

TERMS OF THE COMPILER.
The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$2 00 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2 50 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment—'Compiler Printing Office' on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Penalties, County, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1863.

D. McConaughy,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office on door west of Buchler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PATENT RIGHTS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government in Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England and Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest price given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Decker & Forney's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

Law Partnership.
W. A. DUNCAN & J. H. WHITE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to them, including the procuring of Penalties, County, Back Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State Governments.
Office in North West Corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Penna.
April 3, 1863. U

Doctor C. W. Benson,
OFFICE at the Railroad House, (front room, formerly occupied by Dr. Kinzer),
LITTLESTOWN, PA.
June 19, 1863. U

Dr. J. A. Armstrong,
HAVING removed from New Salem, York county, and having located at Middle-town, Adams county, offers his professional services to the public.
July 31, '63. 6m

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's
OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbytrian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 30, 1863. U

Dr. D. S. Peffer,
BROTHERS, Adams county, continues the practice of his profession in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any old standing disease to call and consult him.
Oct. 3, 1864. U

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickwick's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. Dr. J. H. Peffer, Rev. G. P. Kr. ut, D. Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Removals.
THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, has the honor to announce the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have them done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Hardware and Groceries.
THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to call the times. Our stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIALS, CARPENTERS TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS TOOLS, COACH FINDINGS, SHOE FINDINGS, CABINET MAKERS TOOLS, HOUSEKEEPERS FURNITURE, ALL KINDS OF IRON, & GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c. There is an article included in the list of appointments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the city.
JOHN B. DANFEL,
DAVID ZINGLER,
Gettysburg, May 16, 1864.

The Great Discovery
OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatism and Gout has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa. Dealers in this county, J. H. Varnish, Spry, Paints, Dry-stuffs, and other Goods, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c. H. L. A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture. [June 3, 1864. U

Still at Work.
THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.
NEW WORK made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.
Two first-rate SPINNING WAGONS and a SLIGH for sale. JACOB TROXEL,
Dec. 7, 1863.

Sale Crying.
A. W. FLEMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction at moderate rates. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.
P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.
Nov. 24, 1862.

Wanted.
A FARM in Adams county, for which I will exchange choice Western Lands, at a fair price.
GEO. ARNOLD,
Aug. 7, 1865.

Do You Wish
TO preserve a soap likeness of yourself, your children, or your friends? go to our MUMFORD'S GALLERY, the best place in the county to secure such class pictures.

A Few 7-30's
STILL on hand and for sale at THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG.
GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.
Oct. 9, 1865. 6c

The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."
48th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1866. No. 15. TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

Jury List for January.
GRAND JURORS.
Gettysburg—H. J. Stahl, (Foreman,) Henry Garlick.
Highland—Joseph J. Kerr.
Germany—John G. Byers, John Diehl.
Butler—Israel Briker, Edward Staley, Jacob Ruffenberger.
Reading—Lewis Chronister, Michael Alwine, John L. Taublinghough.
Lancaster—Jacob Hayberger, Cyrus Albert.
Tyrone—Philip Cooley.
Harrisburg—John Myers, Jacob Wehler.
Middletown—Jacob E. Miller.
Union—Henry Felv, Sr.
Menallen—Henry Bremer, Hiram Griest.
Oxford—Henry J. Kuhn.
Harrisburg—Peter Frey.
Derby—Cyrus Wolf, Jacob Hall.

General Jury.
Reading—James Robinson, Jr.
Union—Amos B. Schout, Abraham Rife.
Reading—Cornelius Myers, Andrew Hantz, Wm. C. Beck.
Cumberland—Wm. Ross, Wm. E. Myers, Geo. Weikert.
Middletown—Daniel Kohler, Vincent O'Boyd, Frederick Helmer.
Gettysburg—John W. Tipton, Joseph Wible, John Will, Edward Menchey.
Straban—Jacob L. Grass, Wm. L. Thomas.
Harrisburg—Adam Wright, Emanuel Menges, Isaac Myers.
Middletown—Solomon Hartman, John B. Hoffmann.
Conowingo—Ambrose Elmer.
Butler—Solomon Orner, Noah Miller.
Germany—Wm. Dutcher, Jesse Icker.
Liberty—Frederick Helmer.
Reading—Johna Brown, Sr.
Highland—Isaac Heizer.
Harrisburg—Peter Hoffmeier, Samuel Miller.
Harrisburg—Robert Watson, Wm. T. Reed.
Lancaster—Abraham Ziegler.
Dec. 15, 1865.

Adams County
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED, MARCH 18, 1851.
OFFICERS.
President—George Swope.
Vice President—Wm. B. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Baehler.
Treasurer—E. G. Fahnstock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Hantzman, Jacob King, MANAGERS—George Swope, D. A. Baehler, R. McCurdy, Wm. B. Russell, E. G. Fahnstock, A. G. Baehler, D. G. McCree, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; A. Heintzelman, Franklin; Wm. D. Humes, New Oxford; Wm. J. Wilson, Bendersville; H. A. Pickling, Straban township; John Wolf, Straban township; John Pickling, East Berlin; Abel T. Wright, Bendersville; Abel F. Gitt, New Oxford; Jas. H. Marshall, Hamilton township; John Cunningham, Freedom township; John Horner, Mountain township; Wm. Rose White, Liberty township.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866.
THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN HOOP SKIRTS.—J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.—This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Red Rubber Steel Springs, ingeniously braided together and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, and 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 ease made by fully wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, Opera, 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 space 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 twisted 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, steps, &c., &c., which 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 lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.
WEST BRAWLEY & GALT, Proprietors of the Invention, and Sole Manufacturers, 91 Chambers, and 73 & 81 Bude Streets, New York.
For sale in all first-class Stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, and in Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.
Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt.
Nov. 27, 1865. 3m

Estey's Cottage Organs
Cottage Organ.
ARE not only unexcelled, but they are absolutely unexcelled, by any other Bed instrument in the country. Designed expressly for Churches and Schools, they are found to be equally well adapted to the parlor and drawing room. For sale by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 North Seventh St., Philadelphia.
Also, BRADSHAW'S PIANOS, and a complete assortment of the PERFECT MELODEON.
[Oct. 2, 1865. 1y

Grain and Produce Wanted.
THE undersigned having purchased the interest of Myers & Wierman, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, in New Oxford, Adams county, would respectfully notify the farmers and the public generally, that he will continue the business at the old stand at the depot in that place. The highest market price will be paid for WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, FLOUR, &c., &c.
Also, GUNN'S PLASTER, SALT, LUMBER and COAL, constantly kept on hand for sale, together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. DAVID HOKE.
Nov. 27, 1865. 3m

Western Lands.
THE subscriber has some valuable WESTERN LANDS, which he will trade for one or more FARMS in this county. The lands are well located, and very desirable for farming. Early application desired.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF,
Gettysburg, April 9, 1865. U

LADIES DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at
POLICE'S.

The Oldest Real Estate AGENCY IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.—This Agency having superior advantages, can show more, and better grain and grazing Farms and other properties for sale to persons desiring homes, business sites, &c., in this beautiful and fertile Valley at less prices than any other establishment in the Valley of Virginia. Our office being located in the town of HARRISONBURG, near the centre of this garden of Virginia, and being in direct communication by stage and other direct routes with every part of the Valley, persons seeking homes here, can have better facilities for looking at and selecting such properties as may suit the various tastes and means of the numerous purchasers.
We would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to the PROPERTIES we have on hand for sale, being contented we can accommodate the most whimsical on such terms as cannot be offered at any other office in the Valley. Our properties range in quantity from (25) TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, TO (2500) TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, and in price at from
(\$3) THREE DOLLARS TO (\$50) SIXTY DOLLARS PER ACRE,
and contain some of the very best grazing and grain FARMS in the Valley, and some of the most beautiful and valuable localities in the Valley. Our towns, lots, business sites, and town residences, are not surpassed in the Valley.
TERMS VERY ACCOMMODATING. Any one wanting information, can have it, if any property about which they may inquire in our advertisements by writing to us for a catalogue, containing prices, descriptive lists, &c.
These lands and other properties lie in Rockingham, Page, Shenandoah, Warren, Augusta, Rockbridge, Pendleton, Hardy, Randolph, Albemarle, &c.
Give us a call and you can, from the numerous properties we have for sale, be accommodated on the best of terms, before you leave for your home. We are at all times prepared to convey persons to look at lands lying in the county of Rockingham, &c., &c.
Address, J. D. PRICE & CO.,
No. 1 and 2 Building, Harrisonburg, Rockingham co., Va.
Dec. 4, 1865. 3m

Virginia Lands in Market.
ARTHUR L. ROGERS, REAL ESTATE AGENT, MIDDLEBURG, LOUDON COUNTY, VA.
Having an extensive acquaintance with the people and the Land of the Piedmont Section of Virginia, so celebrated as a fine "Grass Country," he respectfully invites attention to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF REAL ESTATE, in this region, besides practicing law in the Courts of Loudon and Fauquier.
I am authorized to sell some of the most desirable Farms in this part of the State, and will correspond promptly with persons wishing to purchase, or take pleasure in showing these lands to them, if they give me a call.
Plats and Surveys furnished when desired. Address, ARTHUR L. ROGERS, Attorney at Law, Middleburg, Loudon co., Va.

Fresh Arrival.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.
HAINES & CO. have just received and opened another splendid assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, for Summer wear, which they are selling at very low prices considering the season. The latest styles of Summer Hats and Caps, of every description, and price. Boots and Shoes, of superior make, and warranted to fit, always on hand. Work made to order and repairing done on short notice, by experienced workmen. Also, HAINES & CO. carried on in all its branches. Persons wanting anything in this line would do well to call. Don't forget the old stand in Chambersburg street, if you want Bargains.
J. COBBAN & CRAWFORD,
June 19, 1865.

Established 1850.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO., respectfully beg leave to notify their friends, customers and the public generally, that they have removed from No. 151 E. Second street, to the commodious four-story Warehouse, No. 808 BALTIMORE STREET, between Howard and Liberty, where they will for the future conduct the Wholesale Business, solely in
Hosiery, Trimmings, Furnishing Goods, Perfumery, Notions, Stationery, Cutlery, Toys, &c., &c. to which they invite the attention of city and country purchasers, feeling confident of their ability to offer inducements in prices and quality of Goods.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address, LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO., 808 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
March 14, 1864.

Everhart?
CORNER OF HOWARD & FRANKLIN STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.
THIS House is on a direct line between the Northern Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depots. It has been refitted and comfortably arranged for the convenience and the entertainment of guests.
Nov. 20, 1865. U

Choice Miscellany.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
The first day of the year, for many ages and in various parts of the world, was celebrated as a religious and social festival. With the post-biblical Jews the new year commenced and still commences with the autumnal month Tishri, the first day being celebrated by them with considerable ceremony. The Romans made an especial holiday of it, offering sacrifices to Janus, and taking care that all they thought, said and did, should be pure and favorable, since everything was ominous for the occurrences of the whole year. They appeared in the streets in their best garments, exchanged kindly salutations, and gave each other presents called *strenae*, consisting of gilt dates, figs, honey cakes, and copper coins, having on one side the double head of Janus and on the other a ship. This custom of bestowing presents was made by some of the emperors an important source of their personal revenue, till modified by the Christian Emperor Claudius. The early Chinese Emperors, however, continued to receive them, notwithstanding they were condemned by the ecclesiastical councils on account of the Pagan ceremonies at their presentation. Pyrrhus, in his "Historia Mundi," speaks of the hospitality of the early church to any imitation among Christians of the Roman *strenae*, says: "The whole Catholic Church appointed a solemn public fast upon this our new year's day, to bewail those heathenish entertainments, sports, and lewd idolatrous practices, which had been so long a prevailing all Christian, under pain of excommunication, from observing the customs or first of January (which we now call new year's day) as holy, and from sending abroad new year's gifts upon it, (a custom now too frequent,) it being a mere relic of paganism and idolatry, derived from the heathen Romans; feast of two faced Janus, and a practice so execrable unto Christians that not only the whole Catholic Church, but even the four famous councils of (here follows a long array of authorities) have positively prohibited the solemnization of the new year's gifts under an anathema, and excommunicated those who should observe it." Henry III. of England is said to have extorted new year's gifts, and Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe and jewelry were probably almost wholly supplied from these annual contributions. It appears from the "Progress and Possessions" of her majesty, published by Nichols, that the lords, spirit-

Selected Poetry.
Song of the Freedman.
A freedman sat on a pile of bricks,
As the rain was pattering down;
His shoes were worn and his coat was torn
And his hands were stiff and brown.
He pined the child and he viewed himself,
And he shook the wet from his head,
And a tear dimmed his eye as he saw go by
A boy with a loaf of bread.
And he raised his voice in a doleful tone,
That sounded like a groan,
While the rain came down in his happy crown,
And he sang to himself this song:
Do wind blows cold, but I don't care with toll,
And let do cotton patch,
I guess old Massa think he count
Do chickens 'fore day load,
I totes no more do heavy load,
Nor drive old Massa round;
I would do de day's wint' once played,
I would do de patch on ground.
Den sing away do rake and hoe,
Do rain may come, do wind may blow,
But breas do Lord I's free.

Do I think last night, as I tried to sleep,
Eyes do waddy ground,
While de min was dripping down my head,
And de wind was wint' on my head,
I'd like to hah my light 'ood fire
An' my cabin back again,
For de waddy's getting berry cold
Out here in all dis rain.
I would do de rake and hoe, and hoe,
Do rain may come, do wind may blow,
But breas do Lord I's free.
Do I think last night, as I tried to sleep,
My shoes is worn out too;
My coat is old and from such sleep
Do cotton's coming 'fore.

Do I think last night, as I tried to sleep,
My shoes is worn out too;
My coat is old and from such sleep
Do cotton's coming 'fore.
Do I think last night, as I tried to sleep,
My shoes is worn out too;
My coat is old and from such sleep
Do cotton's coming 'fore.

In the Gallery.
A Washington correspondent alludes to a new feature exhibited at the capitol this session:
This is the appearance in the galleries of both houses of large numbers of negroes and negroes, and the air they put on is a caution. They push themselves into the ladies' galleries and thrust themselves into the front seats, and there sit for hours. No decent people will sit on the seats behind them or near them, and thus there is a certain class of negroes, who are not only the white people. The negroes slip their hands and grin and chat like monkeys, whenever any of their friends on the floor make any allusion to the American citizen of African descent. Ladies come to the doors of the gallery, look in astonished at the sight that meets their gaze, and then return and leave their seats sooner than they are contaminated by sitting in the same gallery with the negroes, and behind them, too. Negro equality is advancing with rapid strides.

Choice Miscellany.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
The first day of the year, for many ages and in various parts of the world, was celebrated as a religious and social festival. With the post-biblical Jews the new year commenced and still commences with the autumnal month Tishri, the first day being celebrated by them with considerable ceremony. The Romans made an especial holiday of it, offering sacrifices to Janus, and taking care that all they thought, said and did, should be pure and favorable, since everything was ominous for the occurrences of the whole year. They appeared in the streets in their best garments, exchanged kindly salutations, and gave each other presents called *strenae*, consisting of gilt dates, figs, honey cakes, and copper coins, having on one side the double head of Janus and on the other a ship. This custom of bestowing presents was made by some of the emperors an important source of their personal revenue, till modified by the Christian Emperor Claudius. The early Chinese Emperors, however, continued to receive them, notwithstanding they were condemned by the ecclesiastical councils on account of the Pagan ceremonies at their presentation. Pyrrhus, in his "Historia Mundi," speaks of the hospitality of the early church to any imitation among Christians of the Roman *strenae*, says: "The whole Catholic Church appointed a solemn public fast upon this our new year's day, to bewail those heathenish entertainments, sports, and lewd idolatrous practices, which had been so long a prevailing all Christian, under pain of excommunication, from observing the customs or first of January (which we now call new year's day) as holy, and from sending abroad new year's gifts upon it, (a custom now too frequent,) it being a mere relic of paganism and idolatry, derived from the heathen Romans; feast of two faced Janus, and a practice so execrable unto Christians that not only the whole Catholic Church, but even the four famous councils of (here follows a long array of authorities) have positively prohibited the solemnization of the new year's gifts under an anathema, and excommunicated those who should observe it." Henry III. of England is said to have extorted new year's gifts, and Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe and jewelry were probably almost wholly supplied from these annual contributions. It appears from the "Progress and Possessions" of her majesty, published by Nichols, that the lords, spirit-

Choice Miscellany.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
The first day of the year, for many ages and in various parts of the world, was celebrated as a religious and social festival. With the post-biblical Jews the new year commenced and still commences with the autumnal month Tishri, the first day being celebrated by them with considerable ceremony. The Romans made an especial holiday of it, offering sacrifices to Janus, and taking care that all they thought, said and did, should be pure and favorable, since everything was ominous for the occurrences of the whole year. They appeared in the streets in their best garments, exchanged kindly salutations, and gave each other presents called *strenae*, consisting of gilt dates, figs, honey cakes, and copper coins, having on one side the double head of Janus and on the other a ship. This custom of bestowing presents was made by some of the emperors an important source of their personal revenue, till modified by the Christian Emperor Claudius. The early Chinese Emperors, however, continued to receive them, notwithstanding they were condemned by the ecclesiastical councils on account of the Pagan ceremonies at their presentation. Pyrrhus, in his "Historia Mundi," speaks of the hospitality of the early church to any imitation among Christians of the Roman *strenae*, says: "The whole Catholic Church appointed a solemn public fast upon this our new year's day, to bewail those heathenish entertainments, sports, and lewd idolatrous practices, which had been so long a prevailing all Christian, under pain of excommunication, from observing the customs or first of January (which we now call new year's day) as holy, and from sending abroad new year's gifts upon it, (a custom now too frequent,) it being a mere relic of paganism and idolatry, derived from the heathen Romans; feast of two faced Janus, and a practice so execrable unto Christians that not only the whole Catholic Church, but even the four famous councils of (here follows a long array of authorities) have positively prohibited the solemnization of the new year's gifts under an anathema, and excommunicated those who should observe it." Henry III. of England is said to have extorted new year's gifts, and Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe and jewelry were probably almost wholly supplied from these annual contributions. It appears from the "Progress and Possessions" of her majesty, published by Nichols, that the lords, spirit-

Choice Miscellany.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
The first day of the year, for many ages and in various parts of the world, was celebrated as a religious and social festival. With the post-biblical Jews the new year commenced and still commences with the autumnal month Tishri, the first day being celebrated by them with considerable ceremony. The Romans made an especial holiday of it, offering sacrifices to Janus, and taking care that all they thought, said and did, should be pure and favorable, since everything was ominous for the occurrences of the whole year. They appeared in the streets in their best garments, exchanged kindly salutations, and gave each other presents called *strenae*, consisting of gilt dates, figs, honey cakes, and copper coins, having on one side the double head of Janus and on the other a ship. This custom of bestowing presents was made by some of the emperors an important source of their personal revenue, till modified by the Christian Emperor Claudius. The early Chinese Emperors, however, continued to receive them, notwithstanding they were condemned by the ecclesiastical councils on account of the Pagan ceremonies at their presentation. Pyrrhus, in his "Historia Mundi," speaks of the hospitality of the early church to any imitation among Christians of the Roman *strenae*, says: "The whole Catholic Church appointed a solemn public fast upon this our new year's day, to bewail those heathenish entertainments, sports, and lewd idolatrous practices, which had been so long a prevailing all Christian, under pain of excommunication, from observing the customs or first of January (which we now call new year's day) as holy, and from sending abroad new year's gifts upon it, (a custom now too frequent,) it being a mere relic of paganism and idolatry, derived from the heathen Romans; feast of two faced Janus, and a practice so execrable unto Christians that not only the whole Catholic Church, but even the four famous councils of (here follows a long array of authorities) have positively prohibited the solemnization of the new year's gifts under an anathema, and excommunicated those who should observe it." Henry III. of England is said to have extorted new year's gifts, and Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe and jewelry were probably almost wholly supplied from these annual contributions. It appears from the "Progress and Possessions" of her majesty, published by Nichols, that the lords, spirit-

Choice Miscellany.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
The first day of the year, for many ages and in various parts of the world, was celebrated as a religious and social festival. With the post-biblical Jews the new year commenced and still commences with the autumnal month Tishri, the first day being celebrated by them with considerable ceremony. The Romans made an especial holiday of it, offering sacrifices to Janus, and taking care that all they thought, said and did, should be pure and favorable, since everything was ominous for the occurrences of the whole year. They appeared in the streets in their best garments, exchanged kindly salutations, and gave each other presents called *strenae*, consisting of gilt dates, figs, honey cakes, and copper coins, having on one side the double head of Janus and on the other a ship. This custom of bestowing presents was made by some of the emperors an important source of their personal revenue, till modified by the Christian Emperor Claudius. The early Chinese Emperors, however, continued to receive them, notwithstanding they were condemned by the ecclesiastical councils on account of the Pagan ceremonies at their presentation. Pyrrhus, in his "Historia Mundi," speaks of the hospitality of the early church to any imitation among Christians of the Roman *strenae*, says: "The whole Catholic Church appointed a solemn public fast upon this our new year's day, to bewail those heathenish entertainments, sports, and lewd idolatrous practices, which had been so long a prevailing all Christian, under pain of excommunication, from observing the customs or first of January (which we now call new year's day) as holy, and from sending abroad new year's gifts upon it, (a custom now too frequent,) it being a mere relic of paganism and idolatry, derived from the heathen Romans; feast of two faced Janus, and a practice so execrable unto Christians that not only the whole Catholic Church, but even the four famous councils of (here follows a long array of authorities) have positively prohibited the solemnization of the new year's gifts under an anathema, and excommunicated those who should observe it." Henry III. of England is said to have extorted new year's gifts, and Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe and jewelry were probably almost wholly supplied from these annual contributions. It appears from the "Progress and Possessions" of her majesty, published by Nichols, that the lords, spirit-

Choice Miscellany.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
The first day of the year, for many ages and in various parts of the world, was celebrated as a religious and social festival. With the post-biblical Jews the new year commenced and still commences with the autumnal month Tishri, the first day being celebrated by them with considerable ceremony. The Romans made an especial holiday of it, offering sacrifices to Janus, and taking care that all they thought, said and did, should be pure and favorable, since everything was ominous for the occurrences of the whole year. They appeared in the streets in their best garments, exchanged kindly salutations, and gave each other presents called *strenae*, consisting of gilt dates, figs, honey cakes, and copper coins, having on one side the double head of Janus and on the other a ship. This custom of bestowing presents was made by some of the emperors an important source of their personal revenue, till modified by the Christian Emperor Claudius. The early Chinese Emperors, however, continued to receive them, notwithstanding they were condemned by the ecclesiastical councils on account of the Pagan ceremonies at their presentation. Pyrrhus, in his "Historia Mundi," speaks of the hospitality of the early church to any imitation among Christians of the Roman *strenae*, says: "The whole Catholic Church appointed a solemn public fast upon this our new year's day, to bewail those heathenish entertainments, sports, and lewd idolatrous practices, which had been so long a prevailing all Christian, under pain of excommunication, from observing the customs or first of January (which we now call new year's day) as holy, and from sending abroad new year's gifts upon it, (a custom now too frequent,) it being a mere relic of paganism and idolatry, derived from the heathen Romans; feast of two faced Janus, and a practice so execrable unto Christians that not only the whole Catholic Church, but even the four famous councils of (here follows a long array of authorities) have positively prohibited the solemnization of the new year's gifts under an anathema, and excommunicated those who should observe it." Henry III. of England is said to have extorted new year's gifts, and Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe and jewelry were probably almost wholly supplied from these annual contributions. It appears from the "Progress and Possessions" of her majesty, published by Nichols, that the lords, spirit-

Choice Miscellany.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
The first day of the year, for many ages and in various parts of the world, was celebrated as a religious and social festival. With the post-biblical Jews the new year commenced and still commences with the autumnal month Tishri, the first day being celebrated by them with considerable ceremony. The Romans made an especial holiday of it, offering sacrifices to Janus, and taking care that all they thought, said and did, should be pure and favorable, since everything was ominous for the occurrences of the whole year. They appeared in the streets in their best garments, exchanged kindly salutations, and gave each other presents called *strenae*, consisting of gilt dates, figs, honey cakes, and copper coins, having on one side the double head of Janus and on the other a ship. This custom of bestowing presents was made by some of the emperors an important source of their personal revenue, till modified by the Christian Emperor Claudius. The early Chinese Emperors, however, continued to receive them, notwithstanding they were condemned by the ecclesiastical councils on account of the Pagan ceremonies at their presentation. Pyrrhus, in his "Historia Mundi," speaks of the hospitality of the early church to any imitation among Christians of the Roman *strenae*, says: "The whole Catholic Church appointed a solemn public fast upon this our new year's day, to bewail those heathenish entertainments, sports, and lewd idolatrous practices, which had been so long a prevailing all Christian, under pain of excommunication, from observing the customs or first of January (which we now call new year's day) as holy, and from sending abroad new year's gifts upon it, (a custom now too frequent,) it being a mere relic of paganism and idolatry, derived from the heathen Romans; feast of two faced Janus, and a practice so execrable unto Christians that not only the whole Catholic Church, but even the four famous councils of (here follows a long array of authorities) have positively prohibited the solemnization of the new year's gifts under an anathema, and excommunicated those who should observe it." Henry III. of England is said to have extorted new year's gifts, and Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe and jewelry were probably almost wholly supplied from these annual contributions. It appears from the "Progress and Possessions" of her majesty, published by Nichols, that the lords, spirit-

Choice Miscellany.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
The first day of the year, for many ages and in various parts of the world, was celebrated as a religious and social festival. With the post-biblical Jews the new year commenced and still commences with the autumnal month Tishri, the first day being celebrated by them with considerable ceremony. The Romans made an especial holiday of it, offering sacrifices to Janus, and taking care that all they thought, said and did, should be pure and favorable, since everything was ominous for the occurrences of the whole year. They appeared in the streets in their best garments, exchanged kindly salutations, and gave each other presents called *strenae*, consisting of gilt dates, figs, honey cakes, and copper coins, having on one side the double head of Janus and on the other a ship. This custom of bestowing presents was made by some of the emperors an important source of their personal revenue, till modified by the Christian Emperor Claudius. The early Chinese Emperors, however, continued to receive them, notwithstanding they were condemned by the ecclesiastical councils on account of the Pagan ceremonies at their presentation. Pyrrhus, in his "Historia Mundi," speaks of the hospitality of the early church to any imitation among Christians of the Roman *strenae*, says: "The whole Catholic Church appointed a solemn public fast upon this our new year's day, to bewail those heathenish entertainments, sports, and lewd idolatrous practices, which had been so long a prevailing all Christian, under pain of excommunication, from observing the customs or first of January (which we now call new year's day) as holy, and from sending abroad new year's gifts upon it, (a custom now too frequent,) it being a mere relic of paganism and idolatry, derived from the heathen Romans; feast of two faced Janus, and a practice so execrable unto Christians that not only the whole Catholic Church, but even the four famous councils of (here follows a long array of authorities) have positively prohibited the solemnization of the new year's gifts under an anathema, and excommunicated those who should observe it." Henry III. of England is said to have extorted new year's gifts, and Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe and jewelry were probably almost wholly supplied from these annual contributions. It appears from the "Progress and Possessions" of her majesty, published by Nichols, that the lords, spirit-

Choice Miscellany.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
The first day of the year, for many ages and in various parts of the world, was celebrated as a religious and social festival. With the post-biblical Jews the new year commenced and still commences with the autumnal month Tishri, the first day being celebrated by them with considerable ceremony. The Romans made an especial holiday of it, offering sacrifices to Janus, and taking care that all they thought, said and did, should be pure and favorable, since everything was ominous for the occurrences of the whole year. They appeared in the streets in their best garments, exchanged kindly salutations, and gave each other presents called *strenae*, consisting of gilt dates, figs, honey cakes, and copper coins, having on one side the double head of Janus and on the other a ship. This custom of bestowing presents was made by some of the emperors an important source of their personal revenue, till modified by the Christian Emperor Claudius. The early Chinese Emperors, however, continued to receive them, notwithstanding they were condemned by the ecclesiastical councils on account of the Pagan ceremonies at their presentation. Pyrrhus, in his "Historia Mundi," speaks of the hospitality of the early church to any imitation among Christians of the Roman *strenae*, says: "The whole Catholic Church appointed a solemn public fast upon this our new year's day, to bewail those heathenish entertainments, sports, and lewd idolatrous practices, which had been so long a prevailing all Christian, under pain of excommunication, from observing the customs or first of January (which we now call new year's day) as holy, and from sending abroad new year's gifts upon it, (a custom now too frequent,) it being a mere relic of paganism and idolatry, derived from the heathen Romans; feast of two faced Janus, and a practice so execrable unto Christians that not only the whole Catholic Church, but even the four famous councils of (here follows a long array of authorities) have positively prohibited the solemnization of the new year's gifts under an anathema, and excommunicated those who should observe it." Henry III. of England is said to have extorted new year's gifts, and Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe and jewelry were probably almost wholly supplied from these annual contributions. It appears from the "Progress and Possessions" of her majesty, published by Nichols, that the lords, spirit-

Choice Miscellany.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
The first day of the year, for many ages and in various parts of the world, was celebrated as a religious and social festival. With the post-biblical Jews the new year commenced and still commences with the autumnal month Tishri, the first day being celebrated by them with considerable ceremony. The Romans made an especial holiday of it, offering sacrifices to Janus, and taking care that all they thought, said and did, should be pure and favorable, since everything was ominous for the occurrences of the whole year. They appeared in the streets in their best garments, exchanged kindly salutations, and gave each other presents called *strenae*, consisting of gilt dates, figs, honey cakes, and copper coins, having on one side the double head of Janus and on the other a ship. This custom of bestowing presents was made by some of the emperors an important source of their personal revenue, till modified by the Christian Emperor Claudius. The early Chinese Emperors, however, continued to receive them, notwithstanding they were condemned by the ecclesiastical councils on account of the Pagan ceremonies at their presentation. Pyrrhus, in his "Historia Mundi," speaks of the hospitality of the early church to any imitation among Christians of the Roman *strenae*, says: "The whole Catholic Church appointed a solemn public fast upon this our new year's day, to bewail those heathenish entertainments, sports, and lewd idolatrous practices, which had been so long a prevailing all Christian, under pain of excommunication, from observing the customs or first of January (which we now call new year's day) as holy, and from sending abroad new year's gifts upon it, (a custom now too frequent,) it being a mere relic of paganism and idolatry, derived from the heathen Romans; feast of two faced Janus, and a practice so execrable unto Christians that not only the whole Catholic Church, but even the four famous councils of (here follows a long array of authorities) have positively prohibited the solemnization of the new year's gifts under an anathema, and excommunicated those who should observe it." Henry III. of England is said to have extorted new year's gifts, and Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe and jewelry were probably almost wholly supplied from these annual contributions. It appears from the "Progress and Possessions" of her majesty, published by Nichols, that the lords, spirit-

Choice Miscellany.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
The first day of the year, for many ages and in various parts of the world, was celebrated as a religious and social festival. With the post-biblical Jews the new year commenced and still commences with the autumnal month Tishri, the first day being celebrated by them with considerable ceremony. The Romans made an especial holiday of it, offering sacrifices to Janus, and taking care that all they thought, said and did, should be pure and favorable, since everything was