Lancuster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865

"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-nication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every clizen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-lect; being responsible for the shuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of off-cers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."-Constitution of Penanylvania.

Why We Cannot Have Peace.

The war in which we are engage differs in many respects from any the world has ever seen. It is not a war of conflicting interests so much as a war of antagonistic ideas. On each side there is intense mental excitement and much bitterness of feeling. The divided sections are at the present moment more widely separated from each other in sentiment than they could have been if they had never been united. While the material interests of each would seem to demand a speedy re-union, there is, on the part of the South at least, a deep-seated aversion to anything of the kind. They regard themselves as having been outraged and wronged beyond endurance. They do not believe that the North are fighting for the Union from any love for the form of Government established by our fathers. They look upon the war as a crusade by a fanatical party against their rights, their property, and their social institutions. In defence of these they have shown themselves to be a unit. The course of events has given the lie to the oft-repeated assection that this is "the slaveholders" rebellion." The leaders may have been mostly slaveholders, but those who have given bulk and proportions to the rebellion have been the non-slaveholding whites of the South. Except in a few unimportant localities these have be come fully as bitterly hostile to us as the wealthiest slaveowners. They will be as difficult to reconcile to any new order of affairs, and may, in the future, prove by far the most unmanageable portion of the Southern population. They would resist with the most desperate determiorey to their ambitious designs. nation any of the impractical schemes of fanatical philanthropists to elevate the negro to any other than the dependant and subordinate position he now occupies. The master might consent to free his slaves and agree to give them wages sufficient to support them without affecting either his malefense of the old Union. We cannot terial interests or his social position. tope for such a turn in events, how-But the non-slaveholding whites, who ever, while the present miserable dywould be brought into more immediate asty holds sway at the Federal capicontact with the freed negroes would be tal. But we cannot avoid contemplatseriously affected. How long does any ing the gratification it would afford us one suppose it would take to reconcile to see the contending American armies these people, raised as they have been, side by side, instead of face to face, bidto even such degrees of negro equality ling defiance, as of old, to the haughty as are advocated and adopted in some of despotisms of the Old World. Such an our Northern cities. They would constissue would retrieve much of our folly, tute an element of society in the South and bring us back to the line of noble easy to disturb and almost impossible to patriots from which we have so widely

control. With little to lose they would leparted. be ready to rush into any strife, and would, from their excitable natures, become powerful instruments for evil in the hands of demagogues or partisan leaders. It is this very class of the southern community who would be found most bitterly hostile to the favorite plans of our leading Abolitionists, because they are the class which would be most seriously affected by the proposed

changes in social relations. How is it possible, under such circumstances, to confer any great benefits upon the negroes of the South by the proposed plans of the radicals? Whatever laws it. Volunteering is almost completely

Will There be Peace ? Will there be Intervention? We would fain hope so, and hope for The great danger, ever since the con nencement of our civil war, has been it speedily. But we have our serious misgivings, notwithstanding the pre oreign intervention; and that danger dictions and adumbrations of the Northas been increased or lessened in exact roportion to the success or failure of ern and Southern papers, and the ruthe Federal arms. So long as the result mors that are flying thick and fast of seemed to be about evenly balanced. the probable appointment of Peace Comwithout any marked preponderance on missioners by the governments at Richeither side, there appeared to be but mond and Washington. We believe ittle danger of either England or France that the masses in both sections are nterfering with arms in our quarrel; heartily tired of the war, and would be willing to do anything in an honorable but now that the Confederates are reway to bring about a cessation of hosceiving more blows than they are able o give in return, the danger of intertilities; but the voice of the people is vention becomes more imminent. The

not heard by their rulers, or, if heard, course of these Powers for the last four not heeded by those who have the reins of power in their hands, and who are ears has been such as to leave no room or surprise at the rumor that they inwielding that power rather for the deend recognizing the Southern Construction than the benefit of our common country. Believing this to be the ederacy on or about the fourth of March next. Their pretended neutrality state of the case, we see no prospect of has all been a sham from the first and a speedy termination of the war, and are fearful that the next campaign will be the most bloody and terrific one of whole State, we find the whole number was intended to serve as a blind, so as to enable the rebels to procure muniions of war with facility, and build the contest, and leave the two peoples more than ever embittered against each and launch vessels to prey upon our other. Heaven grant that our worst ommerce with impunity as privateers. The reason given for intervention now fears may not be realized; but we look forward to the future with fearful fores, because President Lincoln, at the rebodings. cent election, did not carry any of the Southern States, and that, therefore, he We are now more than ever satisfied

s only the Chief Magistrate of the States in our own mind, judging from the temper of the Southern people, that had that actually participated in the elec-General MCCLELLAN been elected to tion. But this flimsy excuse might the Presidency, or rather, we should have been set up at any time during the last four years, on the ground that say, had he not been cheated out of the all the Southern States voted against office by fraud and corruption, the conhim in 1860. The truth of the matter flict would have ceased, and a restorais this: Whilst the South was sufficienttion of the Union taken place within a few months after his inauguration. As v strong to carry on the war unaided the two sections of the Union were perit is, we cannot promise ourselves peace forming the work of destruction well short of a total subjugation of the South, unless, indeed, Mr. LINCOLN should enough and fast enough themselves, take warning from the past, retrace his and the crowned heads of Europe could steps, and change his entire policy with ook on with complacency and see their regard to the rebellion. This he can foudest wishes in course of consummaonly do by cutting loose from the radition without any cost or risk to them selves. All that was necessary on their cals of his own party, and governing his actions in accordance with the unpart was to exercise their skill in didoubted sentiments of the great body of olomacy and court flattery to keep the ectional spirit at its height in Washthe people. Could he do this, and then administer the Government according ington, thus precluding any possibility to the principles of sound and enlightof reconstruction between the sections, and thus wait until both had so far exened statesmanship, we should soon have peace and Union, with a gradual hausted themselves as to fall an easy return to the ancient prosperity of the Republic. But this is too much to hope

teaching.

for from an Executive of Mr. LINCOLN'S intellectual calibre and want of decision. We must, therefore, in all human probability, bear the ills we have for four years longer, should no extraneous circumstances or Providential interference put a stop to the horrid carnival of blood; pose, and on the whole the system and then realize, if not before, that the American people have paid dearly, very dearly, for the experiment of elevating a sectional party to power.

We may be mistaken in our anticipations. We sincerely hope it may turn out to be so. But these are our honest convictions, and we would not delude our readers with thesyren song of peace when there is no peace in prospect. We would be faithless to our trust if we did not sound the note of alarm, and essay to disabuse the minds of the people. There is no well-founded hope of peace

except in a radical change of Governmental policy.

ly few instances. Considerable pains have been taken by this Department to leaders of the warring section, there is It is announced in the Washington no reason to hope for a speedy end of papers that Mr. Francis P. Blair has get reliable information regarding the comparative success of male and female the war. It must go on until other and again gone on a visit to the Rebel Capital. This second mission may or may wiser councils prevail. In the meanteachers, both as to teaching and gov-erning, and with but two exceptions, not possess a significance which the first time very little effort is being made in he result has been that the females have any part of this State to fill the quota. did not have. After his former visit it succeeded as well as the males, having It will be large, very large, even if was intimated by the Richmond papers the same amount of experience, and that in counties where both have been enthat Jefferson Davis signified to Mr. amended. The next draft will be more terrible than any which have preceded Blair his willingness to treat for peace gaged in schools of the same grade and of equal size, the total failures have been either by sending or receiving Commismay be passed by Congress, the negro at a stand-still. The country is drained sioners duly authorized to open negogreater with the males in proportion to the number employed, than with the must still remain to all intents and pur- of men who are willing to go into the tiations. If this be true, and we have poses a slave; so long as he is left de-nendent and exposed to all the incon-sparsely settled country districts of the be possible that President Lincoln has, the public. State, where they have suffered from to some extent, yielded his prejudices, former drafts, there are very few men and is now willing to meet the Con-Gold. left who are liable to conscription .federate Chief half-way in an effort to A view of the fluctuations in the price Multitudes of them went off last spring gold-we conform our phrase to the reconcile our National difficulties, and and summer to localities which were put an end to the effusion of blood? false language prevailing in the money market-from 1862 to the present time, paying high bounties, and enlisting May he not have made up his mind to were credited to the localities from eut loose from the radicals of his own may not be without interest to ou which they received bounty-money. party, who have heretofore controlled readers. The subjoined table presents Others, not a few, "skedaddled" for the policy of the Administration, and the highest and the lowest prices preparts unknown. There are townships vailing at the dates specified. make an honest and energetic effort to The highest point, it will be observed, was n some localities in this State where close his first term or commence his there are not enough able-bodied men second one in a spirit of peace and reached in July of last year, when it within the proper age left to fill the unity? We sincerely trust this may be was quoted for a short time on the 11th uota which will be demanded under so, and that the time is near at hand of that month at 285. The price on Frihe present call. That such is the actual day was 200, which is lower than it has when we shall again be one people, with ondition of affairs in many localities been since October last, when gold sold one Constitution, one Flag, and one in this State is a well ascertained fact. dent Destiny. at 189: What are such districts to do? Will 1862. Should Mr. Lincoln change his policy Lowest Price. Highest, 105 the cradle and the grave be robbed, in and give the radical Abolitionists the anuary february 102 order that new victims for the slaughter go-by, he will be abundantly sustained March 101 may be found ? April. 101 in his efforts for peace and union by the Lancaster city and county have been lav conservative masses of all partiesucky enough heretofore, in conse-Democrats as well as Republicans-and July uence of being rich enough to fill their his second term of office will be peace-112notas under the influence of larger 116 ful and glorious, as his first has been 1.2.2 ounties. It is not likely that this will turbulent and disastrous to the best inovembe .129 be done again. From all appearances, terests of the country. The country .130 134 ecember 1863. there is every reason to believe that this will look with the deepest interest to anuarv .134 160 ounty, which has filled its quota in this second visit of Mr. Blair to Rich-February 153 very past call, to the very last man de-March. mond, in the hope that something will A pril. nanded, will have to suffer from a draft be done to bring about a pacification. of most unexampled and unmitigated severity, to fill alleged deficiencies. The The next ten days may tell for weal or 140 br woe upon the destinies of the country .1235th of February is not far off. The lugus 122 129for ages to come. Heaven grant that eptember ctober..... Abolition leaders will neither listen to the earnest longings of the people may 140 any terms of peace or reconstruction Sovember. 143 not be disappointed.)ecember 147 which do not give them the assurance 1864Forney's Plan for Restoring the Union. of perpetual power. Slavery must not .151 .157 .759 160 fanuary ebruar be abolished, but, if need be to es-In Forney's Pressof yesterday we find nly March tablish the power of those now in office, a remarkable editorial. The writer April. Iay.. une. uly.. .166.168the negro must be allowed to vote. Such handles his pen as if he feared to speak out his meaning openly and boldly. 251 s the alternative which they demand. 189From what he does say, however, his 285 262 255 More men, many more, are needed to August 231 opinions can be unmistakably inferred, carry out this impracticable scheme, eptember .185 and preparation must be made to meet Though the negro is not once mentionetober November 209 211 draft after draft. This is but one of ed, the article is beyond question a plea December for conferring upon him full rights of citizenship. The Abolitionists, as they the legitimate consequences of Lin-1865. coln's re-election. How will the con-.225 11111111111111111 imagine themselv scripted loyalists relish being forced to don the blue, shoulder a musket, and to a period when step into the ranks to fight as they voted organized rebel ; -for emancipation and negro equality. contend against, The Reasons for Sending British Gunbrains to devise s they may be ena boats to the Lakes. South as to per The telegram from Canada announcing 219 222 2221 which now sits er that a fleet of British gunboats were to ton. They seem leave for the northern lakes on the hope of their doi 221 opening of navigation, is thus explainway than by or ed: On the 23d of last of November, 217 ballot-box for th Minister Adams, in pursuance of inwould doeverywhe structions from the President, informed did not fear that public sentiment was the British authorities that this Gov-The Rumored Changes in the Rebel Arnot yet yet ripe for it. In the meanernment desired the termination of the my and Cabinet. time attempts are made to educate the It was generally understood yesterday Treaty of 1817, which limited to each minds of the loyal masses up to the power the naval armament to be kept that the Confederate States Senate had, proper stand-point by language such as in secret session, passed resolutions re-commending that Gen. Lee should be on the lakes during time of peace, and the following: therefore gave the six months' notice We assume this proposition: when the laboring people of the Southern States are enabled to exercise their poput in command of all the armies in the which was required. During the last confederacy, and that Gen. Johnston should be restored to the command of session of Congress, the House passed a the Army of Tennessee; and rumor has it that only two Senators voted against it. This report is probably not without some foundation; but further than this the rumors on the street yesterday of changes in the War Department and the purging of bureaus are at least to fur litical rights we shall have permanent union. In other words, when labor is allowed the ballot labor will assume resolution of the same purport; but it was not taken up in the Senate until last week, when a substitute for it was dignity, and when once its dignity is assured we shall have perpetual free-dom. If every owner of a Northern passed which legalizes or ratifies the act of the President of November last. 'his substitute, of course, went back to mill were allowed a power in the State to which his workmen could not aspire purging of bureaus are, at least so far, of the wish father to the thought. the House, and at the present moment is before the Committee on Foreign Af-fairs. Great Britain, however, acting Gen. Breckinridge is in town, but states positively to his friends that no official we should have aristocracies in Phila delphia and Lowell as offensive as those in Richmond and Charleston. But our upon the President's notice, word has yet been written or spoken to him on the subject of any civil position in the government. We caution our be preparing its fleet of gunboats to send over after the six months' notice has aws make all ment equal, and labo with a ballot becomes manhood in the North, while labor without a ballot be expired. Of course, this Government readers agaist catching at what they hear just now on the subject of cabinet changes, and taking broken doses of will take similar measures to increase its naval armament on the lakes, and omes treason in the South. We think this principle, once established, will se-cure us a true and rapid method for re-constructing the Union. Let us slay thus prevent all raids on its commerce comfort in the rumors of every twenty-four hours.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

Effects of War Upon our Schools. Forty Thousand Negroes in Washington. The State Superintendent of Common By the following extract from the proceedings of a meeting held on the Schools, in his report for last year, thus peaks of the effects of the war upon our 19th inst., in Washington, it will be chools :-seen how much the condition of the The war has operated more disas

negro has been ameliorated by the aid trously upon our schools the past year than in any former year. A very large portion of our male teachers have vol-Such things, under the shadow of the untarily entered the army, or have been drafted. An effort was made to ascer-tain the whole number in the State and Federal Capitol, may serve to indicate the state to which the unhappy "freedmen" have been reduced in other parts he positions occupied by each, but owof the country. The National Intelliattending the ing to the difficulties gencer more than confirms the statenatter, it was not wholly successful .-Still enough statistics have been collectments made by the chairman of the ed to establish the fact, that there are more teachers from Pennsylvania in the meeting, Rev. William Channing: Mr. Channing read a report setting Union army than there are from any forth the startling and most heart-sick-ening condition of these wretched outother class composed of the same num-ber of individuals. There were, as

ber of individuals. There were, as reported for the school year ending on the first Monday of June, 1862, the first year after the commencement of the war, 7,987 male teachers that had taught casts under the shadows of the National Capitol: In June last the census showed at least 30,000 colored population in this District, nearly all in the confines of this city. There are now not less than 40,000. There are at least 900 families during the year. Taking the number of these poor people in the city. A few of them have been able to build shanties, paying for the miserable ground on which to place them \$25 and \$30 a year. that have entered the army to be a frac-tion more than 2,000, and the number Not more than twenty-five of these families pay for their hovels less than who have voluntcered, is to the numbe drafted, as 1,051 is to 124. These teachers, it should be remembered, are to be 6 per month, and not more than fifty ay less than \$5 monthly rent. The following cases are reported as

taken from the very best teachers in their respective counties. Those who have gone voluntarily have been those hose which met the visitors in every direction : who are most needed in our schools

An old woman on Eleventh street was men of the greatest experience and best success in the school room. Of found with the melting snow dripping through her hovel upon her pallet of rags. She was sick; had buried two the volunteers, so far as could be ascertained, there have been two colonels rags. She was sick ; had buried two children ; no fire, fuel, or food, and no hree lieutenant colonels, three majors means to get any; was hungry; had begged a match to light in the night, so twenty-five captains, thirty-five lieuter ants and thirty-eight non-commissioned officers. The withdrawal of great numthat the night might not seem so long. In another hovel near by was a mother and a babe without dress. No fire, and bers of men from other departments of industry has opened other avenues for our teachers in which to seek employ-ment that is far more lucrative than and a babe without dress. twenty-four hours without food. A girl nine years old washing rags gathered from the mud to sell. Many of our most competent

A few squares away, Sally Clayton, eachers have thus been withdrawn from daughter, and two grandchildren. The daughter had an undressed infant; no food nor fuel and in a perishing condi-tion the profession, and are now receiving for their services double what they can get for teaching. The war is acting intion. An old man, many years a preacher uriously upon ourschools in other ways

while in slavery, sleeps in a hovel on a board, with a stick of wood for a pillow; The increased taxation has induced the irectors, in some few instances, to shorten the length of the school term, so no food nor fuel; no shirt. His collar that the pupils in such districts have but about two-thirds of the amount of bone has been broken, and he cannot work.

In a shauty on the island were six children huddled in rags together like a flock of sheep. The mother, Mrs. Jackson, is recently dead. No food nor fuel school they had in those districts three years ago. The increase of taxes would indicate that the wages of teachers should be reduced : but with the increase of taxes comes the increased ex-On Capitol Hill, in a space in a stable

penses of living, and teachers, as, well as others, must have higher salaries or smaller than two stalls, are two families —an old man, a cripple, and agirl twelve they cannot support themselves and their families; hence many have left years old, with the consumption; the business of teaching because they could not live by it. Still most of our citizens feel the necessity of sustaining oung child dying of starvation ; a sick young china dying of starvation, a site, motherless boy, and another old man; a plank bed for the old people, and broke boards with rags on them, for the children; a widow, fifty years old, their good schools, and employing good teachers at this particular time more than ever before. They are willing to only support; rent, \$12; no fire nor food. On Sixteenth street, a woman be taxed all they can bear for that pur years old, in a stable ; no light, no food, not suffered more, in consequence of the no fuel. war, than we had good reason to expect When the report had been read Mr.

it would. The greatest draw back is Channing requested Mrs. Griffin, the the loss of so many of the best teachers. agent of the association, who has been laboring among those pitiable human beings some months to express her views The State Superintendant, in view of this great draw upon our male teachers on the matter. They need everything. irges an increased employment of They fied from slavery, taking no but a few rags on their backs. emales, and the arguments which he but a employs in their favor are not only well $_1$ fuel, clothing were all equally needed based but supported by facts. In comand the reports stated likewise : The women need clothing. batting the prejudices which are still cannot get employment. People spurn

entertained against them in some secthem from their doors, refusing en-trance to creatures half covered with filthy rags. She spoke of the women tions of the State he says : The principal argument is that they cannot govern schools in which there are a great number of large scholars-boys who have no respect for themselves nor any one else. This is doubtless true They as brave and determined. ome here in desolation, and in the face of every form of discouragement had done the most of them well and many of them nobly. Their destitution of clothing was absolutely shocking. A dozen and more persons are crowded into a single small room. More than four-fifths of the families have no fuel. to a limited extent, and in comparative-Fifty families are to be turned into the street immediately for non-payment of rent. A man and four children have already been thus turned out of doors, and another family, mother and three children, all barefooted. Almost every family has a sick person.

The New York *Express* prints the above extract, and adds : We might quote at greater length from these proceedings. We might comment upon the condition of these negroes now and before the war. We might state

The Exchange of Prisoners.

It appears from the following communication of the Secretary of War, that the entire subject of exchanging prisoners is placed in the hands of Gen. Grant, and that, although but a partial of his philanthropic Abolition friends. exchange is thus far made, there is reason to believe a full exchange will soon be effected. We are glad to be assured of this. The sooner this is done the better. There is no good reason why it should not have been accomplished long since. If the war must go on, let it be as little barbarous as it can possibly be made. The following is the letter of the Secretary of War to Mr. Colfax : WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 21, 1865.

SIE: In answer to the resolution of House of Representatives, of the 21st December, 1864, calling for the corespondence in reference to the exchange of prisoners. I have the honor to sul mit herewith the report of the Adjutant General, together with such communications on the subject as have not heretofore been published. tofore been published. The correspondence of General Butler details the action in regard to the exchange of prisoners under the

exchange of prisoners under the authority conferred upon him by order of the War Department. On the 15th of October, the subject of exchange was placed under the direction of Lieut. General Grant, with full authority to take any steps he might deem proper to effect the release and exchange of our soldiers and the loyal persons heldas prisoners by the rebel authorities. He was instructed that it was the design of the Desident the training of the design of the President that no efforts consis tent with the national honor should be spared to effect the prompt release of all soldiers and loyal persons held in cap-tivity by the rebels as prisoners of war, or on any other grounds, and the subject was committed to him with full authority to act in the premises as he should deem right and proper. Under this authority the subject of exchanges has from that time continued in his charge, and such efforts have been made as he deemed proper to obtain the release of our prisoners. An engagement was made the supply of our prisoners, the articles to be distributed under the direction of our officers paroled for that purpose, and the correspondent privilege was extended to the rebel authorities.

In order to afford every facility for re-lief, special exchanges have been offered whenever desired on behalf of our prisoners, and such exchanges have, in a few instances, been permitted by the rebel authorities, but in many others they have been denied. A large num-ber of exchanges, including all the sick, has been effected within a recent period. The Commissary General of Prisoners has been directed to make a detailed re port of all the exchanges that have been accompished since the general exchange ceased, which he will furnish the House f Representatives as soon as completed. The last communication of General Grant gives reason to believe that a full and complete exchange of all prisoners will speedily be made. This was done at the suggestion of mem also appears from his statement weekly supplies are furnished to

our prisoners and distributed by officers of our own selection. His letter is subred as follows: HEADQUARTERS ARMY U.S. Foot WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1865.) M. Stanton, Sceretary of War.

They

Sir-I have authorized Col. Mulford, House laid the resolution upon the table. Agent of Exchange, to renew negotiations for the c hange of all prisoner The first intercourse between our agent and Col. Ould, the rebel agent, has already been had. No doubt but that an arrangement will be entered in the labeled of the doubt but the doubted of the doubt but the doubt but the doubted of the doubte he reorganization of the insurgent States, Mr. Kelly, of this State, made a speech, and proposed so to amend the bill as to allow negroes the full rights of citizenship. This was to be made Indeed, on the strength of that interview, an exchange, a limited one, is now going on near Richmond. universal, with the single qualification that those negroes only should vote who Yours truly, U.S. GRANT. (Signed) should be able to read and write.

Lieutenant General. We are sending supplies to our prisoners at least weekly. They are re-ceived by officers of our own selection, released Federal prisoners, who dis-tribute them as directed. U. S. G. prisoners at least weekly.

sition could possibly obtain. The leading Abolitionists are moved by two tribute them as directed. springs of action. Theone is fanaticism, Supplies furnished by the friends of orisoners are also forwarded in the same the other lust of power. The politicians manner. The nature of the supplies authorized to be furnished by individuamong them know very well that the als is specified in the annexed order of in the Union the end of their rule is the department. moment the Southern States are back fixed-not even the forced abolition of

Very respectfully,

The Prospects of Peace.

If any man supposes that peace, with all its great blessings, is near at hand, he is sadly mistaken. As yet there is not the slightest hope of a speedy end of the war. We have rumors, but they are dle as the wind. It turns out that the Blair mission meant nothing, and it has accomplished nothing. Mr. Blair, it is now said, went to Richmond, not to negotiate for peace, but for the return o him of valuable private papers and locuments carried away from his residence at the time it was in rebel occupation last summer. Among these, it s said, were many valuable papers and locuments entrusted to him by General lackson, from which a life of that old hero was to be compiled. He has reurned to Washington without being able to give any promise of peace.

financial affairs are in a critical condition. The declining tendency in gold produces naturally lower prices in every description of property, and increases the desire to sell and disinclination to buy any-thing not absolutely required for the immediate wants of consumption.— The sellers are more numerous than the buyers in all the markets. Mr. Fessenden's obstinate determination not to increase, and to decrease, if possible, the paper-money is-sues of the country, is the proximate cause of the general dullness and lower prices.— Mr. Fessenden intends to pursue the same policy he did in December, namely, to raise the money required for government expen-diture by loans and taxiton, and not by new paper-money issues. The full of Fort new paper-money issues. The fall of Fort Fisher, and the gloomy condition of the rebels, assist government in its efforts to Neither section is ready to submit to erms of adjustment which would be cceptable to the men who control the affairs of the other.

On last Monday, Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered the following preamble and resolution in Congress :

Fisher, and the gloomy condition of the rebels, assist government in its efforts to bring down the price of gold. On the Produce Exchange breadstuffs were steady, with flour, a shade firmer. Whisky was also higher, but provisions were very flat, and pork decidedly lower. Petroleum was dull and nominal. Cotton further declined at the close. In groceries there is lithe to notice, except in sugar. The foreign dry goods market is dull and few sales are made, under the impression that the price of gold will decline. Buyers are holding back in order to buy cheaper, but importers are holding their goods firmly, being satisfied that the importations would be extremely light. In dress goods the stock is not yet assorted, and those importers who have received pattern eards are not disposed to exhibit them until the trade fairly opens. White goods are in moderate demand. Heavy mantilla silks are in good demand. Low silks are quoted: \$1.57 to \$1.70, and medium \$1.40 to \$2. Spanish linens sell at 45c, to 70c. Italian cloths, low grades, are quoted at 45c to \$2. There was no export of domestic cotton goods during the past week. Brown sheetings are in but slight de-mand, and, with a nominal stock, the late quoted at 60c, to 70c. WHEREAS, The country hails with manifestations of patriotic joy and con-gratulation the victories recently achievthe recognized object of war, at least among civilized and christian nations, is an honorable and satisfactory peace and that although we do not know that the insurgents are yet prepared to agree to any terms of pacification that our governmenteither would or should deem acceptable, yet as there can be no possi-ble harm resulting from ascertaining precisely what they are ready to do only precisely what they are ready to do, and n order to refute the imputation that the administration contemplates with satisfaction a continuance of hostilities for their own sake, on any grounds of mere punctilio, or for any reason than because it is compelled by an absorbing regard for the very ends of its existence and whereas, an established and rightly constituted government, combatting an irmed and menacing rebellion, should strain every nerve to overcome at the earliest moment the resistance it en-counters, and should not merely wel-

Owing to the increased supply, bleached shirtings are lower. The quotations are :--New York Mills, 624c.; Lonsdale, 50c.; Arkwright, 55c.; Ballou, 45c.; Wamsutta, 60c.; and White Rock, 564c. Brown drills are dull and in no demand at present quotations. Standards are quo-ted noninally at 60c. Cotton dannels are quiet at 60c, for bleached Naumkeaus.

Cotton flannels are quiet at 60e, for deached Naumkeags. Jeans are rather dull and weak at the

Business in New York.

The money market continues easy at seven

per cent, on call, to strictly first-class bor-rowers, but many of the weaker or suspect-ed class still find difficulty in negotiating loans at high rates. The opinion is general among the business community that our financial affairs are in a critical condition

financial affairs are in a critical The declining tendency in gol

NEW YORY, Jan 18

caused among those who bought in the early part of the week at 40c, by Sprague, early part of the week of the week reduced his

Frovidence, 384a39c.; Pacific, 35c.; Sprague's fancies, 37a38c.; Richmond's, 36c37c.; Amer-ican, 37c.; Dunnell's, 35c.; Alten's, 35c. Fern, &C.; Dunnell's, 35c.; Allen's, 35c.; Manchespur, 34a55c.; Amoskengs, 33436c.; National Mills, 52[c.; Arnold's 36a34c.; Dutchess, B., 25a50c.; Windham, 28c.; Lon-don Mourning, Sparague's), 35a34c.; Atlantic Mourning, 35a34c.
Mousseline Delaines are steady and in de-mand at 42[c, for Pacific and Manchester, and 45c, for Hamilton.

On the same day a bill being up for

wanted.

Army Kerseys are stronger at \$1,40 for standards.

of Mr. Kelly has many more friends among his party than any peace propo-

Carpets are dull and inactive. Hartfords are quoted : medium supertine, 84,874; su-pertine, 82; imperial 3-phy, 82,40; extra 3-phy, 82,60; Brussels, 84,05 to 83,25, Printing cloths are in no demand, printers having supplied their present wants. Although the supply of ticks is tight, there is but a nominal demand. We quote: Pearl rivers, 88c.; Hamilton, 66c, 6,70c.; Manchesters 62c.--World.

For the intelligencer

come but seek satisfaction, however informal the assurances, that its end has been attained: therefore, Jeans are rather dull and weak at the same quotations as last week, viz. : Naum-kengs, 52%; : Washington 45c, : Amoskeag, Jeans, 41[c, : Androscoggin, Bates, Indian Orchard, and Continental, 35c. The spring styles of prints now making their appearance in the market are mostly of a near medium class of work, mottled grounds and set figures, also a good many near stripes. Some complaint has been caused among those" who bought in the early part of the week at 40c, by Sprarue Resolved, That now, in this hour of Resource, i had now, in this hour of victory, which is the hour of magnanim-ity, it is eminently the duty of the Pres-ident, on the basis of the present rightfully constituted government, either to end or receive commissioners or agents with a view to national pacification and tranquility, or by some other rational means known to civilized and christian other rational who at the close of the week at 40c, by Sprague, who at the close of the week reduced his price to 37. The market is quiet, with a moderate business at 42c, for Merrimaes; 38c, net for Richmonds; 38c, for Altens and American; and 33c, for Arnolds. Jobbers' quotations for prints are as fol-lows; Merrimae, 40a4lc.; Cocheco, 37 ja40c;; Providence, 384a36c; Pacific 33c; Sorame, nations, secure the cessation of hostili-Mathins, secure the cessation of nostin-ties and the Union of the States. Mr. Cox said that this resolution was modified since it was first read here, by striking out of the same the words. "Before any action be taken to change his Constitution of the United States.

This was done at the suggestion of mem-bers opposite. This, he said, is Mr. Greeley's preamble and my resolution. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved that the resolution be haid upon the table. The rebels would accept no

overtures except such as would be disraceful to us. The question having been taken, the

Faney Cassimeres continue steady and in ir demand, with a light stock on hand, low and medium qualities are mostly

Satinets are dull and drooping. Cotton warps are in fair demand at \$3.20 for finest grades.

Owing to the light stocks and the increased government demand, army blankets are decidedly stronger. The quotation for flan-nels is now §1, although sales have been made during the week at 974e. Carpets are dull and inactive. Hartfords are utblack madian grant way and the same startfords

We have no doubt that the proposal

Differences between our Political Parties

The rumors of peace, which so lately filled the air, are effectually silenced. The Mission to Richmond. Under the impracticable policy of the

The Coming Dra .

It would seriously disappoint this cheme, says a cotemporary, if the fires of ancient patriotism should be ekindled at Washington and Richnond, a reconciliation between alienited brethren take place, and the armies of the North and South unite in

veniences of a position so completely subordinate as is the only one possible to him in the South. Why then should the war be continued merely for the advancement of impracticable and impossible theories? There might be an end of this horrid strife if the radicals would but consent to waive their fanatical notions. Even out of the apparently unsubstantial negotiations now going on peace might come, if all efforts to obtain it were not opposed and overruled by the leaders of the radical Abolition party in and out of Congress. They will not consent to any cessation of the struggle which will not, in their opinion, ensure the success of their peculiar views. In vain is it to show that their plan is completely impracticable. Blinded by passion and maddened by fanati-

cism, they will persistently continue the struggle for the attainment of an imaginary and impossible good. We have little hope of speedy peace, because w believe that the radicals will control Mr. Lincoln, and through him the immediate destinies of this most unfortunate and sadly distressed nation.

Legislative Pay.

The Solons at Harrisburg are in serious trouble about their pay, board is high, and no matter what may be the chances on snug "diveys," a term well under stood by all who have " hooks in," they are not satisfied. Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, has moved to increase the pay from seven to twelve hundred dollars. Should this change be made it may have a serious influence upon the gold market, and upon the price of boarding in Harrisburg.

The Duty on Paper.

Yesterday the House passed a resolution to reduce the duty on printing paper, sized and unsized, used for books and newspapers to 3 per centum ad valorem Among those voting in the negative we notice the name of Thaddeus Stevens. The resolution passed by a majority of 97 yeas, to 40 nays. The Senate has yet to act upon the matter, and there it will remain to be seen how much the price will be reduced. It will undoubtedly afford some relief to a business which is now more oppressed than any other in the country.

The Latest Oll Strikes.

The latest Oil strikes in Venango and Clarion counties are briefly summed up by the Pittsburg Commercial up follows The Collins' Oil Company struck a fine well at their works at Walnut Bend, at 300 feet, last week. The well is said to yield about twenty barrels. A good well was struck two miles above Plumer, on the headwaters of Cherry Run, last week. We learn also that a well was struck on Pit Hole Creek, about two and a half miles rom the mouth. The well has not yet been tubed. The Franklin Oil Company have struck a good well on their property on Patches Run, one mile from French Creek. This has given a new impetus to the oil excitement in that locality. A new well has also been struck on the Pope farm, a few miles below Franklin, on the river which is flowing about ten barrels per day.

Cheap Paper-A New Process to be Tested. In a fortnight or less, an Austrian patent for making paper out of corn husks will be thoroughly tested in this country. If the experiment succeeds according to expectation, steps will be immediately taken to manufacture printing paper on an extensive scale by ocess. It would be well for farmers to carefully save all corn husks now in their possession, and to stop feed-ing them to their cattle, as they may command a high price, within a few weeks, if delivered at railroad stations. As it requires but little and inexpensive changes of machinery to adapt paper-mills to the manufacture of husk-paper, it is the intention of the American owners of the patent to contract with mills on liberal terms to make paper of all grades out of this new material.

G

from Canada, under the cover of rebe

Intrigues are on foot in Central America for the purpose of bringing about the absorption of the Spanish American republics of that region by Maximillian's Mexican empire. French agents are reported to have been for some time past negotiating for the consummation of this object with Carrera, President of Guatemala, and actual, though not nominal, dictator of Salva-dor, Honduras and Nicaragua. If Carrera can succeed in making the republics a portion of the empire, he expects, in return for his cunning handwork, to be made imperial viceroy over them.

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the leaders and strengthen the people That means, in plain English kill the 199. The Canadian Parliament con-

masters and let the negroes do the vened at Quebec on Thursday. The Governor General, in his address, al-----ludes to his desire to preserve friendly me Washington correspondent relations with this country, and the efof the Boston Journal thinks that Gen. forts he has made to prevent further Burnside will soon be appointed to an raids by rebels from the province into important command. The rumor that the Northern States. In addition, to he had tendered his resignation is true, the volunteer militia now in service for but the Government would not accept this purpose, he has distributed a force it. Government has yet dirty work to of detectives along the border. He asks be done, and cannot dispense with the | for such legislation as will enable him, services of so useful and unscrupulous more effectually to accomplish his oba tool as Burnside. jects in this respect.

that the negroes here described are but that the negroes here described are but a type of the class all over that portion of the Southern country visited by our armies, and especially in Louisiana, on the Mississippi and elsewhere. We might point to over \$0,000 negroes de-

stroyed in and near New Orleans since the war begun-but we forbear.

The Habits of President Lincoln. Rev. Mr. Adams, of Philadelphia, in his recent Thanksgiving discourse, speaking of an early morning call upon Mr. Lincoln, made the following interesting statement : "Morning came, and I hastened my

pilet, and found myself at a quarter to der in the waiting room of the Presi-dent. I asked the usher if I could see Mr. Lincoln. He said I could not. 'But I have an engagement to meet him this morning.' 'At what hour?' 'At five o'clock.' 'Well, sir, he will 'At five o'clock.' 'Well, sir, he will see you at five.' I then walked to and ing the hidden mysteries of the regions see you at five.' I then warken to and fro for a few minutes, and hearing a conversation, I voice as if in grave conversation, I asked the servant : 'Who is talking in the nexteroom?' 'It is the President, ir.' 'Is anybody with him?' 'No, sir, he is reading the Bible.' 'Is that his habit so early in the morning?' Yes, sir, he spends every morning from our o'clock to five in reading the Scriptures and praying." To the Editor of the Boston Courier: The above extract, which I clip from an evening paper, "puts me in mind of a A few years since a somewhat distinguished pugilist resided in this city, who had the misfortune of always being in debt. To relieve himself from his difficulties, he got up a subscription among his pupils for a gymnasium, which in due time was gymnasium, which in due time was erected and at first proved quite sucvanced from 3/(a/4c), per gallon, and from 50/a/70c. per barrel to twelve and four-teen dollars—although the world has to cessful, but after a while the interest in it began to flag, and the pupils were be-coming fewer and fewer. In order to In order to recuperate, and fill hisschool once more he called on several clergymen and told them the great benefits which would accrue to their physical condition, if they took regular gymnastic exercises, and invited them to call and see his gymnasium, on a certain day, at nine o'clock in the morning. The clergynine o'clock in the morning. The clergy-men went accordingly, and on enter-ing, found our puglistic friend seated at a desk, at the upper end of the hall, habited in the tight costume of a gymnast, with a large bible before him, reading, alond and one or two puglis

gymnast, with a large bible before him, reading aloud, and one or two pupils (who happened to be present, and had been let into the joke,) standing in a reverent attitude. After finishing the chapter he closed the book and looking ending December, 1863: up, appeared, for the first time, to be aware of the presence of the clergy, whom he had invited. He apologized to them stating that it was his universal cus-tow to read a chapter in the Biblion 18601863. tom to read a chapter in the Bible every morning before the commencement of gymnastic exercises. We need not tell

the result; the clergymen were charmed and at once entered their names as pu-pils, preached the necessity of physical exercise, recommending the gymnasium

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to all their friends, which soon gave the professor, once more, a school full of pupils. This was said to have been the first time old Jack —— ever opened his Bible.

From Wilmington. From Wilmington we have a con

firmation of the blowing up by the Confederates of Fort Caswell. This fort was situated upon the western side of Cape Fear river, about ten miles south of Fort Fisher. It commanded the southern entrance to the river, and was a larger work than Fort Fisher, mounting nearly ninety guns. It was south of New Inlet. On Monday last, three Federal gunboats crossed over the bar at New Inlet and entered Cape Fear river. They had gone a short distance up by Wednesday last, but the torpedoes and obstructions were so thick that they had balted balter Fart First

and obstructions were so thick that they had halted below Fort Fisher. Above the fort the Confederates are hard at work obstructing the channel. They have a strongly-intrenched position across the narrow neck of land, about six miles above Fort Fisher, and are obstructing the river near this line. loss by the magazine explosion was about three hundred and twenty-five explosion was killed and wounded.

A Mr. Vaughn, a patient in the Com-mercial Hospital, Cincinnati, died on Saturday from the effects of chloroform. The contributions in New York city, so far, for the relief of the Savannah sufferers, amount to over thirty-two thousand four hundred dollars.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'v of War To the Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

to peace, and bitterly hostile to any Oil Trade of Pittsburg. proper terms of adjustment. The Pittsburg Commercial says, below will be found the statistics of the Oil Trade of Pittsburg for five years, ending While this is the spirit at Washington, the leaders of the South are un-January, 1865. For many years, Rock Oil or Petroleum was used as a medicinë; in fact, by a number of property owners; it was looked upon as little better than bending. There is no evidence of a disposition to yield. Until there is an entire change of policy on our part, we cannot hope to detach the people from were sunk for the purpose of obtaining water had to be abandoned on account them. Only a few days since. Thursday, 12th inst., resolutions introduced of the large quantities of oil that would rise to the surface, preventing the parties into the Virginia Legislature, declaring in favor of an armistice and an appoint from obtaining water that could be used. ment of five commissioners to treat for This was the state of affairs until after the oil wells at Smith's Ferry, peace, were, in the language of the reon the Ohio river, began to attract at-tention during the summer of 1859. Some solution to lay them on the table, "disposed of at once and forever" by a vote of 101 to 2, the nays being Messrs. Miller, of Lee county, and Smith, of Rus around Oil Creek and Oil City. At first they met with but poor success. The first successful individual (as it aftersell.

While such is the spirit of the two sections, while we refuse to make any offer wards proved) had spent all his means, his credit was gone, and he could not that can be honorably accepted by the South, peace is simply impossible. We may as well prepare our minds at once for at least another year of war, more procure another day's work. The workmen engaged, to whom money was due for previous services, had come to the conclusion that the "boss" was insane, terrible and bloody than the last. While an Abolition Administration can allot just such quotas to Pennsylvania as they but as he was a good fellow they con-cluded they would put in that afternoon and then quit for good. This turned out see fit, and drive the conscripts into the ranks, we need not expect them to at-tempt to stop the tide of war, or stay the shedding of blood. They have ends, desirable to them, however evil they may be in themselves, to achieve, and they will not now coses of their own an to be a fortunate circumstance for the to be a fortunate circumstance for the proprietor, for during the afternoon oil was struck, and at a less depth than any well from that time to the present. The man whose credit was ex-The man whose credit was ex-hausted on that memorable afternoon is they will not now cease of their own ac-cord to strive for their attainment.— Let no man fool himself into a belief now worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. Millions of dollars have been realized in that vicinity. Oil flowed like water. Prices of crude oil have adthat peace is near at hand. It is as yet

slavery, unless rights of citizenship

afar off.

To the Whiter

have been established in all the leading cities of the old world. The real pro-ducts of the various wells will never be "The Washington correspondent of the World says Lieutenant-Governor Jacob, of Kentucky, who returns from Rich-mond with Mr. Blair, predicts that there will be a cessation of hostilities within two months, and a proposal of ascertained, as thousands of barrels have been lost by pond freshets and in other ways. Below will be found statistics not before published. It will be observed that our city has received a revenue peace upon some terms of reunion from the Confederate government to ours." Your correspondent has been misin-formed; I never used such language, since the opening of the trade, on 942,19-barrels of oil. THE ALEGHENY RIVER OIL TRADE. nor the reverse, that I have heard as at-tributed to me, "that the rebellion could not be crushed." I will not attempt at The following are the official receipts foil by the Alegheny river for five years this time to state what I believe at large. this time to state what I believe at large. At the proper time, over my own signa-ture, 1 may give my impressions.— I do not wish to be accountable otherwise. I have two reasons for this. First, that erroneous opin-ions, without being corrected, might provedetrimental to the public interests. 465,255 476,939 prove detrimental to the public interests. secondly, that I do not wish to do in-942,194 justice to a brave, determined people Justice to a brave, determined people, who, when base men in my own gov-ernment, notwithstanding that I had fought and bled in defense of my flag and the unity of my country, had me kidnapped and forced within their lines, treated me with distinguished respect and kindness. Nor did I accept their hospitality with a lie upon my lips, that I was not a Union man. Inever pushed I was not a Union man. I never pushed my opinions; nor did I deny my prin-ciples when, incidentally, the conversa-tion would take that direction, and I was applauded for my candor. I shall ever feel grateful for their kindness. A few words more: These people are fearfew words more: These people are fear-fully in earnest; they are not suffering for the necessaries of life; they believe that they have nothing to hope from the present policy of Mr. Lincoln, and that to fight is gain. Unless the present policy is materially changed, I predict a long, bloody, and fearful war to which the past is but child's play. With statesmanship and patriotism, under God's blessing, we may yet restore that which is dear to every patriot's heart, the unity and happiness of the

heart, the unity and happiness of the American people. -84 Very respectfully, RICHARD T. JACOB. vocates of the capacity of man for self-gov-

ernment, and the hearty opposers of mon-TO Since the great robbery of copper at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, it is suggested that so far as the word Navy archical innovations were Thomas Jeffer son, Benjamin Franklin, George Clinton, and Samuel Adams-these are the men who. is applied to that yard it should spelled with a K-Knavy Yard. be with others of similar opinions, laid the

Copperthieves.

foundation of the Republican or Democratic The West Chester Jeffersonian is party. esponsible for the above. Another A FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE spiteful fellow, of course not loyal, says,

referring to the pilferers at this knavy The Brazilian blockade of the ports of yard, that he would rather belong to Uraguay had deranged trade to a great the party of Copperheads than of extent, and produced much political in dignation.

As certain reasons have been assigned, were conferred on the negroes, could going to show that so far as particular classprevent them from being speedily hurles identified themselves with the Demo ed from power. Hence they are opposed eratic party, it has not been a matter of arpitrary choice with these, but rather an incelligent selection of principles. This se-

lection implies, that the principles adopted have been preferable in the estimation the espousals of them, to those repudiated. But, we see, that so far as has been noted, it has been rather a preference between monarchical and democratic theories of government which induced the respective class es to attach themselves, some to the federal and others to the popular rights party.

It may at this day seem incredulous to many, that a party existed at the time of our Constitution, who desired the establish ment of a monarchy, and that the leaders of this party, finding themselves bafiled in this object, combined themselves into an effort to subvert the State governments and altimately establish a centralized government, invested with monarchical powers

inder the name of a republic. Such how ever, is the fact-if a monarchy could not be secured, the next best thing in their esti nation was to incorporate into the republic as many monarchical principles as possible ; and that by gradual and almost insensible innovations, to be effected by those who might administer the government, they oped to obtain indirectly, what they found mpossible to secure by direct means. The nen who entertained these sentiments laid the foundation of the Federal party. The assertion is not intended to be hose who entertained such sentiments as have been indicated were dishonest and de signing men; but they simply believed, with the British and Continental writers generally, that a representative democracy would prove a failure. Alexander Hamil ton, Governeur Morris, Rufus King and

A Card from Lieutenant-Governor Jacob of Kentucky. other lights of the Federal party believed WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

that the people were not capable of selfgovernment; that it was necessary to imio the Editor of the World. I find the following in the Globe:tate the British Constitution, and establish what they termed a strong government.-So thoroughly convinced of this fact, was Hamilton, that he told the people of New York, in a public address made in that city, that they themselves were their worst enemies. Is it not strange indeed, that many of the wisest men in our country, at the time of the formation of our government were increduous as to the success of the Federal Constitution. Why should it have been otherwise? The experiment of a representative democracy was a novel one. The ancient republics of Greece, were either real aristocracies or democracies. These have, in all instances, failed of that object and, through designing demagogues and conflicting factions, lost their liberties .-Rome, a republic, partly aristocratic and partly democratic, by the encroachment of the latter branch upon the former, deprived the Senate of its authority, and next the emocracy became the prey of ambitious leaders, and the result was, that the Roman people who had been masters of the whole world, became at last, the slaves of a single despot. The more recent Italian and Dutch Republics were, properly speaking, mere oligarchies, subject to the intrigues of hos tile factions and ambitious individuals, and were found to afford but feeble protection to individual rights, and a very unsafe guarantee of national independence. It is no matter of astonishment, therefore, that honest, intelligent and reflective men should have believed it impossible to effect, in this country, what never had before been accomplished by any people upon the face of the earth. But there were men found who believed that such a form of Government as the framers of the Constitution adopted would be permanent; and to men of such opinions are we indebted for our form of Government and liberty, such as they bemeathed to us, and it is for us, who entertain similar opinions, to guard and defend the inheritance of our Republican fathers. The men who stood pre-eminent as the ad-

The Draft-Opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department. The opinion of the solicitor of the War Department, published last August, s semi-officially reproduced, as applicable to the present enrolment and quotas for 300,000 men to supply defi-ciencies under the former calls. In that

Total for five years

Receipts for 186

Total.

a moderate extent been illuminated by the coal oil of Pennsylvania. Agencies

opinion the solicitor said : "If the numer of men were taken into account without regard to the time of their service, it is clear that the grossest ine-quality would exist in the respective contributions of the different districts to the aggregate military service of the country, and that at each successive call all accounts of service preceding that call be made up, and the call for quotas should be such as shall equalize the amount of service required from each district in proportion to the persons therein liable to military service. "That district which, in the present

draft, furnishes one-year men, its burden into three parts, and shoul-ders only one part at the present year, and leaves the rest to be met at the next call.

"That district which furnishes threeyear men now gains at once in its ac-count with the Provost Marshal General The the same benefit in the quota of the next draft as though it had furnished three times as many men for one year's 'It is the duty of each district to fur-

nish the full number of men designated

as its quota, and these men should be

received, whether for one, two, or three years, service. Those districts which furnish three-years men will be entitled

to the full benefit thereof in all future