AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY

BRATTON & KENNEDY.

TERMS:—Two Dollars per year if paid strictly in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid within three months; after which Three Dollars will be charged. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in every instance. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

American Volunteer.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY. CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866. VOL. 52.—NO. 49.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Ten Cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly advertisements inserted at a liberal reduction on the above rates. Advertisements should be accompanied by the CASH. When sent without any length of time specified for publication, they will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING.

CARDS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, and every other description of Job and Card Printing executed in the neatest style at low prices.

Professional Cards.

W M. J. SHEARER, ATTORNEY &C. AT LAW, Carlisle, Pa. Office near Court House, South side of Public Square, in "Inhoff's Corner," second floor. Entrance, Hanover Street. Practicing in all the Courts of this Judicial District, prompt attention will be given to all business in the Counties of Perry and Juniata, as well as of Cumberland.
May 21, 1866—1y*.

CHAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Building formerly occupied by Volunteer, a few doors South of Hannon's Hotel.
Dec. 1, 1865.

W KENNEDY ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office same as that of "American Volunteer," South side of the Public Square.
Dec. 1, 1865.

NEWSHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office with Wm. H. Miller, Esq., South-corner of Hanover and Pomfret streets.
Dec. 1, 1865—tf.

C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Rheem's Hall Building, in the rear of the Court House, next door to the "Herald" Office, Carlisle, Penna.
Dec. 1, 1865.

F. SADLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office in Building formerly occupied by Volunteer, South Hanover Street.
Dec. 1, 1865.

J. W. FOULK, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office with Wm. M. Penrose, Esq., Rheem's Hall. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.
Dec. 1, 1865.

M. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY at Law and Real Estate Agent, Shepherdstown West Virginia. Prompt attention given to business in Jefferson county and the Counties adjoining it.
Feb. 15, 1866—1y.

E. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office on South Hanover street, opposite Bentz's Store. By special arrangement with the Patent Office, attends to securing Patent Rights.
Dec. 1, 1865.

WM. B. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office with Wm. J. Shearer, Esq.
Dec. 1, 1865—1y.

JAMES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office a few doors West of Hannon's Hotel.
Dec. 1, 1865.

JOHN C. GRAHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office formerly occupied by Judge Graham, South Hanover street, Carlisle, Penna.
Dec. 1, 1865—1y.

M. WEAKLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on South Hanover street, in the room formerly occupied by A. B. Sharpe, Esq.

JOHN LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa.,
Feb. 15, 1866—1y.

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR. Dr. Louis P. Griffin, (formerly of New York,) having permanently located at Carlisle, solicits the liberal Patronage of the citizens of this place, and surroundings. Particular attention paid to diseases of Women and Children. Office at Mansion House, Room 32.
April 26, 1866—6m*

DR. NO. W. ALLEN, M. D., (late Surgeon U. S. Army,) having permanently located in Newville, Frankfort township, will attend to all professional calls. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of this place and vicinity. Office at the residence of Mr. Wm. Bloser.
April 19, 1866—1y.

DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DENTIST. *From the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.* Office at the residence of his mother, Louther Street, three doors below Bedford, Carlisle, Penna.
Dec. 1, 1865.

DENTISTRY—Dr. W. B. Shoemaker—Practical Dentist, Newville, Pennsylvania. Office one door North of the Post Office.
Feb. 22, 1866.—1y.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS, DENTIST, has removed from South Hanover Street to West Pomfret Street, opposite the Female High School, Carlisle, Penna.

DAVID F. MILLER, SURVEYOR and Draughtsman, Mount Rock, Cumberland County, Pa. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him.
April 5, 1866.—3m.*

City Advertisements.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865--6.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE

IN HOOP SKIRTS.

W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

This Invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful Shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring skirt that ever *has* or *can* be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twist cotton thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, etc., etc., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the neatest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

Wests', Bradley & Cary, Proprietors of the Invention, and Sole Manufacturers, 97 Chambers, 79 and 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For Sale in all first-class Stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt.
March 22, 1866—3m*

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW AND BEAUTIFUL WORK, THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION: *Heroic, Patriotic, Political, Romantic, Humorous and Tragical,* splendidly illustrated with over three hundred fine Portraits and beautiful Engravings. This work for genial humor, tender pathos, startling interest, and attractive beauty, stands peerless and alone among all its competitors. The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvellous, the Tender and Pathetic. The Roll of Fame and Story, Camp Picket, Spy, Scout, Bivouac, and Siege; Startling Surprises; Wonderful Escapes, Famous Words and Deeds of Woman, and the whole Panoramic Drama of the War are here thrillingly and startlingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth. Disabled officers and soldiers, teachers, energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment, will find this the best chance to make money ever yet offered. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address,
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 507 Minor Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
May 10, 1866—1m.

GRANT AND SHERMAN!—The two heroes before their tent planning a battle—Grant smoking. A beautiful steel engraving by William Sartain. Agents wanted everywhere.—Sample sent by mail for 50 cents. Agents make 100 per cent.
Address, BARTLESON & CO.,
611 Chestnut Street, Phila.
May 3, 1866—2m.

CEDAR CAMPHOR.—For use against MOTHS IN CLOTHING. Best. Its advantages—Efficiency, Economy; imparts sweet odor to the clothes, and sure to last through twelve months. Every Druggist has it.
HARRIS & CHAPMAN.
Boston.
May 3, 1866—1m.

WHO? WHO? WHO?—OUR NEXT GOVERNOR!—We have a correct and striking photograph of *the next* Governor of Pennsylvania, which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we *mistake the man*, the money will be refunded immediately after election next October. Is it Clymer or Geary? Write and see.
Address, BARTLESON & CO.,
611 Chestnut St., Phila.
May 3, 1866—2m.

City Advertisements.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

HAS ON HAND

A LARGE & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

DIAMOND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS.

SUCH AS

RINGS, PINS, STUDS, DIAMOND SETS, &C.,

ALSO, ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN, SWISS & ENGLISH WATCHES.

MY ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY IS

COMPLETE IN ALL RESPECTS,

Embracing Articles of the Highest Cost,

AS ALSO,

Articles of Comparatively Small Value.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

PLAIN RINGS ON HAND.

SILVERWARE OF ALL KINDS.

ALSO FANCY SILVERWARE

SUITABLE FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Particular Attention Paid to Repairing Watches.

Diamonds and all other Precious Stones

BOUGHT FOR CASH,

AS ALSO,

OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.
Feb. 1, 1866—1y.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
501 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are headquarters for the following, viz:

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Of these we have an immense assortment, including

VIEWS OF THE WAR,

Obtained at great expense and forming a complete

Photographic History of the Great Union Contest.

Bull Run,	Dutch Gap,
Yorktown,	Pontoon Trains,
Gettysburg,	Hanover Junction,
Fair Oaks,	Lookout Mountain,
Savage Station,	Chickahominy,
Fredericksburg,	City Point,
Fairfax,	Nashville,
Richmond,	Petersburg,
Deep Bottom,	Belle Plain,
Monitors,	Chattanooga,
Fort Morgan,	Atlanta,
Charleston,	Mobile,
Florida,	Strawberry Plains,
&c.,	&c., &c.

American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

We were the first to introduce these into the United States and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any other. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price.

☞ FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

The Trade will find our ALBUMS the most Saleable they can buy.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over *Five Thousand* different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Mag-Gens.,	100 Lieut. Cols.,	650 Statesmen,	
100 Brig. "	250 other Officers,	139 Divines,	
375 Colonels,	75 Navy Officers,	135 Authors,	
40 Artists,	125 Stage,	50 Prominent Women,	3,000 Copies of Works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue, will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, FREE.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty-five per cent. of the amount with their order.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy.
May 17, 1866.—3m

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
For the United States Service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE CANES REVOLVING RIFLES,

Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials, sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank, and office, should have one of

REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New

REMINGTON REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.
MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents.
No. 40 Courtland St., New York.
April 12, 1866—6m.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, impediments to Marriage, etc; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office box 4,586.
March 22, 1866.—1y.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cents. A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness, nervous debility and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from Self Abuse, &c. By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves, from his own experience, that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands. Sent under seal to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's Marriage Guide, price 25 cents. Address,
CHAS. S. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box 4586.
April 26, 1866—1y.

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION!—Wanted, one or two men in Carlisle and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or leg, to sell *Wadsworth's Water Proof Arnica Healing Plaster*, the *best* and *cheapest* Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above.
April 26, 1866—3m.

Poetical.

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

When do I mean to marry? Well—
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date.

When daughters haste with willing feet,
A mother's daily toil to share;
Can make the puddings which they eat,
And mend the stockings which they wear.

When maidens look upon a man
As if himself they meant to marry,
And not as many soldiers scan
A sutler or a commissary.

When gentle ladies, who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his "earthly lot,"
And do not mean his lot of land.

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and win the farmer's girls
Who don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls.

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live
Within their sires' one story houses.

Then, madam—if I'm not too old,—
Rejoiced to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beaver, cease to scold,
And look about me for a wife.

Miscellaneous.

OVER THE ALLEGHENIES.

In the fall of 1846 I was traveling Eastward in a stage-coach from Pittsburg over the mountains. My fellow passengers were two gentlemen and a lady. The elder gentleman's appearance interested me exceedingly. In years he was about sixty, in air and manner he was calm, dignified and polished; and the contour of his features was singularly intellectual. He conversed freely on general topics until the road became more abrupt and precipitous, but on on my directing his attention to the great altitude of a precipice, on the verge of which our coach wheels were leisurely rolling, there came a marked change over his countenance. His eyes so lately filled with the light of mild intelligence, became wild, restless and anxious; the mouth twitched spasmodically, and the forehead beaded with a cold perspiration. With a sharp, convulsive shudder, he turned his gaze from the giddy height, and clutching my arm tightly with both hands he clung to me like a drowning man.

"Use this cologne," said the lady, handing me a bottle with the instinctive goodness of her sex.

I sprinkled a little on his face, and he soon became somewhat more composed; but it was not until we had traversed the mountain and descended to the country beneath, that the fine features relaxed from their perturbed look, and assumed the placid, quiet dignity I had first noticed.

"I owe an apology to the lady," said he with a bland smile and a gentle inclination of the head to our fair companion, "and some explanation to my fellow travelers also, and perhaps I cannot better acquit myself of the double debt than by recounting the cause of my recent agitation."

"It may pain your feelings," delicately urged the lady.

"On the contrary, it will relieve them," was the respectful reply.

Having signified our several desires to hear more, the traveler then proceeded:

"At the age of 18, I was light of foot and fear, (here he smiled), light of head. A fine property on the right bank of the Ohio, acknowledged me sole owner. I was hastening home to enjoy it, and delighted to get free from college life. The month was October, the air was bracing and the mode of conveyance a stage coach like this, only more cumberous. The other passengers were few—but three in all—an old, grey headed planter of Louisiana, his son, and his daughter, a joyous, bewitching creature, about fifteen years of age. They were just returning from France, of which the young lady discoursed in terms so eloquent as to absorb my entire attention.

The father was taciturn, but the daughter vivacious by nature, and we soon became so mutually pleased with each other, she as a talker, I as a listener, that it was not until a sudden flash of lightning, and a heavy dash of rain against the coach window elicited an exclamation from my charming companion, that I noticed how the night passed on. Presently there was a low rumbling sound, and then several peals of thunder, accompanied by successive flashes of lightening The rain descended in torrents and an angry wind began to howl and roar through the forest trees.

I looked from the window of our vehicle. The night was as dark as ebony, but the lightning revealed the darkness of our road.

We were on the edge of a frightful precipice. I could see it at intervals, huge jutting rocks far down on the sides, and the sight made me solicitous for the fate of my fair companion. I thought of the mere hair breadths that were between us and eternity; a single little rock in the track of our coach, a tiny billet of wood, a stray limb of a tempest torn tree, a restive horse, or a careless driver—any of these might hurl us from the sublunary existence with the speed of thought.

"'Tis a perfect tempest," said the lady, as I withdrew my head from the window. "How I love a sudden storm. There is something so grand among the winds when fairly loose among the hills. I never encountered a night like this, but Byron's magnificent description of a thunder storm in the Jura immediately recurs to my mind. But are we not on the mountain yet?"

"Yes, we have begun the ascent."

"Is it not said to be dangerous?"

"By no means," I replied, in as easy a tone as I could assume.

"I only wish it was daylight, that we might enjoy the mountain scenery. Jesu Marie! what's that?"

And she covered her eyes from the glare of a sheet of lightning that illumined the rugged mountain with brilliant intensity. Peal after peal of crashing thunder instantly succeeded; there was a very heavy volume of rain coming down at each thunderburst, and with the deep moaning of an animal, as if in dreadful agony, breaking upon my ears, I found that the coach had come to a dead halt.

Louise, my beautiful fellow traveler, became pale as ashes.

She fixed her eyes on mine with a look of anxious dread, and turning to her father hurredly remarked; "We are on the mountains!"

"I reckon so," was the unconcerned reply.

With an instant activity, I put my head through the window and call to the driver, but the only answer was the swift wings of the tempest. I seized the handle of the door and strained at it in vain; it would not yield a jot. At that instant I felt a cold hand on mine, and heard Louise's voice articulating in my ear the appalling words:

"The coach is moving backwards! God in heaven!" Never shall I forget the fierce agony with I tugged at the coach door and called on the driver in tones that rivaled the force of the blast, while the dreadful conviction was burning in my brain that the coach was being moved slowly backward.

What followed was of such swift occurrence, that it seemed to me that it must be a frightful dream.

I rushed against the door with all my force but it mocked my utmost efforts. One side of our vehicle was sensibly going down, down, down. The moaning of the agonized animal became deeper, and I knew from the desperate plunges against the traces, that it was one of our horses. Crash upon crash of heavy thunder rolled over the mountain, and vivid sheets of lightning played around our devoted carriage, as if in glee at our misery. By this light I could see a moment—only for a moment—the old planter standing erect, with his hands on his son and daughter, his eyes raised to heaven and his lips moving like one in prayer. I could see Louise turn her ashy cheeks and suberb eyes towards me as if imploring my protection; and I could see the bold glance of the young boy flashing an indignant defiance at the descending carriage, and the war of elements, and the awful danger that awaited him. There was a roll of thunder, a desberate plunge as of an animal in the last throes of dissolution, a harsh, grating jar, a sharp piercing scream of mortal terror, and I had but time to clasp Louis firmly with one hand around the waist and seize the leather fastenings attached to the coach roof with the other, when we were precipitated over the precipice.

I can distinctly recollect preserving consciousness for a few seconds of time, how rapidly my breath was being exhausted; but of that tremendous descent, I soon lost all further individual knowledge by a concussion so violent that I was almost instantly deprived of sense and motion.

On an humble couch in an humble room of a small country house I next opened my eyes in the world of light and shade, of joy and sorrow, of mirth and sadness; gentle hands smoothed my pillow, gentle feet glided across my chamber and a gentle voice hushed for a time all my questionings, I was kindly tended by a fair young girl about sixteen, who refused fox several days to hold any conversation with me. At length one morning finding myself sufficiently strong enough to sit up I insisted on hearing the result of the accident.

"You were discovered," said she "sitting on a ledge of rock, amidst the branches of a shattered tree, clinging to a part of your broken coach, with one hand, and to the insensible form of a lady with the other."

"And the lady?" I gasped, scanning the girl's face with an earnestness that caused her to draw back and blush.

"She was saved, sir, by the same means that saved you, the friendly tree."

"And her father and brother?" I impatiently demanded.

"Were both found crushed to pieces at the bottom of the precipice, a great way beyond the place where my father and uncle Joe got you and the lady. We buried their bodies in one grave close by the clover patch down in yon meadow ground."

"Poor Louise—poor orphan! God pity you!" I murmured in tones utterly unconscious that I had a listener.

"God pity her indeed, sir," said the young girl, with a gush of heartfelt sympathy. Would you like to see her?" She added. "Take me to her," I replied.

I found the orphan bathed in bitter tears by the grave of her buried kindred. She received me with sorrowful sweetness of manner. I will not detain your attention detailing the efforts I made to win her from her great grief, but briefly acquaint you that I at last succeeded in inducing her to leave her forlorn home in the South; and that twelve months after the dreadful occurrence which I have related, we stood at the altar as man and wife. She still lives to bless my love with her smiles, and my children with her precepts; but on the anniversary of that terrible night she secludes herself in her room and devotes the hours of darkness to solitary prayer.

"As for me," added the traveler, while a faint flush tinged his noble brow at the avowal, "that accident his made a physical coward of me at the sight of a mountain precipice."

"But the driver," urged our lady passenger, who had listened to the recital of the story with attention; what became of the driver? or did you ever learn the reason of his deserting his post?"

"His body was found on the road within a few yards from the spot where the coach went over. He had been struck dead by the same flash of lightning that blinded the restive horses."

THE NEW TAX BILL.—For kissing a pretty girl, one dollar.

For kissing a very homely one, two dollars, the extra amount added probably for the man's folly.

For ladies kissing one another, two dollars. The tax is placed at this rate in order to break up the custom altogether, it being regarded by our M. C.'s a piece of inexcusable absurdity.

For every flirtation, ten cents.

Every young man who has more than one girl is taxed five dollars.

For courting in the kitchen twenty-five cents.

Courting in the parlor one dollar.

Courting in a romantic place, five dollars, and fifty cents for each offence hereafter.

Seeing a lady home from church, twenty-five cents.

Seeing a lady home from the Dime Society, five cents, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of disabled army chaplains.

For ladies who paint, fifty cents.

For wearing a low-necked dress, one dollar.

For each curl on a lady's head, above ten, five cents.

For any unfair device for entrapping young men into matrimony, five dollars.

For wearing hoops larger than eight feet in circumference, eight cents for each hoop.

Old bachelors over thirty are taxed ten dollars and sentenced to banishment to Utah.

Each pretty lady to be taxed from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars, she to fix the estimate of her own beauty. It is thought that a very large amount will be realized from this provision.

Each boy baby, fifty cents.

Each girl baby, ten cents.

Families having more than eight babies are not to be taxed, and for twins a premium of forty dollars will be paid out of the funds accruing from the tax on old bachelors.

Each Sunday loafer on the street corners or about church doors to be taxed his value, which is about two cents.

They have a Radical newspaper in Richmond from which the Northern Radical journals evidently take great delight to quote. It seems, in regard to its editor, that "he was originally a Methodist Priest, then a slaveholder, then a nigger driver, next a whiskey seller, and now editor of a Radical newspaper." He can descend no lower.

☞ On the 9th inst., Milton Keller, living on top of the mountain five miles west of Fredrick, Maryland, was harrowing in a field, when the harrow dragged a loaded shell out of the ground, which is supposed had been buried there since 1862. He picked up the shell to examine it, when it exploded, killing him instantly.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Extracts From the Report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton.

READ! READ!!

Feeling Towards the Bureau.

We found the feeling towards the Bureau much the same as that already stated as prevailing in Virginia, except that there appears to be a more universal desire in this department on the part of all classes to have it removed. This feeling is no doubt attributable to the misconduct of many of the officers of the Bureau, such as working plantations, running sawmills, manufacturing turpentine and tar, &c., operations which bring them, armed with authority of their official positions, into competition with the citizens who are employing freedmen.

Conduct of the Agents.

We have investigated some of the charges made against agents of the Bureau, and in pursuing our inquiries on this point commenced with the assistant commissioner of the State, Col. E. Whittlesey, to whom we addressed the interrogatory: "Do you know of any person in the military service now on duty with the Freedmen's Bureau in this department who is, or has been since entering upon the duties of his office, engaged or interested, either directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of any lands within the department?" He answered "No."—Subsequently he addressed us a note, hereto appended, in which he stated that, in order to assist the planters in hiring freedmen and trying fairly the experiment of free labor, he and some officers of the Bureau had loaned money, and thus indirectly had an interest in cultivating farms. On receiving this note we addressed Colonel Whittlesey further interrogations, a copy of which is hereto annexed, to which he replied in a communication, also hereto appended, disclosing the fact that he is interested as an equal partner with the Rev. Horace James, of Massachsetts, formerly captain and acting quartermaster Freedmen's Bureau, and with Mr. Winthrop Tappan, of Maine, in the cultivation of a large farm in Pitt county, N. C. He also stated therein that Captain F. A. Seeley, superintendent of the Bureau for the Eastern District, N. C., is interested in the cultivation of a plantation in Wayne county, N. C., with a Mr. Porter, and that Captain Isaac Rosekranz, commissary subsistence, is interested with a Mr. Brooks in the cultivation of a plantation in Pitt county, North Carolina.

Further Misconduct.

Captain Rosekranz, sub-agent of the Bureau at Newburn, under Captain Seeley, and commissary of subsistence, as will be seen by reference to the paper hereto attached, is also engaged in cultivating a large plantation near Little Washington, N. C., with the labor of freedmen, whom he supplies with rations as part of their wages.

Missing Rations.

In one of our interviews with the freedmen at Newbern some of them, who were employed in the Commissary Department of the Bureau, stated that rations in bulk had been frequently taken from the supply warehouse at unusual hours, before the doors were opened for the transaction of business, and hauled off in carts and wagons, and that on one occasion they had followed a cart containing four barrels of pork, to see if it went to the freedmen's ration house. It was shipped to Boston, to the family of an agent of the Bureau.

The Cruelties of Rev. Mr. Fitz.

Opposite Newburn, on the south bank of the Trent river, there is a settlement composed exclusively of freedmen, and containing a population of about four thousand, whose condition is truly deplorable. These unfortunate people came within our lines and were located there during the war. They are living in small huts, built by themselves of lumber manufactured by hand; these huts, generally containing but a single room, each of which is occupied, in most cases, by large families. The appearance of this settlement, recently scourged with the small-pox, is well calculated to excite the deepest sympathy for the helpless condition of its inhabitants. The decrepit and helpless among them are supported by the Government of the United States, and the remainder procure an uncertain and scanty living from little jobs about Newbern—from fishing from small boats, huckstering, &c. The Rev. Mr. Fitz, formerly an army chrplain, presides over this colony as assistant superintendent of the Bureau for the Trent river settlement. This agent has exercised the most arbitrary and despotic power, and practiced revolting and unheard-of cruelties on the helpless freedmen under his charge. The outrageous conduct of this man was brought to our attention by a delegation of freedmen from the settlement, who called upon us and made statements in relation to his oppressions and outrages which we could scarcely credit. After hearing their statements we visited the settlement, convened the freedmen, investigating the charges against this man, and ascertained that he had been guilty of even greater wrongs and oppressions than had been complained of. In addition to the testimony of the freedmen, we took the statements of four intelligent ladies from the North, who are teaching school in the settlement. Among the many acts of cruelty committed by Superintendent Fitz, we found that he had in two instances suspended freedmen with cords around their wrists, their feet not touching the floor, and kept them in this position, in one case four, in the other case six hours; that he sentenced a freedman to an imprisonment of three months for a trivial offence, that of wrangling with his wife. He kept another man, who was arrested for debt, shut up in the black house—the prison—for months, while his wife and children, reduced to abject destitution, died with the small-pox, and took him from the prison under guard and compelled him to bury his last child in the cradle in which it died. On another occasion, when one of his guards reported to him that a colored woman had spoken disrespectfully of him, without even inquiring what the woman had said, he ordered her to be imprisoned until the next morning at nine o'clock, when she should be brought before him to answer for the indignity. In one instance he imprisoned six children for ten days for playing in the streets on the Sabbath day. He imposed a fine of sixty dollars upon an aged freedman for having told another freedman that he was about to be arrested by Mr. Fitz. This poor old man not having the money to pay the fine, was imprisoned until the next day, when his son paid the same, with three dollars additional as jail fees.

Fitz's Taxes.

This land upon which the huts in this settlement are built is owned by certain heirs in North Carolina, and is held by the Freedmen's Bureau as abandoned property. A tax, which Superintendent Fitz says goes to the support of the Bureau, is imposed upon the owner of each hut for ground rent. If the occupants fail to pay this tax promptly, they are either turned out into the streets or imprisoned, and in some instances huts have been torn down by order of the Superintendent for non-payment of the tax. All business transacted by these people is taxed for the same purpose. Five dollars per month is levied upon every little shop; two dollars on each fishing boat; five dollars on each horse and cart, &c. The failure to pay those taxes when due at once subjects the property taxed to confiscation. We were unable to ascertain what amount of money had been collected by Superintendent Fitz, or what disposition had been made of it. The imperfect manner in which the books were kept would have rendered a lengthy and detailed examination necessary to arrive at even an approximate idea of the amount of money collected. In answer to the question as to what justification there was for the oppressive burdens he had imposed upon these people, Superintendent Fitz replied that Captain Seeley told him, "I must have a thousand dollars a month from that settlement." He also furnished us with a sworn statement, herewith forwarded, marked "E," in which he attempts to defend his conduct by stating that he acted in obedience to the orders of his superior officers in the Bureau.

Bureau Officers Shooting Down a Freedman.

While at Newbern investigating the conduct of the officers of the Bureau, and the reported oppressions of the freedmen by this class of persons, our attention was called to the alleged killing of a freedman by a white employee of Colonel Whittlesey, assistant commissioner of the Bureau for North Carolina, and the Rev. Horace James, formerly assistant quartermaster, on their plantation in Pitt county. Mr. James, while in the United States service, was superintendent of the Bureau for the district now under charge of Captain Seeley, and is now an agent of the Bureau, for the county in which he is planting. The circumstances under which this freedman was killed, as stated by Mr. James himself, were as follows: The freedman was accused of stealing provisions from the store of Colonel Whittlesey and Mr. James, was arrested, tried, and convicted by Mr. James as agent of the Bureau, and was sentenced to dig ditches on their plantation. While working out this sentence he ran away, and was pursued by James and his clerk, Boyden, who arrived at the bank of a river while the freedman was attempting to cross in a canoe. Boyden ordered him to return, telling him if he did not he would shoot, and the freedman disregarding this order, Boyden fired. Boyden states himself that he thinks he hit him, and as nothing has ever been heard of the freedman since, it is universally believed in the neighborhood that he was killed and fell from the canoe into the river.

More Farming.

At Goldsborough the superintendent, G. O. Glavis, chaplain United States army, is cultivating two farms on his own account. The freedmen received for their labor a little clothing, such as coats, pants, shoes, &c., furnished by Captain Glavis, but no money.

Affairs at Kinston.

On the 2d inst. we left Newbern for Goldsborough, and on the way stopped at Kinston long enough to learn that Captain Wheeler, agent for the Bureau at that point, is engaged in working a large plantation on his own account, and employs thereon quite a number of freedmen, paying them in Government rations. Mr. Carr stated to us that the Captain is paying the hands in "a little of everything, but chiefly in clothing."

The Wilmington Agents.

On the 4th instant we arrived at Wilmington, the headquarters of the Bureau for the Southern District of North Carolina, of which Colonel Rutherford is Superintendent.

Major J. C. Mann, assistant quartermaster and financial agent is engaged in the cultivation of a rice plantation a short distance from Wilmington, on which are employed forty-five freedmen. The Major stated that while he did not object to making money, he engaged in this business to convince the Southern people that the negro would work. He too takes the government rations to pay his negroes.

One Way of Inducing Industry.

Major Charles I. Wickersham, sub-agent of the Bureau, whose headquarters are at Wilmington, is also interested in the cultivation of a rice plantation within his sub-district, and he is to receive one-fourth of the crops from the same for compelling the freedmen employed on said plantation to work faithfully. He explained the manner in which he compelled freedmen to comply with their contracts, by stating that he put them to work with ball and chain on the streets of Wilmington.

Selling Freedmen's Clothes.

We assertained by the testimony of Messrs. Barnham & Ballard, auctioneers at Goldsborough, that they had sold at auction, for Chaplain Glavis forty blankets marked "U. S.," and a quantity of clothing that had been sent to Goldsborough for gratuitous distribution to the needy by a Freedmen's Aid Society, at or in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y. We learned also that he had disposed of a large amount of such clothing at private sale. The Chaplain stated himself that he had received from such sales $2,000.—He kept no books or even memoranda of moneys received or expended.

Evils of the System.

Without attempting to discuss the propriety of officers of the Bureau in the military service of the United States, who are paid by the Government for the performance of their duties, engaging in private business, and employing freedmen for such purposes while controlling through their official positions that class of labor, we deem it our duty to state some of the effects produced, both upon the officers themselves and upon the planters with whom they come in competition, by such conduct. Major Wickersham, in contracting to furnish forty laborers to work on a rice plantation, becomes at once interested against the laborers, whom he compels to labor, perhaps unjustly, when unfairly dealt with by the person working them on the plantation; and, on their refusing to work, he inflicts upon them unlawful, and, for a breach of contract, unheard of punishments, putting them on chain gangs as if they were convicted criminals. Colonel Whittlesey, or any other officer of less rank and influence in the Bureau who is engaged in working plantations rented for cash or on shares, becomes interested in securing a low rate of wages and in making the most stringent labor regulations, to the great detriment of the freedmen. They thereby give the sanction of the Government to the establishment of labor far below what the labor is really worth. Officers of the quartermaster's and commissary departments who are thus engaged are subjected to the temptation of appropriation to their own use quartermaster's stores and rations to pay their own laborers. Complaints have been made to us by the planters that these agents of the bureau use the power of their positions to obtain and control the best labor in the