



REPUBLICAN COMPILER.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1856.

The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican says the vote of Virginia will be cast in the Cincinnati Convention, either for Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Hunter.

The Democratic Convention of this State will meet at Harrisburg to-morrow, and will instruct, probably unanimously, for our own great Statesman, Mr. Buchanan.

Capt. ROBERT LEWIS, of Chester county, is recommended for Canal Commissioner, in the Harrisburg Patriot. The State cannot produce a better man for the post than he is.

Dark Lanterns Again. We are told that the Know Nothings, or at least such of them as still hope to "put money in the pocket" by taking leading positions in the concern, are again holding night meetings in various parts of the county.

It may be that the Spring Elections, soon to take place, are engaging the attention of the dark lanternites. It may be that they calculate on stealing a march upon the Democracy, either by appearing to care nothing about these elections, or by sneaking some of their men as candidates upon our tickets.

Democrats and all liberal-principled men, keep in mind the Spring Elections. They are important, and demand the attention of every voter of you. See to it that you are not caught napping, and do not let the matter pass with the old worn-out, and always bad excuse, that there are enough without you.

Demographic Success! SIGNIFICANT.—The Democracy achieved a most signal triumph in the Georgetown municipal election on the very day that the Know Nothings nominated their candidates for President and Vice-President.

The Democrats have also elected their candidate for Mayor in Frederick, Md., where the Know Nothings had been successful before. New dodges won't save Sam.

An election for city officers took place in Burlington, Iowa, on the 4th ult., and the average Democratic majority was six hundred. The Gazette says that not one person was elected who is even suspected of being anti-democratic.

Figure.—The Hon. Isaac E. Hunter, late the Whig member of Congress from Lancaster county, has formally joined, and announced himself a Democrat and member of the Democratic party. The betrayal and disorganization of the Whig party, and his antipathy to the principles and practices of Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism (abolitionism) are the causes of the step he has taken.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.—The correspondence which has taken place between the representatives of this government and those of Great Britain, on the Enrollment question, has been published, and is quite lengthy. It presents a most complete vindication of the justice and consistency of the United States government.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—A number of the settlers of Kansas have held a meeting and adopted resolutions strongly commending President Pierce's recent message in relation to that Territory, especially his recommendation that they be permitted to frame a State constitution.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—New York, Feb. 26.—The Commercial Advertiser has the authority of a gentleman who came passenger in the Asia, who saw Mr. Buchanan on the eve of his departure, to say that all the points of difficulty between the United States and Great Britain were in a fair way for adjustment and would be settled in a few days.

Messrs. S. H. Tate, D. A. T. Black and Thomas H. Murray, were appointed Conferees by a meeting of the Democrats of Bedford county, on the 11th ult., instructed to support Wilson Reilly, Esq., of Chambersburg, for Congress.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will convene at Baltimore on Wednesday next.

The breaking up of the ice on the western rivers is causing great destruction of property.

The Last Know Nothing Dodge—Won't Take!

The York Advocate, one of the two or three Whig papers of the State which have not sympathized with Know Nothingism, has no faith in the last dodge of the dark lantern leaders, at Harrisburg, (in their call for a Convention of all opposed to the national Administration, to advise on candidates for State offices,) and adverts in connection to the cheat of the same kind practiced by them last fall. It says:

In the National Know-Nothing Council, last week, Mr. O. T. Dickey, of Lancaster, stated that Mr. Nicholson, the fusion candidate for Canal Commissioner, last fall, "was a genuine American;" and J. W. Ashmore, of Philadelphia, "advised that Mr. Nicholson was a member of the order, when he was presented as the Fusion candidate; he had joined the order after he had been mentioned as a candidate."

Mr. Nicholson was taken up as the Fusion candidate on the express assurance that he was not a Know-Nothing; and nothing can be more certain than that he would not have been nominated if it had been suspected that he would join the order. Whether, therefore, he was a member of the secret order at the time of his nomination, or became one soon after, his conduct was dishonorable, and the Whigs and Republicans who voted for him were imposed on.

We know of no "obnoxious acts or violated pledges" of the Whig or Democratic party as mean and immoral as this fraud in the Nicholson nomination.

Fortunately the attempt to impose Mr. Nicholson on the Whigs and Republicans for that which he was not, did not succeed. There were men enough who distrusted him, and by withholding their votes, defeated him. And there are many among those who voted and labored for him, and deplored his defeat, who will now, when they know what manner of man he is, be glad that he was defeated, and that their votes which he got by false pretenses did him no good.

This matter assumes special importance now when another attempt is about to be made to form a union among the Whigs, Know-Nothings, and Republicans. Unless the parties go into the union with more cordiality than they did last fall, it is evident that it will not succeed. But how can there be cordiality when there is no confidence, and how can there be confidence when one of the parties shows by its whole course that no dependence can be placed in its declarations and assurances?

We may say, in the connection, that Know Nothing Whigs of this place have already been endeavoring to feel the pulses of old line Whigs from the country in reference to this last movement of the Know-Nothing leaders, but the trick appears to be seen through, and will not succeed in this quarter. "Can't catch old birds with chaff" as easily as all that comes to.

The Liquor Bill.

In the State Senate, on Thursday, (21st ult.) the bill (Mr. Brown's) to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, came up on third reading, when Mr. McClintock moved to strike out several of the sections and insert others, but the motion failed—yeas 10, nays 20. Mr. Crabbe now moved to postpone the consideration of the bill for the present; which was agreed to; when, on his motion, House bill No. 2, to repeal the act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed April 14, 1855, was taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. C. then moved to strike out the House bill and insert the Senate bill as a substitute.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill passed committee without further amendment, and was taken up on second reading, which it also passed—19 yeas to 11 nays. On motion of Mr. Crab, the title was amended, so as to read "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors." The bill then passed finally, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Browne, Crabbe, Ferguson, Flemming, Frazer, Gregg, Hoge, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Lewis, Mellinger, Pratt, Pice, Sellers, Shuman, Southern, Taggart and Wherry—19.

NAYS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Ingram, Laubach, McClintock, Straub, Walton, Welsh and Wilkins—11.

The bill was then sent to the House, and there referred to a select committee.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Getz, of Berks, read in place an act to repeal so much of the act of 29th April, 1844, as makes monies an interest the subject of taxation.

The House, on Tuesday, passed finally, an act to change the place of holding the general and township elections for the townships of Lattimore and Huntington, in this county.

Also an act for the relief of the heirs of George Ziegler, deceased, late collector of tolls on the Pennsylvania Canal.

PANSEL ACCIDENT.—A little boy, son of Samuel Fitz, near Hanover, aged about 12 years, was in the act, a few days ago, of discharging a small pistol, when the cap exploded, and unfortunately some of the pieces struck him in the eye with such force as to deprive him of its sight.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Lytle, of Cecil county, Md., while out sleighing with his sister, Mrs. Cochran, on the 21st ult., attempted to jump out of the sleigh in consequence of his horse becoming unmanageable, and was so badly injured as to cause his death in a day or two. Mrs. C. was only slightly injured.

The National Convention of the Black Republican party to nominate candidates for President and Vice President is to assemble at Philadelphia on the 17th day of June next.—So at least ordered the recent Pittsburg Convention of that party.

It was remarked by a prominent Know Nothing, the other day, upon being informed of the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, that "that elects the Democratic ticket." The leader, see "the handwriting on the wall."

The Know Nothing Convention.

Nomination for President and Vice President of the United States.—The National Convention of the Know Nothing party, which had an exciting and troublesome time of it in Philadelphia, on Monday succeeded in making nominations for President and Vice President of the United States, choosing Millard Fillmore, of New York, as their candidate for the former, and Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, as the candidate for the latter—both on the first ballot.

There had been a serious division in or disruption of the convention, however, before this result was attained, and it appears to be a triumph of the more southern wing of the party. Many were opposed to making nominations at all at this time, and when the resolution for proceeding to a ballot had been carried, there was a secession of the delegates from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, and portions of the Illinois, Iowa, and Pennsylvania delegations. The original number of delegates in the convention was, we believe, nearly three hundred—but when the vote on the nomination for President was cast there were but 212 voting, of which Mr. Fillmore received 175. On the Vice Presidency the smaller number of 210 votes were cast, Mr. Donelson receiving 181. The convention adjourned sine die.

PROTEST OF THE BOLLERS. The Philadelphia papers contain a report of a meeting of the delegates from the several States, who bolted from the above convention. Ex-Governor Ford, of Ohio, presided. Delegates from eight States were present. They adopted the following protest:

"In the American Party of the Union.—The undersigned, delegates to the National Nominating Convention now in session at Philadelphia, find themselves compelled to dissent from the principles avowed by that body. And holding the opinion, as they do, that the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, demanded by the freemen of the North, as redress of an undeniable wrong, and the insertion of it in spirit at least, indispensable to the repose of the country; they have regarded the refusal of that Convention to recognize the well defined opinions of the North and of the Americans of the free States upon this question as a denial of their right and a rebuke of their sentiments.

"We have therefore withdrawn from the nominating convention, refusing to participate in the proposed nominations, and now address ourselves to the Americans of the country, especially of the States they represent, to justify and approve their action, and to the end that nominations conforming to the prevailing sentiments of the country on the great issue may be regularly and auspiciously made, the undersigned propose to the Americans in all the States to assemble in their several State organizations, and that delegates be sent to the convention to meet in the city of New York on Thursday, the 12th of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States."

Some of the delegates decided in favor of uniting with the republicans, while others said that if that were done they could not remain in the organization. Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, was at this meeting.

It appears that George Law and Sam Houston take their defeat rather sourly, and are not disposed to support the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, alleging, among other things, that he is not a Know Nothing. But the following dispatch lays that matter entirely at rest, proving, as it does, Mr. Fillmore's "good standing" in the order of sworn and proscriptive dark lanternites. Read it:

NEW YORK KNOW-NOTHING STATE COUNCIL.—anandaigua, Feb. 27.—The number of delegates in attendance at the State Council is much larger than yesterday, and more are expected during the proceedings to-day. The statement made at Philadelphia, that Mr. Fillmore was not a member of the Order, was contradicted by the President of Council 171, of Buffalo, who gave the assurance that he himself was present when the obligation of each of the delegates was administered to Mr. Fillmore, and that he is a member of the Order in good standing.

The choice of Fillmore and Donelson is received with gloomy forebodings by the more knowing of the dark lanternites, as they plainly see defeat staring them in the face. Had the nomination been deferred until after the Black Republicans had made choice, and the Know Nothings adopted the same candidates, they think a chance to elect might have existed for them; but now that hope is "dissipated into thin air," and there is not a cheering ray in their prospect. There is, however, no occasion for the opposition, of any, or all, colors, to put themselves to much trouble about the coming election, as the people see that the Democracy can alone be trusted in this important crisis, and will, without fail, elect the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, which will assemble in June next.

Poor Sam Houston! Having deserted his party, and gone over to its enemies, under the hope of being able to reach the Presidential chair, now finds himself without friends on either side. He received but 3 votes in the Know Nothing National Convention—his own State voting against him. After all, it serves him right.

"THOSE HORRID FOREIGNERS."—A New York paper says: "An exclusively 'native' comic paper was started in this city a short time ago, called 'Young Sam.' Yesterday three gentlemen, all of them Englishmen, through their assignee, sued the proprietors of 'Young Sam' for literary services in editing this specimen of an unadulterated Know Nothing sheet."

Some of the Boston Know-Nothings have petitioned the legislature of Massachusetts for the formation of a colored military company in that city—so says the Argus.

A. J. Donelson, the K. N. candidate for the Vice Presidency, said the other day, that he is the owner of a hundred slaves.

A lady objected to giving her son a collegiate education, after learning that profane history was one of the studies.

Latest foreign news, by the Canada, on Friday: The war excitement checked—Peace in Europe confidently looked for—Breadstuffs declined—no tidings of the steamer Pacific, but there is still confidence in her safety. Hon. George M. Dallas sailed for England on Saturday last.

Not so Threatening after all.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, "Ion," in his letter of Tuesday last, says: "The government received dispatches from Mr. Buchanan by the Atlantic and the Asia, but there is nothing in them that indicates any change in the aspect of our relations with England, or any interruption in Mr. Buchanan's diplomatic or social intercourse with the members of the British government. The surmises found in the London press of a threatened or actual rupture of diplomatic relations between the two governments are not verified by any actual occurrence."

Mr. Buchanan's intercourse with the British government is as frequent and cordial as it has ever been. The bellicose tone of a portion of the British press finds no echo as yet in Parliament nor from the ministry, and it is to be remarked as a peaceful token that Lord Palmerston's special organ, the Post, speaks very amicably of the pending dispute, and deprecates war, and imputes to political motives, on the part of the present administration, the whole blame of the present difficulties. Thus matters are not becoming worse, though the British government have not yet complied with our demand of the 5th January for the recall of Mr. Crampton.

SPECIAL ENVOY FROM ENGLAND.—The New York Times says that some of the mercantile letters received by the Asia mention the rumored probability of a special envoy being sent to Washington by the British Government on the Central American and Enlistment difficulties. The leading banking letters from London and Liverpool attach very little importance to the warlike discussions of these questions in the London press.

A distinguished literary tourist was once found in a paroxysm of tears over the supposed tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon, but it turned out to be only the ice-house.

In the U. S. Senate, on Thursday, on motion of Mr. Mason, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any offer has been made by Great Britain to this Government to arbitrate by some friendly power the differences regarding the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, with any correspondence touching the proposed arbitration.

From the President's reply, sent in on Friday, it appears that a proposition to arbitrate was sent to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, by his government, in December; but for some reason or other, it was not communicated to our government until Wednesday last. The neglect is unaccountable.

Mr. Editor—I see the Star still crackling away, at a fine rate, against his "Catholic Friends." Has he not undergone many and material changes since the time he addressed them that long and fatherly pastoral, in which he exhorted them what to abstain from, as well as instructed them what course to pursue, in the then approaching election. When he condescended thus to single them out from the rest of his political brethren, in order to preserve them from the unpardonable sin of mixing religion with politics, I looked upon him as one of the best Whigs and purest patriots that the county of Adams was blessed with. The encouragement, too, that he then gave Mr. Neely, through the columns of his Star, was perfectly exhilarating, and the veriest Democrat would have sworn from the air of authority, and the tone of candor which he assumed, that the whole Whig ticket must be elected, all that the Locofocos could bring to bear to the contrary, notwithstanding.

But when the returns of that election began to appear, through the audible murmurs of the Star, behold what a change came over the spirit of our dreams, as well as over the late (expressed) sentiments of the Star. It was found from his own statements that his nominee, Mr. Neely, received but eleven votes in the Whig Borough of Gettysburg; and yet this friend and champion of his neither shed a tear of sympathy over his defeat nor put forth even a hint of blame on those who had deserted him by wholesale, both in the Borough and throughout the county;—save those of his "Catholic Friends," whom he had so emphatically commended, a short time before, to "vote in accordance with their judgment and their consciences." Now, this is the man that thunders so loudly against the Democracy of the State, for daring to consider and grant the prayer of a band of brothers, who ask the Legislature for an act of incorporation, to enable them, more effectually, to "relieve and support destitute and dependent persons, and to educate children and maintain orphans."

These Brothers ask for nothing that is "repugnant to, or inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the U. States, or this State," and are men of irreproachable moral character; yet our friend of the Star joins the Harrisburg Telegraph, in declaring that they are bound by secret oaths of an unqualified obedience to a superior general; intimating at the same time, that their order is identified with the monasteries of the Middle Ages, wherein "crimes of the blackest turpitude were committed with impunity." Now we have the authority of the Star and Telegraph only, for these startling insinuations. I know not what faith can be put in the assertions of the latter, but I cannot but marvel how the Telegraph got in possession of the secret oaths of the order in question. As for the Star, I am never at a loss to know how to dispose of its ipse dixit, when the interests or prejudices of its editor are on the opposite scale. The history of Col. Neely, and that of the election of the fall of 1854, will fully coincide with, and corroborate these assertions. In fact, he has known to, or even written, when he has been suited better than fiction. His Niagara letter will confirm this. So, while he is not well posted up in American history, we must be surprised to find him so fluent in bringing forth, from the Dark Ages, imputations against an order that now defies and dares the whole Know Nothing tribe to directly prefer any specific charges of a criminal nature against any of its members.

But the country is yet safe, from the fact that the Democracy, as well as the quintessence of the Whig party, have arrayed themselves on the side of the Constitution and the laws, in opposing a faction that would thus trample on the rights of men, because they prefer following the "dictates of their conscience and judgment," rather than obey the demands of a set of disappointed office seekers, who have the impudence to arrogate to themselves the exclusive appellation of "Americans," and who are said to be governed by an oath of an unqualified obedience "to the will of a majority of the order, when expressed in a lawful manner, although it may conflict with their conscience or their personal preference." Yours, in basic, PETER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A FACT which should not be forgotten: that the Printer has payments to make on the first of April. Delinquents have no idea how great a favor they would confer upon us by heeding this earnest hint, and paying up without delay. Money can be sent in the mails at our risk.

ORPHAN'S COURT.—At the Orphan's Court, on Tuesday, the usual routine—confirmations, granting of rules, &c.—was gone through with. The Argument cases were put off, in consequence of the recent death of Mr. REED, who was concerned in a number of them, until the 18th of March inst.

Hon. M. McCLEAN formally announced the death of Mr. REED, and the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the officers of the Court and members of the Bar, were ordered to be placed upon the records of the Courts.

MORE SNOW.—We had another fall of five or six inches of snow on Wednesday—ditto on Saturday. The "ancient inhabitant" thinks he never witnessed such a piling up of that material during any previous winter.

PARTIES.—A party from this place visited Hanover on the 22d, and participated in a grand Collation and Supper, which was admirably gotten up at the Central Hotel. On Monday evening a party of young folks arranged a meeting at our friend ABRAHAM KRUSE's, in Freedom township, where they were heartily welcomed, and, of course, treated to the best of everything. Hospitality always reigns beneath that roof. The party enjoyed themselves highly, and returned at an early hour—in the morning.

SOLD.—Sheriff THOMAS sold, at public sale, at the Court-house, on Saturday last, the Grist Mill property of THOMAS BITTLE, in Germany township, for \$270—ISAAC KRUSE purchaser; and the Filling Mill property for \$705—same purchaser.

REMOVED.—Mr. ABRAM ARNOLD has removed his Store to York, where, in connection with his son, LEVI, he will continue the business, in the large and costly building which he has had erected in Main st. The new firm will go business under the title of A. ARNOLD & SONS. The last of the "fitting" started for York to-day.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—The Hanover Branch Morning Train with passengers for York and Baltimore now leaves at 9 o'clock, 15 minutes earlier than formerly, and the Afternoon Train at 3 o'clock, instead of 1.40 as heretofore.

OWNER WANTED.—A Celery Glass used at the recent Ladies' Fair, is at the "COMPILER" office. Whoever the owner is can have it by calling.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF S. Faber's Store, at Lower's Mill, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th, 11th and 12th inst.

SIGNED.—The Governor has signed the supplement to the Act incorporating the Gettysburg Railroad Company.

Hon. R. BRODHEAD, of the U. S. Senate, and Messrs. WELSH, MELLINGER, ROBINSON, and IRWIN, of the State Legislature, have our thanks for their attentions.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of Gettysburg Lodge of Odd Fellows, on Tuesday evening last, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, in the Providence of Him "who can create and can destroy," it falls to us to deplore the loss of another of our brotherhood, Resolved, That in the death of JAMES G. REED, Esq., our order is deprived of one of its most worthy members—one who, in all the relations of life, depicted himself as became a high-minded, honorable and benevolent man, and in sinking into the grave, elicited from every lip the well-earned compliment, "he was a good citizen."

Resolved, That whilst our and the general regret occasioned by the death of our valued brother is of no ordinary character, what must be the sorrow of his bereaved family and friends, who were connected with him by the most endearing relations, and "who knew and loved him best." We would extend to them, in this hour of their heavy affliction, the expression of our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That the usual mourning badge be worn by the members of the Lodge for the space of thirty days, and that the Hall be placed in mourning for the same length of time.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be furnished the widow of the deceased by the Secretary, and that he have the same published in the papers of the town.

At a meeting of the "Independent Blues," at the Armory, on Friday evening, Feb. 29th, DAVID WILLS, Esq., after a few appropriate remarks in regard to the death of JAMES G. REED, Esq., and his relations to the Company, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Company have heard with profound emotion of the death of Gen. JAMES G. REED, whose recent resignation of his commission as Captain of our Company, on account of declining health, was deeply regretted, and whose death has caused unfeigned and heartfelt sorrow.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. REED, our Company has lost a firm friend to true military discipline, who, while avers to a national standing army, yet strenuously advocated the true republican defence by means of a well-disciplined corps of volunteers—an army of citizen soldiers instead of mercenaries.

Resolved, That, while the deceased socially lives in our remembrance of his many virtues, his warm and steady friendship, and in the affections of our friends and bereaved kindred, and in the high regard of the community, still he officially lives more indelibly engraven on our hearts by his military instructions and the support and dignity he added to our Company.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the widow of the deceased, as an expression of our high esteem for him whose loss we now mourn, and that these proceedings be published in the papers of the county. C. X. MARTIN, Sec'y.

AN INTERESTING TABLE.

From the Star. We are indebted to Prof. JACOBS for the annexed condensed table, showing the mean temperature and the amount of precipitation in each month for the last seventeen years, as also the average temperature for each year, and the amount of precipitation for the same. The mean temperature is calculated from a register kept by Prof. JACOBS, indicating the state of the thermometer at 7 o'clock A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M., of each day, during the entire period, and is given in degrees and parts of a degree. The footing up of the columns indicate the mean temperature and total amount of precipitation for each year.

The precipitation includes, of course, the amount of rain and snow, the latter being reduced to water, and is given in inches. The table is an interesting one, enabling the reader to ascertain the relative amounts of precipitation and the relative mean temperature for any month or season during the seventeen years:

Table with 17 columns (years 1839-1856) and 13 rows (months). Each cell contains temperature and precipitation data.

On an examination of the foregoing table, the reader will be struck with the remarkable uniformity of mean temperature in every year. The average mean temperature for the entire seventeen years is 50.55°, and the greatest variation from this is only about 2°, in 1854, the summer and fall of which were unusually hot. So that it may be regarded as a well ascertained physical law that extremes of temperature, either heat or cold, in any season, will be compensated during the balance of the year, so as to bring out an average temperature, during the year, of 50.55°, or thereabouts.

The highest mean temperature was in 1854—53.52°; the lowest in 1849—48.47°. The greatest amount of precipitation was in 1846—52.278 inches; the least in 1845—30.190 inches.

The quantity of rain during the months of June, July, August and September, 1853, was 13.214 inches; 1854, 7.825 inches; and in 1855, 28.306 inches—so that considerably more than half of the precipitation during the whole of the year 1855 took place during those four months.

The mean temperature for the last month (January, 1856), was 17.86°, having been much the coldest month during the period covered by the above table.

The amount of precipitation during the last month was 2.750 inches. Having been mainly, or altogether in the form of snow, and ten inches of snow being equal to about one of water, the amount of snow which fell during the month may be put at 27.5 inches. There are other points of interest that will strike the attention of the reader, which we have not time to note.