the only cause they have, or fancy they have, for self-gratulation. A few days ago a letter dated at Paris was received here by Sanders from A. Dudley Mann, with accompanying dispatches for the Rebel government, conveying the assurance that Napoleon had becoming the contraction of the property of the prop etermined, either with or without the operation of Great Britain, to recognize the Confederacy soon after the re-installation of Mr. Lincoln. This intelligence of course has made all the

Rebels who have been treated to it very The letter from Mann had not been in more than eight and forty hours, be-fore a rumor obtained currency and created no little excitement among the natives, that the French and British lovernments, acting in concert, would recognize the Confederacy immediately after the 4th of March next

This on dit to my certain knowledge grew out of the boastings at "The Terrapin,"—a fashionable refreshment soloon in this city—of a drunken Southerner who had been informed of the receipt by Sanders of the letter referre to, and I was not a little surprised and amused to find it repeated in a Washington dispatch to one of your city comporariés

am certa; that the Rebel emissaries here have received no assurance from abroad, and indulge little or no hope that Great Britain intends, or is likely to unite with France in the supposed scheme of recognition. Indeed, Mann declares that such an event is out of the question. Nevertheless, a majori-ty of the British cabinet. he says, approve and encourage the proposed action by Napoleon. They urge, according to this authority, that it would be wiser for the Emperor to move in the premises alone, as the united action of hisgovernment and Great Britain would likely be regarded by other nations than our own, as an unfair and un-friendly coalition against us, and gain for us sympathy and powerful allie

But that undue importance may not e attached to this letter of Mann, it is proper to say that he does not pretend to have received the assurance he account given by Slidell of an interview had by him with Drouyn de Lhuys about the 1st of December. This is not the first or second time

that it has been declared by Rebel Commissioners that their Government was bout to receive foreign recognition. I know that as long ago as the Summer of 1863 there were received—at least that Benjamin alleged, and that the Southern armies and people were informed that there had been received—at the Rebel State Department dispatches from from Slidell, conveying the positive assurance that the Confederacy would be recognized by France before the 10th

day of April, 1864. But for the hopes inspired by this and similar fabrications, the robellion would have collapsed long ago; and it is not improbable that the assurances just forwarded by Slidell, Mann & Co., from another piece of chicanery to impose still further upon their credulous victims. Be this as it may, the sensation rumor that has for some days been going the rounds, has no other foundation than Mann's letter to Sanders.

The Tribune Talking Scase. It has been set up in defense of Lin-COLN's repeated refusal to permit Con-Washington for the purpose of opening | negotiations for peace, that such action on his part involved a virtual recogni-tion of the Confederace The Confederac tion of the Confederacy. The Econing Post having stated this objection to the reception of the commissioners said to reception of the commissioners said to accupy the line of defence selected by have been appointed lately at Rich-General A. S. Johnson in 1862, and the

It strikes us that we have progressed too far in solid highting to care much or questions of eliquette. If the Confederate armies can whip ours, then the Confederacy is a fixed fact; if it can't, then it isn't; and munitended admission can make it so. If President Lincoln, being at City Point should see fit to walk over into Richmond and there have a free informal two hours talk with Jeff, Davis with a view to Peace, he might come back unsuccessful and order. ie might come back unsuccessful and orde from the might come back unsuccessful and order from to go ahead; and the Confederacy would be no more acknowledged nor en-titled to recognition, than it was before. Cannon and buyonets have small regard for technicalities or subfleties; and the sword of Lee remains the sol-pitlar of the Southern Confederacy.

Francis P. Blair in Richmond:

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 13.) Francis P. Blair, Sr., the Yankee peace commissioner, arrived in Richmond late on Wednesday night, attended by a servant. Mr. Blair came into our lines at a point in front of Fort Harrison, held by the city battalion. He was delayed several hours on our lines | Col. B. N. Harrison : waiting for a permit to come to the city, which was not produced till a late hour of the night. Since his arrival he has been kept, or haskept himself, from the public eye, and his movements and whereabouts are shrowded in mystery. He is believed to be lodged at the Spottswood Hotel, and we think there is little doubt that he is, though his name does not name does not appear on the register. He has been met accidentally by several of his old acquaintances, and their meetings were characterized by the utmost cordiality on both sides. He is said to baye had interviews with the chief executive officers of the government.—
What passed at these interviews we need not expect to know until Mr. Blair returns to the United States, when everything will be published in full in the New York *Tribune* and the other

New York papers.
Mr. Blair's ostensible business Richmond (or rather, presumed business here, for there is nothing ostensible about him or his business or movements,) is to ascertain whether anything can be be done to bring about a cessation of hostilities—an end to the war We think his real business is to place the Lincoln administration in a good position before the Northern peo-ple, who are just called upon to fill another draft. Lincoln knows that the propositions he will make are such that they will be spurned by our government; but our rejection of them will enable him to go before his people, and, with Blair's aid, to prove that the "rebels" will accept of no terms of peace, and that nothing is left him but a "vigorous prosecution of the war."
Mr. Blair will return to Grant's lines on Saturday, if the freshet subsides sufficiently to enable a flag of truce boat to go. down the river. We have no news from the South or

In Memoriam, B. F. B.

oltuary Notices from the Press of the Loyal States—One Universal Shout of Apprehation at his flemoval—"Hated by Friend, Despised by Foe."

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

If true, it may be assumed that the recent Wilmington abortion has had something to do with it. For, in that affair, "somebody blundered" most egregiously.

(From the Washington Republican.)
In the last edition of the Republican

yesterday, we announced that Major-General Butler was relieved as com-mander of the Department of Virginia and South Carolina. It is perhaps proper to add that this was done at the stance and by the particular request of Licutenant-General Grant, the general in-chief of the Army of the United

States. [From the Providence Press.] Of course we are not advised sufficiently to comment upon the order of removal, but presume that it arises from the Wilmington failure. There was a glaring fault in the management of that affair, and if Butler was the one, the country will acquiesce in and approve the order which sends him to L owell [From the New York Tribune

(From the Troy Pre-The disgraceful failure of the expedition to Fort Fisher under Butler, disposed of whatever claims he possibly had efore to be countenanced in a command. It is a question, now discussed freely in some Republican journals, freely in some Republican journals, whether Butler is a traitor or a coward.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
Admiral Porter expresses regret that more of the galiant fellows under Gen.
Butler's command did not follow their two commands in their residents. two comrades in their raid upon the fort. We will go a step further, and say that the conduct of Butler and Weitzel looks like cowardice. It is generally supposed that the went down there to attempt something hazardous, and the public will agree with Admiral Porter that it was hardly worth while to go so far and come back without making the attempt.

From the Portland Advertiser, It is good news, if true, that we re ceived by telegraph, that President Lin-coln has had the audacity to deal justly by Gen. Butler and removed him fromcommand, ordering him to report at Lowell, in Massachusetts.

From the Philsburg Post. Ben has had nice pickings during the past three years, and if it be true that he is actually dismissed from the service, he can, at all events, live in affluence for the balance of his life

[From the New Haven Post.] The mischief that he, and some others him, have done to the cause of the nion, is almost irreparable.

From the Springfield Republican. Few men will be surprised to hear that Major-General B. F. Butler has been relieved of his command of the Army of the James, and sent home to Lowell. His intelligent friends must have felt for some time that the governent has exercised great patience and forbearance toward him. The Wilming-ton fiasco has afforded a favorable opportunity for this displacement, which ould doubtless have occurred long ago. except for political reasons. The mukies of the press, who have bedaubed him with senseless praise and indiscrimi-nately defended his acts while in power, will now turn around and abuse him. From the Osw. go Palladium.

The removal has been made at a late ason, but "better late than never." The only surprise about the matter is that he was not kicked out of the army (Fram the Bridgeport Farmer,

We hope he will next be ordered to disgorge some of the plunder which he is charged with having taken and appropriated to his own use during his onnection with the army.

Hood's New Line of Befence, Thomas to do his Past Two Years' Work

The Montgomery Appeal of the 27th bases his assertions entirely upon the fult, admits that Hood has been defeated,

Although this may be a source of re gret, it cannot be the cause of surprise. Under present circumstances it would be extremely hazardous, if not suicidal, for Hood to attempt to hold his present position through the winter. When he entered the State he had no hopes of re-maining, and so expressed himself to his army, except upon the condition of Sherman's defeat or Thomas' discom-fiture. Neither of these maining. Sherman's defeat or Thomas' discomfiture. Neither of these contingencie has happened. Sherman has accomplished his purpose and saved his army, olished his purpose and saved me and while Thomas effected his recreat upon while Thomas effected his of damage to his forces than was sustained by those of his adversary.

Under this state of facts, we see no alternative left General Hood but to place himself on this side of the Tennessee river with as little delay as pos The enemy is rapidly gathering in strength in his immediate front, while his rear is seriously threatened by a large force from Memphis. He thus stands in great danger of being entirely the investment a largely project one. from his base of supplies Corinth. Such a thing would be disastrous in the extreme, and we feel persuaded that General Hood is but acting the part of a wise and discreet general federate commissioners to fepair to + in withdrawing his forces to this side of

the Tennessee river.

While this circumstance, doubtless. mond, the *Tribune* very sensibly resplies:

It strikes us that we have progressed too far in solid lighting to care much for questions.

General A. S. Johnson in 1862, and the enemy will find much of his work for the last two or three years to do over a second time. To the courageous and far in solid lighting to care much for questions and if is only those who are he would be at Palmetto or Lovejoy's station in Georgia, while Sherman is less powerful for mischief at Savannah than he would be at Atlanta. The heart of the confederacy is at least free from the presence of the enemy and the tread of hostile armies, and by proper vigilance on the part of our authorities

and the people it may be kept so. The Arrest of Ex-Senator Foote.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 11., The following communication was received in the House of Representatives | raised six hundred and twenty bushels of yesterday, at one o'clock, from the Pre- pototoes, which he sold at an average price sident, through his private Secretary,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 13th, 1865,

To the House of Representatives, C.S. A. Thave just received the accompanying reports from the Secretary of Warstating that H. S. Foote, a men.ber of the House of Representatives from the State of Ten? nessee, has been arrested by a military officer in Northern Virginia, while endeavoring to pass our lines on his way to the enemy's country. I submit the matter to you in order that such disposal of the case may be made as to you shall seem proper.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., 1 RICHMOND, Jan. 13, 1865. ;
To the President of the Confederate

States : Sir-I have the honor to submit for your information and direction the suboined copy of a telegram received from the Provost Marshal at Fredericksburg. No special instructions had been given

for such arrest, Very respectfully, &c. JAMES A. SEDDON Secretary of War.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 12, 1865. To the Hon. Secretary of War:—
I have arrested the Hon. Henry S. Foote at Occoquan, on his way to Washington, for the purpose of negotiating peace, as he avows. Full particulars through Major Carrington by mail. I have paroled him to await instructions. Please instruct me what disposition to

make of him.

M. S. DAGGET, Gom, g Post.

On motion of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, the matter was referred to a select committee of five.

twenty from Alexandria,

Local Intelligence.

Court Proceedings. The January term of the Court of Quarter Sessions opened on Monday merning
—Judge Hayes presiding. The Grand Jury was sworn, Abraham Shenk appointed Foreman, and Judge Hayes then delivered

the usual charge.
Abner McMichael and Andrew Brooks plead guilty to selling liquor without license. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs.

Sheriff Smith gave notice that he would bring a number of deeds into Court on Saturday morning next for confirmation. The balance of the morning session was levoted to the hearing of Constables' returns, etc. Adjourned till 24 P M

MONDAY AFTERNOON: Associate Judge Brinton appeared in Court at the opening, this afternoon, and took his seat on the bench, Judge Long withdrawing.

Com. vs. Philip Albert, Assault and Battery. The District Attorney stated that the defendant had been declared a lunatic by the Court several years ago, and that the assault was committed upon George Pierce, the person in whose charge he was placed by his committee. He therefore asked that a verdict be taken of not guilty on the ground of tusanity. In obedience to instructions from the Court, the jury so found. and the defendant was ordered to be placed in the County Hospital to prevent him from again violating the laws.

Com, vs. Peter Hoffman, Horse Stealing. Defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of 4 years and 3 months in the Laneaster County Prison.

Com. vs. Jacob Rees, Fornication and Bastardy with Mary Ann Brubaker, A plea of guilty was entered, when the usual sentence of maintenance, &c., was imposed. By permission of the Court, the District Attorney took verdicts of not guilty in the following case: Joseph Gantz, Assault and Battery

Com. vs. Augustus Isane, Larceny, This defendant plead guilty of stealing clothing from David Edwards and Isaac Diffenbaugh in Marietta, and was sentenced to 9 months imprisenment in the Lancaster County Prison on the first charge, and 6 months on the other.

Com. vs. George Fahnestock, Christian Rudy and Daniel Hecker, Riot, Verdiet not guilty, and county for costs. Com. vs. Daniel Bear and John Thoma Neglect of duty. The defendants are supervisors of Providence township, and were onvicted at the last term of the Court for neglect of duty in not opening a public road. It being represented to the Court that laborers could not be obtained to work upon the new road, sentence was postponed to this term, in order to give the defendants an opportunity to purge themselves of the apparent contempt of the mandate of the Common Pleas in not going to work as re quired. When the matter came up in court this morning, counsel for the prosecution undertook to show that the supervisors did not take advantage of the fine weather last fall, to commence operations as directed. The defendants submitted a list of over a hundred men, 'nearly all the able-bodied males in the township, who had been asked to go to work on the road. About half a dozen of the number, wrought, a few lays, and then quit. The read in question. which is about three miles in length, starts at a point in Drumore twp., and runs clear through Providence two, to a point on the Beaver Valley turnpike, and was ordered to be opened by the court, in due process. H seems a large majority of the citizens of the township are opposed to the new highway. and are determined to place all possible obstacles in the way of its construction. The court sentenced the defendants to paya fine of ten dollars each, with cost of prosecution. The Court also gave notice that the new road must be finished. Laborers on the highways

\$1.50 parday. At these wages, we presume. it will be difficult to get hands. Tuesday Morning, - Court convened at o'eloek

in Providence twp, are paid from \$1.25 to

Showers plead guilty to selli liquor without license. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs. Com'th vs. Martin Rush. Assault with intent to commit a rape upon the person of Caroline Gehrnall, a girl of about 8 years of age. Verdict not guilty, with county

Com'th vs. William Blackson. Surity of the peace, in striking Jeremiah Brown with his fist. On trial when the Court adjourned. New P. O.- A new Post Office has been

stablished in this county at Wolf's Station,

on the line of the Reading and Columbia Railroad. It is called New Berlin, and Samuel Wolf has been appointed Postmaster. A NEW OIL COMPANY .-- We notice that subscripted books to a new oil company have been opened in this city by Joseph Clarkson, Esq., at the First National Bank, and by Bitner & Bro., on which appear the names of many of our prominent citizens who have subscribed liberally. The shares property is of such a character as to render the investment a largely paying one. It consists of one hundred and eighty-tive acres in fee simple on Cherry Run, Venango county; one hundred acres on the Allegheny river opposite to Tranista; from two to three acres at Pit Hole Creek, with a well going down, and engine house, &c., on the premises; and one-half of the working interest of a well now producing from 25 to 40 barrels per day. The Cherry Run region is the very best oil territory yet discovered, and all the other land of the company is in the heart of the region now produ largely. The well now being worked yields oil sufficent to pay from 8 to 12 per cent.

annual interest on the stock proposed to be

issued by the company; and this, in con-

nection with the large extent of fine unde-

veloped territory owned by this association!

would serve to make its prospect of paying very large dividends a very bright one. A LARGE POTATO CROP.-Mr. Daniel G Altland, of Warrington township, York county, has probably raised the largest crop of potatoes in the county, during the past season. He rented a lot of ground containing four and a-half acres, belonging to Mr. Millard G. Blackford for one hundred dollars. The land had been recently cleared, well lined, and was thickly covered with clover. Four acres of which he bu in potatoes, and the half-acre in sugar cane. He commenced planting the potatoes on the 16th day of April, and finished on the 9th day of May, by ploughing them in the sod, without the use of manure, on which h of one dollar and twenty cents a bushel, making the snug little sum of \$744,00 on four acres of ground, besides the sugar cane raised on the half-acre, which yielded him sixty-one and a-half gallons of molasses.-This is certainly an extraordinary crop and goes to show that Mr. Altland understands the art of farming thoroughly, If any of the farmers of Lancaster or any other county can beat this, we should like to hear of it

FILLING ICE HOUSES WITH SNOW .- AS many of our citizens are now engaged in filling their lee Houses, the following from a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, in reference to filling them with snow, will be read with interest:

I beg leave to give you the experience of one of our "Clifton Farmer's Club," of Clifton, O. His ice-house is situated on the side of a gravel hill, covering a pit 10 feet deep and 12 feet square, and is a simple frame structure over the pit about 4 or 5 feet in height; the sides of the pit are boarded up, and the drainage is through the gravet

the gravel.

Finding it expensive to haul ice from the neighboring ponds and rivers, he last winter filled his house with *mow*, after the custom prevailing in Switzerland and Califorina (for, my friend is a traveler), simply nia for my friend is a traveler), simply rolling it up in masses, and with a wheel-barrow conveying it to the house-first lining the sides of the pit with straw, and after it was filled covering the snow with the same material, thus filling his house without cost, and securing an abundant supply of good ice for his large family during the whole summer. The stow settled down into a compact mass, when the spring and summer heats affected it, and a portion still-remains at the bottom of the portion still-remains at the hottom of the

ANOTHER OIL COMPANY .- Persons desir-[Occoquan is in Prince William ous of joining in forming an Oil Company county, on the stream of that name, near the rotomac. The village is about seventy-five miles from Richmond, and opportunity of doing so by calling immediately upon G. Clarkson, Esq., at the Prothonotary's Office,

pit as solid as a glacier of the Alps.