



The Democrat
 HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.
 TUNKHANNOCK, PA
 Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1865.

The following statement of the numerical strength of the rebels was made in the Confederate Congress on the 14th instant:

"Mr. Foster, of Alabama, said that he had made a calculation that there were enough of men in the Confederacy between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years to protect this Government against any enemy forty years to come. There were seven hundred thousand persons in a confederacy between eighteen and forty-five years of age."

PROPOSED TAX ON DOGS.—At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, held a day or two since, it was resolved to petition the Legislature to make provision for taxing all dogs in the State, and ask attention of the Governor to the same subject. During the discussion upon this subject it was stated that such a tax would produce to the State Treasury an annual revenue of not less than \$700,000.

A HAPPY PROSPECT.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin, of the 7th inst., remarks with a great deal of solemnity, "It is pretty evident that if the great national debt we are now accumulating is ever to be paid, the Government must rely on some extraordinary source of revenue not yet developed."

IMPORTANT ORDER.—The following important order has been issued in relation to those who paid commutation in 1864. As will be seen, the impression under which a great many are laboring, that they are not liable to draft under the present call, is erroneous. The following is the order:

"Office of A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen., Western Division, Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 26, 1865.
 Circular No. 7.—Questions having been made to this office, with reference to the liability of men who paid commutation under the drafts of 1864, the attention of District Provost Marshals is called to the 5th section of the Amendment to the Enrollment Act of Feb. 24th, 1864, from which it should be understood that the names of all men drafted after the latter date, and exempted upon payment of commutation, should be returned to the wheel for the draft under the call of December 19, 1864. By order of
 Major R. I. DODGE.
 A. A. Provost Marshal General.
 Wm. Sufferles, Capt. and A. A. G."

Consolation for Democrats.
 Wendell Phillips is reported to have said: "It is an unending rule of national life that the party that carried you through a War always vacates office when it is ended, and the other party comes in. In 1868 the Democracy is to preside at the White House."

This, from so prominent an Abolitionist and shrewd a politician as he is, should be taken as warning by the now dominant party, and their acts and policy should be shaped in accordance therewith. Of the many false and crude things said by Phillips the above is not among them. In this utterance he but quotes history. He will get no thanks from the leaders of his party, and yet he deserves their most sincere regards for pointing out to them the inevitable course of events. If they are wise they will profit by acting in the belief that a brief period will break their rule, and that their place at the helm of government is to be assumed by new men of a new party.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War is investigating the cause of the failure of the recent Ben. Butler expedition against Fort Fisher. Since the capture of that fortification by General Terry, the committee need have very little trouble in finding the cause.

Soldiers: your commander takes leave of you.—Ben Butler.
 And the country takes leave of you, your conduct in the field has extorted praise from the unwilling.—Ben Butler.
 But your loss is not.
 I, too, was of the army of the James.—Ben Butler.
 And prevented it from taking Fort Fisher. To participate in such acts is honor.—Ben Butler.
 Ben doesn't refer, probably, to the capture of Fort Fisher.
 The wasted blood of my men does not stain my garments.—Ben Butler.
 Neither does the dust of Fort Fisher.
 For my action I am responsible to God and my country.—Ben Butler.
 Your country has passed judgment, you had better take an appeal to the other tribunal. Go hang yourself.
 Comrades of the Army of the James I bid you farewell.—Ben Butler
 Major General Ben Butler, get out.

The Dayton Empire gets off the following on what it considers Butler's present and future residence:
 "General Butler's present residence is Lowell—his future residence will be Lowell."

The Draft—Penna. Quota.
 The quota under the recent call for 300,000 men having been re-arranged, the Marshal of this State furnishes the following as the quota of the several districts. While the total number is lessened about 18,000, the reduction in this district is very small.

1—Philadelphia,	1936
2— " "	2569
3— " "	2912
4— " "	2526
5— " and Bucks,	1543
6—Montgomery and Lehigh,	1786
7—Chester and Delaware,	1121
8—Bucks,	1560
9—Lancaster,	2584
10—Schuylkill and Lebanon.	1525
11—Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne,	2413
12—Luzerne and Susquehanna.	1495
13—Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour,	2301
14—Dauphin, Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Indiana,	3435
15—Cumberland, York and Perry,	1900
16—Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset,	2403
17—Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin,	1694
18—Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga, and Potter,	2187
19—Erie, Warren, McKeen, Clearfield, Elk and Jefferson,	2540
20—Crawford, Venango, Mercer and Clarion,	1512
21—Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette,	1547
22—Pittsburg,	2572
23—Allegheny in part, Butler and Armstrong,	1770
24—Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene,	1741
	49,563

Constitutional Amendments.
 The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday by the necessary two-thirds vote. They had previously passed the Senate.

We fail to see any possible good that can result from this action at the present time. The effect must inevitably be to more firmly and determinedly unite the Southern people in favor of separation, at whatever cost, by the adoption of the identical policy on the part of our government which it was charged by the prime movers in secession, would be done whenever the abolition party came into power. It will enable the Southern leaders to justify their acts before the Southern people, silence all cravens, and, as a last resort, to themselves abolish slavery as the price of recognition by France and England, and the formation of a league by which the Southern Confederacy and the Maximilian Empire will become fixed facts, and the power of England on our northern borders be more firmly established. It is merely another brand thrown into the flame which has burned so fiercely during the past four years.—Had they been styled "Resolutions to more effectually recruit the Southern armies, suppress the recent manifestations in favor of peace, prolong the war, and render a reunion of the States impossible," and framed in accordance with the title, we doubt whether the result could have been more effectually reached. It is not only unwise and injudicious, but, in the present state of affairs, is impracticable. Like the emancipation proclamation, it is a "Bull against a comet." No one who takes the pains to examine the political, military and civil position of at least one-third of the States which are called upon to act on this question, can fail to see that a ratification of this measure by an honest and fair expression of the people is impossible, and would never have been dreamed of by any less obtuse and fanatical body of men than compose the majority in the present Congress. The number of organized States—including the West Virginia bantling—is thirty five. To secure the adoption of the resolutions would require a majority vote in the Legislatures (or by Conventions) of twenty seven States. A rejection by nine States would defeat the measure. Does any one believe that in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, ten in number, legislatures or Conventions, to be elected by the people will endorse these resolutions? While in the States of Kentucky, Delaware and New Jersey, where a majority of the people are of the belief that slavery is a local, State institution, and that each State has the right to manage its internal affairs in its own way, the same difficulty would perhaps be met with. Nothing but the most outrageous and despotic interference with the rights of suffrage could by any possibility secure their ratification by the States in the manner provided by the Constitution. The evil effects of such measures, at a time when the efforts of all true patriots are directed to the means by which peace and Union may be restored to the country, cannot but be apparent to all. It merely displays the animus of the fanatics of the North, and furnishes fuel for the fanatics of the South, without the possibility of securing any good results.—Pottsville Standard.

A SMART TRICK.—A very smart trick has been detected on the Canadian borders, by which the revenue of the United States was defrauded. An individual has baited his house directly on the line, so that the north door is within Canadian territory, and the south door in that of the United States. British dutiable goods pass freely into the north door, and are shipped out of the south door for use in the United States. This smart dodge is about to be stopped by a law of Congress, by which the fact of building up the boundary line, will, of itself, be assumed as evidence of a purpose to smuggle, and the revenue officers will be empowered to enter and search the premises and seize the goods.

The end of the Peace Conference—The Terms Proposed and Rejected—The War to Go on with Increased Vigor—Probability of French Intervention—Exchange of Prisoners, etc.
 [From our Special Correspondent.]
 WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 1865.

It is all over now. Abraham Lincoln and William H. Seward, commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, had a four hours' interview with Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell, commissioners representing the Confederate States, and the result of it was both parties agreed to disagree. Did any reasonable man expect anything else? Was it not a foregone conclusion that neither would agree to or accept the terms that the other would ask or offer?

When General Singleton returned from Richmond he informed those who had confidential access to him, that the South would not return to the Union. He saw the leaders of the rebellion, President, Cabinet officers, members of Congress, and generals in the field, and from them he learned more than Messrs. Blair, Gillmore and Jacques gleaned in all their visits to the Confederate capital. He was told that the Southern people entered the contest with their eyes open and their senses alive to all that it involved; that they meant to be independent, and would be independent if it cost them a twenty years' war and all the resources of their country that they would never voluntarily return to the Union, and had no fears of being brought back involuntarily; that they would negotiate for peace at any time, but without abating one iota of their claims; that they were confident of an early recognition from Europe and that if we would anticipate the expected recognition from abroad, they would give us the preference and compensate us by offering an alliance that would assuredly redound to the advantage of both North and South.

This is what General Singleton learned during his stay at Richmond and it merely confirmed the convictions of those Northern men who know the spirit of the Southern people. Mr. Blair was not taken into the confidence of the Confederate leaders. He was received courteously, but with a certain degree of formality. He was told that the South was willing to negotiate—willing to send or receive commissioners, but he was not told that they would insist on separation. This was the result of his first mission. He returned and informed the President that, if he would consent to receive them, the South would send commissioners to deliberate on conditions of peace. The President took the matter into consideration, and determined to accept the proposition. Then Mr. Blair returned to Richmond and communicated the decision to the President, and the result was that the commissioners were appointed, and President Lincoln and Secretary Seward went to meet them.

The meeting was of the most cordial kind. The three Confederate Commissioners were old and intimate associates of our Secretary of State, and were not personally unknown to the President. After warm and friendly salutations, the Commissioners, two from the north three from the South at once entered upon the business which brought them together. The conference was opened by Mr. Seward in the guarded method of which he is so complete a master. He asked what the gentlemen had to offer as representatives of the Richmond Government, and was informed that that Government was desirous to bring the war to a close, and would willingly negotiate for that purpose. Mr. Seward next inquired if they were authorized to negotiate on the basis of the reunion of the States, and received the reply that reunion was out of the question; that the South was pledged to independence and could not accept anything else, and that if independence were granted an alliance mutually advantageous to both countries would be acceded to by the South. This point was argued with great force by the Confederate Commissioners, and the arguments were respectfully listened to by the President and Mr. Seward, but the proposition was not entertained.

The latter then laid down the ultimatum of the North. If the Southern Government would disband its armies, dissolve itself, abandon the idea of a separate Confederacy, induce the people to return to the Union and submit to the Constitution as amended, and resolve itself into its original elements, that is, its members resume their status of private citizenship, if the Southern Government would do this, then the war should cease, an amnesty be proclaimed, and the confiscation act be suspended and repealed. These conditions were laid down as forming the only basis on which the North would consent to a cessation of hostilities, and it is hardly necessary to say that they were firmly, and with becoming dignity, rejected by the Confederate Commissioners.

The Conference lasted for four hours, and when it closed the parties to it shook hands and parted, each with sadder hearts and more serious thoughts than when they came together. It was conducted in the most friendly and cordial manner, and was free from formality of any kind that no written propositions or pledges formed any part of it. It was purely verbal from beginning to end, and no written paper that could hereafter be used to the disadvantage of either section was introduced, or now exists. Reunion was wrecked, and nothing more remains but to fight on until one or the other of the contending sections becomes too exhausted to continue the contest, or is induced by extraneous causes to withdraw from it.

Now, that the peace bubble is exploded the Government is determined to give all its energies to the campaign that will open in a few weeks. The draft will be enforced with the utmost vigor, and everything that can be done will be done to compel the South to accept what its representatives have just rejected. Foreign intervention, which has been so

long regarded as a bugbear by Radical war men, will not remain inactive much longer.—It is even said that the Administration has been advised by European agents that France is determined to recognize the Confederate Government, and will do so before May next, and that this recognition will be followed by armed intervention; and when France takes this step you may be assured she will have at her back means that will insure its success. She lent her assistance to the colonists, because she wanted the power of England broken, and when she interferes in our quarrel it will not be because she has any sympathy with the cause for which the south is fighting but solely for the purpose of insuring the downfall of the American Republic, and thus providing against the danger that threatens her Mexican empire in the event of the restoration of the Union.

The New Enrollment Act.
 The following is the amended enrollment act, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and now pending:

A BILL IN ADDITION TO THE SEVERAL ACTS FOR ENROLLING AND CALLING OUT THE NATIONAL FORCES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act persons enrolled and liable to be drafted may be accepted as substitutes for drafted persons.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That no person owing military service shall be exempted from liability to perform the same on account of furnishing a substitute for the navy, unless the substitute is presented in person to the board of enrollment by which the principal is enrolled, and is accepted by said board of enrollment.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That any recruiting agent, substitute-broker, or other person, who shall enlist, or cause to be enlisted, as a volunteer or substitute, any insane person; convict or person charged with crime, or person in a condition of intoxication or a deserter from the military or naval service knowing him to be such, or who shall defraud or deprive any volunteer or substitute of any portion of the State, local or United States bounty to which he may be entitled shall upon conviction by any court martial or military commission, be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of such court martial or military commission.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That any officer who shall muster into the military or naval service, or insane person, convict or person charged with crime or person in condition of intoxication, knowing him to be such, shall upon conviction by any court martial or arbitrary commission, be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all State and local bounties hereafter to be paid to any volunteer or substitute upon entry into the military or naval service of the United States shall be paid in installments, as follows: One third at the time of the muster into service of such volunteer or substitute; one third at the expiration of half the term of service, and one third at the expiration of the term of such service, unless sooner discharged by reason of wounds received in battle. And in case of his death while in service, the residue of his bounty unpaid, shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow; if not, to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, if she be a widow.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the remainder of the term of service of any person who shall hereafter enter the military or naval service as a volunteer or drafted man, and shall desert therefrom, or be discharged by reason of physical disability existing prior to such entry into service shall be added to the amount of service due from the district to which such volunteer or drafted man shall have been credited, and the same shall be filled up from such district by enlistment or draft.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all deserters from the said service, who may have deserted or who shall hereafter desert beyond the limit of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any of the rights of citizens thereof. And all persons within the United States who have deserted the military or naval service, who shall not return to service or report themselves to some provost marshal within sixty days after the passage of the act, and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, shall be liable to the penalties of this section.

CURE FOR SMALL POX.—The German Reformed Messenger has received a letter from a friend in China, in which it is stated a great discovery is stated to have been recently made by a surgeon of the English army in China, in the way of an effectual cure of small pox. The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears the chest is rubbed with croton oil, and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect cure.

SUBSTITUTE FOR BUTLER.—Marry the nicest girl you know. You will then have her to preside at your breakfast table, and, unless you are a sad dog indeed, you will not require any but her.

STATEMENT

---OF---
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
 OF
WYOMING CO.---1864.
County Duplicates.

YEAR	COLTR'S NAMES	TOWNSHIPS	DUP'TS	EXONS	COL.COM	PAID	DUE
1860.	James N. Baker	Mesheppen	\$153.27	\$107.52	\$42.29	\$ 5.42	
1862.	T. D. Heady	Exeter	13.34	3.95	9.80		
	John P. Burgess	Forkston	5.00	5.00			
	John Cyphers	Lemon	34.94	18.41	15.57		
	Neuman Miller	Tunkhanock Twp.	32.75			140.00	\$198.77
1862.	Joseph Fox	Braintown	338.82	1.60	27.56	307.66	
	Chauncey Benson	Eaton	576.23	25.10	50.04	600.79	
	T. D. Heady	Exeter	10.12	4.39	9.03		
	Peter Dersheimer	Falls	204.46	25.78	41.23	137.45	
	Truman Maynard	Mesheppen	45.52	1.62	82.44	115.56	
	Wm. H. Cortright	Mesheppen	345.92	2.64	40.27	302.96	
	O. L. Orcutt	Monroe	93.93	6.81	17.35	69.74	
	G. B. Sprague	Nicholson	243.27	26.83	48.69	167.75	
	A. L. Carey	Northamond	16.34			110.00	\$4.84
	L. C. Conklin	Tunkhanock Boro	225.29	3.95	27.05	195.29	
	Wm. B. Overfield	Tunkhanock Twp.	2.52			52.00	163.32
	Edmund Fassett	Windham	133.41			111.00	22.41
1854.	Thomas Phillips	Braintown	369.54			258.87	140.67
	Z. S. Reynolds	Clinton	562.17			500.00	62.17
	J. M. Robinson	Eaton	831.37			654.00	177.37
	T. D. Heady	Exeter	132.97			135.00	17.97
	Hiram Hitchcock	Forkston	235.32			160.00	75.32
	A. T. Dewitt	Falls	618.48			569.00	49.48
	Chas. H. Ely	Lemon	328.54			301.00	27.54
	J. T. Jennings	Mesheppen	596.29			275.00	321.29
	Wm. H. Cortright	Mesheppen	715.06			350.00	365.06
	Saml' B. Cook	Monroe	320.52			160.00	160.52
	E. L. Bacon	Nicholson	715.82			495.00	220.82
	Gordon Pike	Northamond	538.63			501.53	37.10
	Wm. Burgess	North Branch	162.23	2.92	8.96	150.28	
	Wm. Irwin	Overfield	210.95			128.00	90.95
	Isaac H. Ross	Tunkhanock Boro	452.23	10.35	22.09	427.60	
	Joseph Shupp	Tunkhanock Twp	672.99			400.00	272.99
	John W. Crawford	Washington	535.21			250.00	285.21
	E. D. Fassett	Windham	427.57			257.00	70.57
	TOTAL.		\$11618.44	\$247.36	\$394.30	\$8248.12	\$2731.87

* Settled since Statement was made.

MILITIA FINES.

YEAR	COLTR'S NAMES	TOWNSHIPS	DUP'TS	EXONS	COL.COM	PAID	DUE
1862.	T. D. Heady	Exeter	\$10.50	\$ 4.50	\$ 3.90	\$ 5.70	
	John Cyphers	Lemon	7.50	5.00	12	2.38	
	Thos. A. Miller	Tunkhanock Boro.	43.50	43.50			
	Newman Miller	Twp.	11.50				\$10.50
1862.	Joseph Fox	Braintown	20.50	12.50	40	7.50	
	E. D. Gardner	Clinton	38.50	19.50	85	16.15	
	Chauncey Benson	Eaton	26.00	36.00			
	T. D. Heady	Exeter	7.50	5.00	12	2.38	
	Peter Dersheimer	Falls	15.00	3.00	60	11.40	
	Hiram Ely	Clinton	12.00	10.20	20	1.50	
	Truman Maynard	Mesheppen	23.00	9.00	70	13.00	
	Wm. H. Cortright	Mesheppen	23.00	4.00	95	18.05	
	O. C. Orcutt	Monroe	15.00	5.91	50	9.59	
	A. S. Carey	Northamond	11.00				11.00
	G. B. Sprague	Nicholson	65.00	20.00	2.27	43.23	
	L. C. Conklin	Tunkhanock Boro.	23.00	23.50			
	Wm. H. Overfield	Twp.	19.50				19.50
	John W. Crawford	Washington	25.50	26.50			
	Edmund Fassett	Windham	18.00				18.00
1864.	Thomas Phillips	Braintown	24.50				24.50
	Z. S. Reynolds	Clinton	27.50				27.50
	J. M. Robinson	Eaton	20.50				20.50
	T. D. Heady	Exeter	9.00				9.00
	Hiram Hitchcock	Forkston	10.00				10.00
	A. T. Dewitt	Falls	28.00				28.00
	Chas. H. Ely	Lemon	24.50				24.50
	J. T. Jennings	Mesheppen	35.50				35.50
	Wm. H. Cortright	Mesheppen	18.50				18.50
	Saml' B. Cook	Monroe	27.50				27.50
	E. L. Bacon	Nicholson	88.50				88.50
	Gordon Pike	Northamond	44.00				44.00
	Joseph Burgess	North Branch	16.00	4.04	60	11.40	
	Wm. Irwin	Overfield	11.50				11.50
	Isaac H. Ross	Tunkhanock Boro.	14.50	14.50			
	Joseph Shupp	Tunkhanock Twp	20.50				20.50
	John W. Crawford	Washington	40.00				40.00
	E. D. Fassett	Windham	15.00				15.00
	TOTAL.		\$912.00	\$246.91	\$7.61	\$142.48	\$856.00

* Settled since Statement was made.

Treasurer's Account.

DR.	CR.		
To amount of Duplicates for 1863 and previous years	\$3134.72	By amount of County tax uncollected for 1864 and previous years	\$2731.87
To amount of Duplicates for 1864	8479.39	By amount of Militia fines uncollected for 1864	515.00
To amount of Militia Fines for 1864	912.00	By exons allowed coll'n on Co. Tax	247.36
To Tax received on unseated land	1269.76	By exons allowed coll'n on Co. Tax	394.30
To balance of judgment against Gordon Sweetland	56.22	By Com. allowed coll'n on Co. Tax	7.61
To Tax received on Seated land returned to Com. by collectors	17.59	By Treas. Com. on \$13,155.88 amt'tree'd by him at 2 per cent	203.48
To balance on hand at last settlement	3406.34	By Treas. Com. on \$7,427.63 amt't paid out by him at 2 per cent	148.55
To cash received for uncurrent money	5.00	By County orders received	7427.63
		Balance due County	\$1392.22
	\$17302.02		\$17302.02

Expenditures.

Auditors,	Costs Wyoming County vs. Gordon Sweetland
John G. Spaulding	10.50
E. D. Fassett	1126.16
Henry Newcomb	63.46
F. C. Ross,	