TERMS OF THE COMPILER.

The Coupling is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STARLE, 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 eption of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch.

Orrice in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment -"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Propessional Cards.

J. C. Neely, A TTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond. Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. 'tf

D. . McConaughy, A TTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Cham-Parking street,) Attorney and Solicitor von Patents and Pansions. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Chaims, and all other chaims against the Government at Washdugton, D. C.; also Américan Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in lowa, Illinois and other western States or by letter, Gettyeburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Edward B. Buehler, A TTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Huntington-Peter Frey. Beryfek-Cyrus Wolf, Jacob Hull. Office at the same place, in South Bultimore street, near Porney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20. Oxford -J imes Robinson, Jr.

Law Partnership. A. DUNCAN & J. H. WHITE,
ATTORNE'S AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all legal business
entrusted to them, including the procuring of
Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other
claims against the United States and State
Governments. entrusted to them, including the procuring of Pensions, Bounty, Back, Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State Governments.

Office in North West Corner of Diamond, Huntington—Adam Weigle, Emanuel Menges, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

Doctor C. W. Benson. OFFICE at the Railroad House, (front room, formerly occupied by Dr. Kinzer,). Jane 19, 1865. U

Dr. J. A. Armstrong, AVING removed from New Salem, York county, and having located at Middle-town, Adams county, offers his professional services to the public. [July 31, '65, 6m]

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Bal-timore and High streets, near Presby trians Cherch, Gettyeburg, Pa. Nov. 30, 1863. If

Dr. D. S. Peffer, BBOTTSTOWN, Adams county, continues A the practice of his profession in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any old standing diseases to call and consult him. Oct. 3, 1864. 1f

Gettysburg, April 11,'53.

Removals. HE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemehopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness -terms low, and no effort spared to please. March 12.760. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Hardware and Groceries. FIRE 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 suit the times. Our stock consists in part of
BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS

SHOE FINDINGS.

CABINET MAKER'S TOOKS, HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES, ALL RINDS OF IRON, &c.
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c. There is no article
included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store .-Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Ilousekeepers gan find every article in their line. Give us call as we are prepared to sell as low for cash

as any house out of the city.

JOLL B. DANNER,

DAVID ZIEGLER: Gettysburg, May 16, 1864.

The Great Discovery OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheamatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIX-TURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affec-tions, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. Por sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, botaled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettys. burg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

Still at Work. FINE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in Rast Middle street, Gettysburg.
NEW WORK made to order, and

REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.

Two first-rate SPHING WAGONS and a
SLEIGH for sale.

JACOB TROXEL. Dec. 7, 1863.

Sale Crying. W. FLEMMING continues the business A. of SALE CRYING, and solicite the continued patronage of the public. It is his con-stant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, P.S.—He is a licensed Anctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1862. Wanted. FARM in Adams county, for which I will A FARM in Adams country, in Lands, at a fair price.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Aug. 7, 1865.

Do You Wish TO preserve a good likeness of yourself, your children, or your friends? go at once to MUMPER'S GALLERY, the best place in the bounty to secure first class pictures.

A Few 7-30's A Few 7-30's

CTILLs on hand and for sale at THE FIRST.

NATIONAL BANK OF GRITTSBUBG.

GEO. ARNOLD, Oashler?

TADIES DRESS THIMMINGS, in great value risty, at SORICE'S. Oct. 9, 1865. 6t



JOURNAL. AND FAMILY A DEMOCRATIC

By H. J. STAHLE.

GENERAL JURY

Conowago—Ambrose Eline, Butler—Solomon Orner, Nonh Miller.

Freedom-Joshua Brown, Sr.

Dec. 18, 1865.

Germany-Wmy Duttera, Jease lekes. Liberty-Frederick Melutire.

Highland—Isaac Hereter. Hamilton—Peter Hoffneins, Samnel Miller.

Hamiltonban-Robert Watson, War. T. Reed. Latimore-Abram Ziegler.

Adams County

OFFICERS.

Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; A. Heintzelman, Franklin; Wm. D. Himes,

ver has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort

in all crowded Assembles, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for

Dress. A Lady having enjoyed the Pleasure, Com-

fort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single

day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their usc. 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 Sieel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegan' Corded

lapes, and are the best quality in every part,

giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect Shape possible, and are unquestionably

he lightest, most desirable, comfortable and

Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt.

Estey's Cottage Organs

F 1920

Cottage Organ.

RE not only unexcelled, but they are ab-

A solutely unequalite, by any other Reed lustrument 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 only by

E. M. BRUCE,

No. 18 North Seventh St., Philadelphia.

Also, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, and a complete assortment of the PERFECT ME-LODEON.

[Oct. 2, 1865. ly

Western Lands.

THE subscriber has some valuable WEST.

ERN 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.

the West Indies.

Nov. 27, 1865, 3m

President—George Swope.
Vice President—Samael R. Russell.

Secretary-D. A. Buebler. Treasurer-E. G. Fahnestock.

"TRUTH IS BIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

No. 15-

48th Year

Wm. C. Beck

Weikert.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1866.

Jury List for January. The Oldest Real Estate GRAND JURZ.

GENCY IN THE
VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.— A GENCY 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 houses, business sites, &c., in this Gettysburg-fi. J. Stable, (Foreman,) Henry Garlach.

Highland—Joseph J. Kerr.

Germany—John G. Byers, John Diehl.

Butler—Israel Bricker, Edward Staley, Jacob
Raffensperger.

Reading—Lewis Chronister, Michael Alwine,
John L. Taughinb-ugh. desiring houses, business sites, &c., in this beautiful and tertile Vailey at less prices than any other establishment in the Valley of Virany 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 otherwise with almost every part of the Valley, persons seeking
homes here, can have better facilities for
looking at and selecting such proposities of a pro-Torine L. Laugimough.
Latimore—Jacob Hayberger, Cyrus Albert.
Tyrone—Philip Choley.
Hamilton—John Myers, Jacob Wehler.
Mountpleasant—Jacob E. Miller. Union-Henry Feliv, Sr. Menallen-Henry Beamer, Hiram Griest. Oxford-Henry J. Kuhn. looking at and selecting such properties as may suit the various tastes and means of the nu-

merous purchasers.

We would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to the PROPERTIES we have on hand for sale, being confident we can ac-Union-Amos Baschore, Aufaham Rife. Redding-Cornelius Myers, Andrew Hantz, valley. On properties range in quantity from (25) TWENTY FIVE ACRES, TO (2503)
TWENTY FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, and in PRICE, at from (33) THREE DOLLARS TO (\$60) SIXTY. Cumberland-Wm. Ross, Wm. E. Myers, Geo.

Mountpleasant-Daniel Kohler, Vincento' Bold, and contain some of the very best grazing and grain FARMS in the Valley, and some of the most pleasant and beautiful localities in the Isaac Myers.
Menallen—Solomon Hartman, John B. Hoff-Valley. Our town lots, business sites, and town residences, are not surpassed in the

Valley.
TERMS VERY ACCOMMODATING. Any one want-TEMMS 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, discriptive lists, &c.

These lands and other properties he in Rockingham, Page, Shenandoah, Warren, Augusti, Rockbridge, Pendleton, Hardy, Randolph, Albemula &c.

bemarle, &c. Give us a call and you can, from the numerous properties we have for sale, be accommo-dated on the best of terms, before you leave M UTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. for your home. We are at all times prepared

for your home. We are at all times prepared to convey persons to look at lands lying in the county of Rockingham, free of charge.

Address, J. D. PRICE & CO.,

No. 1 and 2 Law Building,

Harrisanburg, Rockingham co., Va.

Dec. 4, 1865. 3m

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Beintzelman, Jacob King.

Maxageis — George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. Mcturdy, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, E. G. Fahnestock, A. D. Buchler, R. G. McCreary, Virginia Lands in Market.

A RTHUR L. ROGERS, REAL ESTATE AGENT. MIDDLESURG, 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 Oct. 3, 1864. If

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

A. Heintzelman, Franklin; Wm. D. Himes,
New Oxford; Wm. A. Wilson, Bendersville; of Virginia, so celebrated as a fine "Grass
II. A. Picking, Straban township; John Picking, East
Berlin; Abel T. Wright, Bendersville; Abdiel
F. Gitt, New Oxford; Jas. H. Marshall, HamChambershurg street, and opposite Picking.'

F. Gitt, New Oxford; Jas. H. Marshall, Hamiltenban township; John Cunningham, Freetown wishing to have any Dental
Operation performed arrespectfully invited to
ship; Wm. Ross White, Liberty town-hip.
F. This Company is alimited in its operawishing to purch see, or, take pleasure in showtions to the county of Adams. It has been in
Operation for more than 15 years, and in that
For Plats and Surveys farnished when deGettysburg, April 11, 53.

operation for more than 15 years, and in that period has made but one assessment, having had losses by file during that period amounting to \$13,988—\$6,769 of which have been paid during the last two years. They person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information. paid during the last two years. Any person REFERENCES.—John Janney, Esq. Leesburg, desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above ameed Managers for further information. Spilman, Esq., James V. Brooke, Esq., Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va; A. K. Phillips, office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Oct. 16, 1865. tt

New Skirt for 1866.

New Skirt for 1866.

Middleburg, Va; John Janney, Esq., Leesburg, Va; John Janney, Va; John Janney, Esq., Leesburg, Va; John Janney, Esq., Leesburg, Va; John Janney, Esq., Leesburg, Va; John Janney, Esq., Leesbu

New Skirt for 1866.

THE GREAT INVENTION: OF THE AGE
IN HOOP SKIRTS.—J. 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 tignity and firmly tog-ther, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible; elast and durable Spring
ever used They seldom bend or break, like
the Single Springs, and consequently preserve
their perfect and beautiful Shape nore than
twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that
ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort made to order and repairing done ou short no-

and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly tice, by experienced workmen. Also,
HARNESS MAKING,
carried on in all its branches. Persons wanting anything in this line would do well to call.

12 Don't target the old stand in Chambers-Promonde and House Diess, as the Skirt can be folled when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin burg street, if you want Bargains. COBEAN & 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 Franklin street, to the commodous four-story Warehouse,
> NO. 308 BALTIMORE STREET,
> between Howard and Liberty, where they will
> for the future conduct the Wholesale Busi-

en Howa.

oe future conque

solicly in

Hosiery. Trimmings,

Furnishing Goods,

Perfumery, Notions,

Stationery, Cutlery,

Toys, &c., &

tion of city

t of ' 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

economical Skirt ever made.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, Proprietors of Orders by mail will receive prompt attenthe Invention, and Sole Manufacturers, 97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New tion. Address .

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO., York.
For sale in all first-class Stores in this City, 308 Baltimore street, Baltimore. March 14, 1864. and throughout the United States and Carlada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and

ness, solely in

Everhart' FRANKLIN HOUSE, CORNER OF HOWARD & PRANKLIN 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. If Grain and Produce Wanted. THE undersigned baving purchased the interest of Myers & Wierman, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, in New Cxford, and Commission Merchants, in New Cxford, 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, RYP CORN, OATS,

BARLEY, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, FLOUR, &c., &c.
Also, GUANO, 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

Notice.

LIZABETH MARTIN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Martin, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undessigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all passons indebted the hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID MARTIN, Adm't.

Nov. 27, 1865. 6t Selected Poetry.

Song of the Freedmen. iman sat on a pile of bricks, As the rain was pattering down ; And his hat was without a crown. He riewed the clouds and he viewed himself, And he shook the wet from his head, And a tear dimmed his eye as he mw go by A boy with a loaf of bread. And he raised his voice in a dolesome tone That sounded like a gong, While the rain came down on his nappy crown And he sang to himself this song:

De chickens 'fore dey batch. I totes no more de heavy load. I wouder who der's gwine to get To work de patch ob ground. Den fling away de rake and hoe. Dis am de jubilee; De ran may come, de wind may blow, But bress de Lord I's free.

De wind blows cold, but I's done with toil

And lef de cotten patch,

I guess old Massa tink he count

But I tink last night, as I tried to sleep, Upon de muddy ground, While de rain was drippin' on my head And de wind was whitzin' round. I'd like to hab my light 'ood fire And, my cabin back again, For de wedder's getting berry cold

Out bere in all dis rain But den 1's done wid rake and hoe Dis am de jubilee ; De rain may come, de wind may blow But breas de Lord 1% free. I's got all ragged 'bout the knees,

My shoes is worn out too; My coat's so old dat from each sleeve De elbow's comiu' froo, And dere's de children dat once played In shirt tail 'bout the yard,-I cannot buy a shirt for dem, De time's so berry hard: But tling away de rake and hoe. Dis am de jubilee ;
De rain may come, de wind may blow,

But bress de Lord I's free De odder day when Pinky died. I tink it berry, ood, Dat de dear Lord should take her off Before dis cold win igblowed; But den 'twas hard to see her die— . I wish she'd not been born— I'se 'fraid she perished, for she asked About the rice and corn. But den I's done with rake and hoe, Dis am de jubilee ; De vain may come, de wind may blow, But bress de Lord l's free.

And Dinah sits dere on de ground And looks so thin and poor; She cannot sine the song she sung Her poor old limbs are almost bare, Her clreek bones comin' froo; I'almost wish de land would come

And take her up dere too. '
But den she s done wid rake and hoe, Dia am de jubilee : De rain may come, de wind may blow, But bress de Lord ahe's free.

I drem't last night old Massa come And took us home wid he, To de log cabin dat we let? When first dev set us fr. a: And dere I built de light 'ood fire And Dinab cooked de yant.-Devely dat dreams are sometimes true, I wonder if did one am. But den I's flung away de hoe To hab a jubilee ; De rain may come, de wint may blow,

But brest de Lord I's free.

Choice Miscellany.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY. The first day of the year, for many ages

and in various parts of the world, was cele-brated as a religious and social festival. With the post-biblical Jews the new year commenced and still commences with the autumnal month Tisri, 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 festive garments, exchanged kindly salutations, and gave each other presents called streng, consisting of gilt dates, figs, honey cakes, and copper coins, having on one side the double head of Janua 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, until modified by a de-Christian Emperors, however, continued to receive them, notwithstanding they were condemned by the ecclesiastical councils on account of the Pagan ceremonies at their presentation. Prynne, in his "His-trio-Mastix," referring to the hostility of the early church to any imitation among Christians of the Roman saturnalis, says: The whole Catholicke Church appointed a solemn publike fast upon this our new year's day, to bewail those hethenish en-terludes, sports, and lewil idolatrous prac-tices, which had been used on it; prohibiting all Christians, under pain of excommunication, from observing the claends 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 fre-quent,) it being a mere relique of paganism and klolatry, derived from the heathen Ro-mans' feast of two faced Japus, and a practice so execrable unto Christians that not only the whole Catholicke Church, but even the four famous councils of (here follows a long array of authorities) have posi-tive prohibited the solemnization of new year's gifts under an anathema and excommunication." The bestowal of gifts upon new year's day was not peculiar to the Romans. The Druids distributed branches of the sacred mistletoe, cut with peculiar ceremonies, as new year's gifte among the pecple; and the Saxons of the north; according to Bishop Stillingfleet, observed the festival with more than ordinary joility and feasting, and by sending gifts to one another. In spite of the opposition of ecclesiastical councils, the practice continued brough the middle ages; and among kings and their powerful vassals the interchange of presents was a distinguishing feature of

the first day of the year,

Henry III. of England is said to have extorted new year's gifts, and Queen Eliza-beth's wardrobe and jewelry were probably.

ual and temporal, of the realm, the chief officers of state, and the servants of the roy-al household, down to the master cook, sergeant of the pastry, and dustman, were among the contributors to these larvesses which consisted of money, rich wearing apparel, plate, jewels, trinkets, sweetmeats and an infinite variety of other things. Dr. Drake says that although the Queen made returns to the new year's gifts, in plate and other articles, she took care that the hal-ance should be in her own favor. As late as 1692, as appears from the "Monthly Misas 1002, as appears from the "Monthly Mis-cellany" for December of that year, the English nobility were accustomed, "every new year's tide," to "send to the King a purse with gold in it." Under the Tudors and Stuarts new year's gifts were given and received with mutual wishes of a happy new year smong all conditions of people.

An orange stuck with clover, or a gilt nutmeg, was a popular gift; tenants sent their landlords capons, and ladies received presents of gloves or pins, or in lieu thereof, a compensation in money, whence the terms "glove money" and "pin money." Brande, in bis "Popular Antiquities." 'enumerates many ceremonies and superstitious practices observed by the English and Scottish peasantry on the first day of the year, which together with the once almost universal bestowal of pifts, have very much declined. In England the ringing in the new year from the beliries of churches is now the only open demonstration of joy at the recurrence of the anniversary. In Germany ceremonies derived from old superstitions are in vogue; but throughout continental Europe, although the day is a universal holiday, congratulatory wishes have generally been substituted for the more substantial expressions of esteem formerly interchanged by friends. In Paris and other large cities almost incredible sums are still ex-pended in bonbons and similar articles for presents. In the city of New York the day is made the occasion of social visits by gentleman among the families of their acquaintance—a custom dating back almost to the settlement of the town by the Dutch, and which has been imitated, with more or less success, in other places in the United

In the Gallery.

States.—New American Cyclopa lia.

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 negresses, and the airs 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 always a wide vacant space between them and the white people. The negroes clap 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 turn away and leave the Capitol sooner than be contaminated by sitting in the same gallery with the negroes, and behind them, too. Negro equality is advancing with rapid strides.

graph office and said she had a message to send to Wheeling. In a few minutes the note was deposited in a dumb-waiter, and ascended in a newstation was deposited in a new depo

old lady.
"Yes, ma'sm," snewered the clerk.

"I never was there," continued she, "but it hardly seems possible that the town lies in that direction. When shall I get an "I can hardly tell, ma'am; it may be

two hours."

The old lady went away, and returned in exactly two hours. Just as she entered the office the dumb waiter came down through the ceiling.
"There is the answer, ma'am," said the

clerk. The old lady took the yellow envelope in her hands with a smile of gratification and astonishment.
"Now, that beats all!" exclaimed she

"Bless my hear! all the way from Wheeling, and the water still wet. That's an awful-looking box, but it can travel like pizen."

"Only a Man." - A young woman had been Lord would give her whatever she would ask in prayer. Believing implicitly in his words, she one evening retired to a grove, personal revenue, until modified by a de-gree of the Emperor Claudius. The early a husband. It so happened that an owl sat up in one of the trees near by, and, being disturbed, gave out a "who-o-o!" She ms overjoyed, and, with the greatest thankfulness of spirit, answered back, "Anybody, Lord, if it is only a man."

Spicy Grumbling,-"What is the use of living?" snarled a veteran grumbler the other day. "We are flogged for crying, when we are babies-flogged because the master is cross, when we are boys-obliged to toil, sick or well, or starve, when we are men-to work still harder (and suffering something worse!) when we are husbands -and, after exhausting life and strength in the service of other people, die, and leave our children to quarrel about the possession of father's watch; and our wives-to catch omebody else."

Joshua Hill, the veteran Unionist of Georgia, when he was at Washington recently, is reported to have stated as an important fact in the history of secession in his State, that the Union men of the Georgia State Convention held the State from the vortex of secession until Mr. Toombs came into the capitol with the N. Y. Tribune in his hand, triumphantly reading an editorial declaring that the Southern States had a right to secede, and that the Federal Gov. ernment had no right to hold them .- "That," said Mr. Hill, "overthrew us, and the State was rushed out of the Union."

Mountain of Salt - A striking curiosity has lately been discovered in Nevada Terriabout twenty miles from Meadow Valley,

almost wholly supplied from these annual contributions. It appears from the "Progresses and Processions" of her majesty, published by Nichola, that the lords, spirit-constable who was chasing him.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT. HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE

UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1865. His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President the United States: Sin: In reply to your note of the 16th

instant, requesting a report from me, giving such information as I may be possessed of, coming within the scope of the inquiries made by the Senate of the United States. in their resolution of the 12th instant, I have the honor to submit the following: With your approval and also that of the honorable Secretary of War, I left Washington city on the 27th of last month for the purpose of making a tour of inspection through some of the Southern States, or States lately in rebellion, and to see what changes were necessary to be mide in the disposition of the military forces of the country, how these forces could be reduced, and expenses curtailed, etc., and to learn as far as possible the feelings and intentions

of the citizens of those States towards the General Government. The State of Virginia being so accessible to Washington city, and information from this quarter, therefore, being readily obtained, I hastened through the State without conversing or meeting with any of its citizens. In Raleigh, N. C., I spent one day; in Charleston, S. C., two Hays; Savannah and Augusta, Georgia each one day. Both in travelling and whilst stopping, I saw much and con-versed freely, with the oitizens of those States, as well as with officers of the army who have been stationed among them. The following are the conclusions come to

I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have heretofore divided the senti-convinced of their error. With the abolinients of the people of the two sections;
slavery and State rights—or the right of a
State to secede from the Union—they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that man can re-sort to. I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met that they not leading men whom I met that they not succeed? This will depend mainly upon only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but that now the smoke of battle has ers of the Republican party. The bone and cleared away and time has been given for sinew, the voting masses, will not be conreflection, that this decision has been a for-tunate one for the whole country, they re-ceiving the like benefits from it with those abolition leaders. If Stevens, Sumner & who opposed them in the field and in the

est the people, possibly, in a condition not to yield that ready obedience to civil authority the American people have generally been in the habit of yielding. This would render the presence of small garrisons throughout those States necessary until such time as labor returns to its proper channel and civil authority is fully estab-lished. I did not meet any one, either those holding places under the Government or citizens of the Southern States, who think it practicable to withdraw the military from the South at present. The white and the black mutually require the protection of the General Government.

the ceiling.

"Does that go to Wheeling?" asked the Southern States, than at forts upon the seawhite troops. The reasons for this are obvious, without mentioning any of them.— The presence of black troops, lately slaves, temoralizes labor, both by their advice, and by furnishing in their camps a resort for the freedmen for long distances around.— White troops generally excite no opposi-tion, and, therefore, a small number of wards any class of troops sent among them by the General Government, but the ignorant in some places might; and the late slave seems to be imbued with the idea that no protection from the colored soldiers.

on by such causes.

My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government withconverted at a camp meeting. The mins. anxious to return to self-government withter had told her that if she had faith, the in the Union as soon as possible; that whilst reconstructing, they want and require protection from the Government; and they are earnest in wishing to do what they think is required by the Government. -not humiliating to them as citiz as-and that if such a course was pointed out, they would pursue it in good faith. It is to be regretted that there cannot be a greater commingling at this time between the citizons of the two sections, and particularly of those entrusted with the law-making power.

I did not give the operations of the Freed-

Conversations on the subject, however, with officers connected with the Bureau, lead me to think that in some of the States its af bestion by angels—hung by devils—his eyes officers connected with the Bureau, lead me to think that in some of the States its affairs have not been conducted with good judgment or economy, and that the belief, widely, spread among the freedmen of the Southern States, that the lands of their former owners will at least in part be divided among them, has come from the agents of the states. The special states and the special states are the special states and the special states are the special states. The states are the special states are the special states are the special states and the special states are the sp this Bureau. This belief is seriously inter-therein—his head scalded by the hot tears fering with the willingness of the freeduren of sorrowful Abolitionists said when liefering with the willingness of the freedmen of sorrowful Abolitionists said when he to make contracts for the coming year. In mented Lincoln was slain—this offenced some form the Freedmen's Bureau is an absolute necessity until civil law is established and enforced, securing to the freedmen their rights and full protection. At present, however, it is independent of the military establishment of the country, and seems to be operated by the different agents of the Bureau according to their individual.—Tranp, when, by a special order of the. nosions. Everywhere Gen. Howard, the side head of the Bureau, made friends by steel pointed, and should be steel pointed, and should be small the fair and just instructions and obtains the fair and just instructions and advice he cossed by an outraged people till there was gave; but the complaint in South Carolina was, that when he left things went on as before. Many, perhaps the majority of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, advise the freedmen's that he their own industry to be worth sending to the hell he merits. tory. It is a mountain of rock salt, situated the freedmen that by their own industry low on him! they must expect to live. To this end they "On for a thunderbolt, fresh forged his endeavor to secure employment for them, Jove himself, to hurl into his wead-basket I about twenty miles from Meadow Vaney, and only eighteen miles from the head of navigation on the Colorado river. It rises abruptly from the plain, about four hundred feet in height, a mountain of pure, dred feet in height, a mountain of pure, mind does not seem to be disabused of the mind does not seem to be disabused of the mind does not seem to be disabused of the freedman has a right to live sparking, crystanzed sate.

mind does not seem to be disactized of the idea that the freedman has a right to live idea that the freedman has a right to live without care or provision for the future.

The effect of the belief in division of land is idlelyes and accumulation in camps, constable who was chasin him.

will be found that vice and diseass will that to the extermination or great reduction of the colored race. It cannot be expected that the opinions held by men at the South for years can be changed in a day, and therefore the freedmen require for a few years not only laws to protect them, but the fostering care of those who will give them good counsel and in whom they rely.

The Freedmen's Bureau, being separated from the military establishment of the

from the military establishment of the country, acquires all the expense of a separate organization. One does not necessarily know what the other is doing, or what order they are acting under. It seems to me this could be corrected by regarding every officer on duty with troops in the Southern States as agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and then have all the orders from the Bureau sent through department commanders. This would create a responsibility that would secure uniformity of action throughout the South, would insure the orders and instructions from the head of the Bureau being carried out, and would relieve from duty and pay a large number of em-ployees of the Government. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Licutenant General.

BUT LITTLE TO SAY.

The Republican papers have but little to The Republican papers have but little to say about the Freedmen outrages in Jamiffeas, and what they do say is more apologetic than denunciatory. It does not suit their ideas of equality. They know in defending the educated and freed negroes of Jamifea. they encourage and incite the negroes of this country to similar acts of outrage and barbarity; to do that which the abolition press advocated and upheld as the christian mission of John Brown. It would be to them a glorious spectacle to see the white people of the South, without regard to age, see or condition, massacred by emancipa-

ted negroes, and their property appropriated or destroyed.

The English journals take a different view of matters now. They acknowledge disappointment. The freedom of Jamuica from slavery has hitherto been to the English a matter of triumph. While the retrogade tendency of the negroes to barbarity was studiously concealed from public notoriety, the virtue of emancipation and the capabilthe price of environment, and all on that ity of the negro for improvement, on that Island, were held up to the American peo-ple as positive examples of benefit. The ple as positive examples of benefit. The truth-comes to light now with damaging effect to the cause of mock philanthropy, and the English papers, not directly in the service of Exeter Hall, acknowledge the fact, while the government, slow to realize the impending danger, has been compelled, for future safe'y, and as an example to others, to execute over two thousand of these

educated and christanized saviges.
It might reasonably be supposed that men of intelligence, and even of doubtful patri-otism, would benefit by the repetition of convinced of their error. With the abolitionists of the Wilson, Stevens and Sumner school, it is nigger always-nigger right or wrong. Hence in the very face of this terrible news from Jamaica, these men are at work with increased energy to force a simi-lar experiment in this country. Will they Co, are well sustained by the lenders of the Four years of war, during which law was executed only at the point of the bayonet and another Jamuica massacre, and the vo-throughout the States in rebellion, have there who now make loud threats against ters who now make loud threats against negro suffrage will have either to submit to the yoke, or join the white man's party.— We believe that a large portion of them will be found on the side of true christian humanity .- Jeffersonian.

> Interview Between the President and Senator Sumner.

A rich interview took place between the President and Senator Sumner on the evening after the Message was read in Congress. It lasted for several hours .-There were three or four persons present. Sumner is represented as having been very There is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the General Government throughout the portions of the country visited by me, that the mere presence of a

"Mr. President, I notice that the white Southern States, than at forts upon the searchest no force is necessary) should all be ties in the South are talking very strong against the Union, and denouncing it is strong terms; can you not do something w

put a stop to it?"

The President coolly replied: "I see; Mr. Summer, that the white rebels in Bos-ton are talking against the Union. Can't you but a stop to it there ?" This confused the Senator for a short

them can maintain order in a given district. time, but after twisting in his scat for a Colored troops must be kept in bodies suf- short time he again broke out as follows: ficient to delend themselves. It is not the "Mr. Johnson, the reports from the South thinking men who would use violence to- show that the white rebels in almost every

the property of his late master should by right belong to him—at least, should have "Mr. Sumner, I notice by the papers that no protection from the colored soldiers. the black rebels in Cincinnati have been There is danger of collisions being brought recently insulting white people there and knocking down one or two. Can't Cin gress do something to correct that evil?" It is recilled to add that the stay of the Massachusetts negro monomaniao at the White House was of short duration after that thrust.—N. Y. Herald.

Brick Pomeroy.

Pomeroy has prepared the following artiole for his villifiers to publish. Their numerous styles of published abuse of him often need force in many essentials. The Republican press will find it very conveni-

ent. He says:
"This wretch Pomeroy—M. M. Pomeroy -Mark Murderous Pomercy, the souliess wretch and fiendish ghoul who edits the L a did not give the operations of the Freed-men's Bureau that attention I would have done if more time had been at my disposal. Conversations on the subject heart in advance), is the delegate to held who drove the nation to team be interested as a first team between the subject heart in advance.

"Oa for a pair of vipers to make into ar-In some rows, to shoot pumpkin seed adequation

the cuss!" Something like the above would suit us -pertians a little more severe on points, but after that siyle.

The effect of the belief in division of land is idleliess and accumulation in camps, and cities. In such cases I think is Hampton Reads, Va., Sunday weeks,