TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, 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 of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, between Middle and High, near the Post Office—"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "Truth is Mighty, and Will Prevail." $2 IN ADVANCE.

48th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1866. No. 21.

Professional Cards.

Dr. D. S. Peffer,

ABBOTTSTOWN, Adams county, continues 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. tf

Doctor C. W. Benson,

OFFICE at the Railroad House, (front room, formerly occupied by Dr. Kinzer,)
LITTLESTOWN, PA.
June 19, 1865. tf

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 30, 1863. tf

Dr. J. A. Armstrong,

HAVING removed from New Salem, York county, and having located at Middletown, Adams county, offers his professional services to the public. [July 31, '65. 6m

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 Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State Governments.
Office in North West Corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Penn'a.
April 3, 1865. tf

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 Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY 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,

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

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Cemetery Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes 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.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Hardware & 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 suit the times. Our stock consists in part of
BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS 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 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.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
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 Rheumatic affections, 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., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

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

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 SPRING WAGONS and a SLEIGH for sale. JACOB TROXEL.
Dec. 7, 1863.

Sale Crying.

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

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 county to secure first 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. 6t

ATTRACTING ATTENTION.—The superior Pictures taken at MUMPER'S SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, on West Middle st., are attracting universal attention. Good judges pronounce them superior to any ever taken in this place. Call and examine for yourselves.
Jan. 16, 1865.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

UNDER-CLOTHING can be bought at cost at PICKING'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 otherwise with almost 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 confident 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 ($60) SIXTY DOLLARS PER ACRE,
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 Valley. Our town 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, free of charge.
Address, J. D. PRICE & CO.,
No. 1 and 2 Law Building,
Harrisonburg, Rockingham co., Va.
Dec. 4, 1865. 3m

Tailoring.

LOUIS E. KUMMERANT would take this method of informing his old friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the TAILORING business in Gettysburg, his new establishment being in Chambersburg street, between Washington and West streets, south side. He invites those in want of Tailoring work, to give him a call, and feels sure that he can give satisfaction. His sewing will be found among the neatest and most durable, and his fits as good as can be made. He charges the lowest price for work, his principle of business being, "to live and let live." [Jan. 8, 1866.

Ladies' Oyster Saloon.

THE undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to his friends that, in connection with his CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON, he has opened an
OYSTER SALOON,
with a SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES. Ladies and Gentlemen visiting this Saloon will find the accommodations all they could desire. Oysters will be served up in any style and in a superior manner. Call and see. JOHN GRUEL.
Nov. 6, 1865. tf

A Few More Left.

IN order to make room for Spring Goods, NORRIS is selling OVERCOATS AT COST. Call and look at them.

500 MEN WANTED to purchase Coats, Pants and Vests, at NORRIS'S.

POSITIVELY, NORRIS has the best variety of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in town.

LOCKWOOD'S Linen Lined Paper Collars at NORRIS'S.

GLAZED PAPER COLLARS, of every variety and style, at NORRIS'S.

DON'T FORGET that NORRIS keeps everything in the Gentleman's line, at his New Store, in Chambersburg street.

DON'T FORGET that NORRIS keeps nothing but the latest styles, and in order to make room for new styles, he sells very cheap.

HANOVER BUCK GLOVES, and all kinds of Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, at NORRIS'S.

UNDER CLOTHING, at greatly reduced prices, at NORRIS'S.

FUR CAPS of every variety and style, at [Jan. 22, 1866.] NORRIS'S.

Everhart's

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
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. tf

Picture Frames.

A GREAT variety of PICTURE FRAMES, with plain and convex glasses, for sale at Horner's Drug and Variety Store.
June 26, 1865.

1866! 1866! 1866!

"NO USE TALKING."—But if you want a good and cheap Hat of any kind, always go to ROW & WOODS.

ELEGANT.—BEST IN TOWN.—The large assortment of Shoes now selling at lowest prices by ROW & WOODS.

"SHARPER THAN A SHINGLE"—Those superior Razors—all of best India steel—for sale cheap by ROW & WOODS.

CLEAR THE TRACK! for I have a new Carriage Whip—the best and cheapest out. I bought it of ROW & WOODS.

JUST SO!—When you do want a pair of good Overshoes at low price, always go to ROW & WOODS.

GET ONE.—We are closing out another lot of Children's Hats at less price than the material can be bought. Don't miss a bargain. ROW & WOODS.

"GO IT, BOOTS!"—Guess you come from ROW & WOODS' Store, for the best and cheapest Boots come from there.

THE REASON WHY I buy my Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Hoods, Sontags, Breakfast Shawls, Thread, Handkerchiefs, and all other notions of Row & Woods is because they sell cheap.

LADIES BASKETS, Carpet Sacks, Hair Brushes, and Redding Combs, for sale at reduced prices by ROW & WOODS.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS can be bought at low prices of ROW & WOODS.

Globe Inn,

YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND,
GETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAMUEL WOLF.
April 4, 1864. tf

New Goods! Cheap Goods!

THE PLACE TO GET THEM IN HANOVER!—We hereby inform the citizens of York and Adams counties, that we have established, at the southeast corner of Centre Square and Baltimore street, HANOVER, formerly occupied by C. E. & T. T. Wirt, a Branch Store, (the principal business houses being located in New York and York, Pa.,) where we will keep at all times a regular assortment of Dry, Domestic and Fancy GOODS, also, a well selected assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, COTTINETS and CORDUROYS; China, Glass and Queens-ware, Ladies', Misses' and Children's SHOES; also, a nice and full assortment of all kinds of CARPET, Floor and Table Oil-cloth.

We have also established in rooms adjoining the Central Hotel, a CLOTHING STORE, where we will keep constantly on hand a well selected assortment of Ready-made Clothing, of the latest styles, and a full assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., which we will sell at reduced prices.

As our motto is, and always will be, "quick sales and small profits," we hope to receive a share of the patronage of town and country. Our connection with the large wholesale houses in New York City and York, Pa., where are always stored an extensive stock of goods, which we sell at wholesale and retail, enables us to supply our old friends and such of our new customers as will give us a call, with the very best marketable goods at lower rates than can be purchased anywhere in the State. Call and see for yourselves.
JOS. LEBACH & BRO.
Hanover, June 26, 1865. 1y

New Winter Goods.

SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.
J. L. SCHICK would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid
STOCK OF WINTER GOODS.
The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.
SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,
of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.
FURNISHING GOODS
of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.—My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,
of all qualities and choicest styles.
Jan. 1, 1866. J. L. SCHICK.

Bargains! Bargains!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just returned from New York and Philadelphia with one of the largest stocks of new Fall and Winter Goods ever offered to the citizens of Adams county. They were purchased before the late rise in goods and will be sold at corresponding prices. The unusually great demand for goods of every description for the Southern market, will undoubtedly cause a further rise in the price of goods. We therefore advise all that
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
Our stock of Ladies' Dress Goods is complete, consisting of French Merinoes, very cheap, all wool Poplins, all wool Plaids, Delaines—Shepherds' Plaids, Calicoes, Ginghams, Plaid Gisella, Coburgs, Cloths for Ladies' Cloaks, unusually low, Silks and all the latest styles of Dress Goods.
CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, &c., for Men's Wear.
FLANNELS—the largest stock ever brought to this market, and cheap. Also, a large assortment of Cloak Trimmings, Shawls, Hoods, Balmorals, and in fact a full and complete assortment of all kinds of Staple and Fancy Goods. Our stock having been purchased low, we say again
BUY YOUR FALL & WINTER GOODS NOW.
Having replenished our stock in all its departments, we are prepared to supply whatever may be wanted in our line of business at prices that defy competition. Call at the Red Front.
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.
Sept. 4, 1865.

Cumberland Coal!

A LARGE supply of superior
BLACKSMITH COAL,
now on hand at reduced price. This Coal is superior to all other Coal in the United States for welding and other blacksmith purposes.
For sale by P. H. PYFER,
City Coal Yard, Frederick city, Md.
June 19, 1865. 1y*

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court, to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of Daniel S. Diehl, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Sadler, late of Tyrone township, deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will sit at his office, to discharge the duties of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 19th day of FEBRUARY inst., when and where all parties interested may attend.
J. C. NEELY, Auditor.
Feb. 5, 1866. td

TRY Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE. Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store.
January 25, 1864.

BIG SALE!

FARM STOCK AND UTENSILS, AND HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.—On WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of FEBRUARY next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Cumberland township, Adams county, 3 miles west of Gettysburg, near the Turnpike, his highly valuable Farm Stock and Implements, viz:

8 head of first rate WORK HORSES, (one of them a superior Brood Mare,) 1 Yearling Colt, 3 head of Cows, (some fresh and some heavy with calf,) 1 Bull, Young Cattle, 1 Goat, Brood Sow, Shotes, and Pigs, 1 Three-inch-tread Heavy Wagon, 1 Narrow-tread Wagon, 1 Cart, Stone Bed, Hay Ladders, Hay Carriages, Wood Ladders, 2 sets of Dung Boards, Bag Wagon; Threshing Machine, with Horse Power, Jack, Shaker and Straw Carrier; Hussey's Reaper and Mower; a new Grain Seeder, also calculated for sowing all kinds of fertilizers and grass seeds—Westminster make; Steel-tooth Horse Rake, Land Roller, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Corn Sheller, 4 Ploughs, two of them with coulters, 3 Harrows, Shovel Ploughs, Corn Forks, Double, Single and Three-horse Trees, Spreaders, Log Chain, Fifth Chais; Butt and Breast Chains; Horse Gears, such as Breechbands, Front Gears, Plough Gears, Collars and Bridles, Wagon Saddle, Wagon Whip, Housings and Fly-nets, Fifth Line, 3 Four-horse Lines, Halters and Cow Chains, Forks, Rakes, Grain Shovels, Grain Cradles, Scythes and Snathes, Mattocks, Shovels, Grain Bags, Feed Troughs, Wheelbarrow, and a variety of other farm articles.

Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, 2 Stoves, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
EMANUEL D. KELLER.
Jacob Mickley, Auctioneer.
Jan. 15, 1866. ts

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY next, the subscriber, Executrix of the will of Boreas Smith, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at her residence, in Huntington township, Adams county, half a mile west of Petersburg, on the farm formerly owned by Daniel Fickes, the following valuable Personal Property, to wit:

4 HEAD OF HORSES, 1 Two-yearling Colt, 1 Sucking Colt, 10 head of Cows and Young Cattle, (some heavy with calf,) Deronshire Bull, 9 head of Sheep, Four-horse Wagon, One-horse Wagon, Lime Bed, Hay Carriages, a Manny Reaper, Horse Gears, Wagon Saddle, Riding Saddle, Halters, Bridles, Collars, a first-rate Two-horse Sled, One-horse Sleigh, Feeding Trough, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Ploughs, Harrows, Double and Single Shovel Ploughs, Corn Forks, Corn Coverer, Cow Chains, Log Chain, Double-trees, Three-horse-tree, Spreaders, Breast Chains, Butt Chains, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Mattock, Grain Cradle, Clover Cradle, Scythes and Snathes, Horse Rake, Maul and Wedges, Grindstone, Grain Bags; Corn and Potatoes, by the bushel; Hay by the ton; Straw by the bundle; and also a lot of Grain in the ground. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Cupboard, Tubs and Barrels; Vinegar by the barrel, Apple-butter by the crock, Bacon by the pound, and a great variety of other articles, not herein mentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
LYDIA A. SMITH, Executrix.
Jan. 22, 1866. ts*

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On SATURDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Straban township, Adams county, one mile from Hunterstown, the following valuable Personal Property, viz:

4 HEAD OF WORK HORSES, (two of them well suited for saddle or harness,) 2 Colts, (one 1 year and the other 2 years old,) 5 head of Cattle, (2 good Milch Cows, 1 Bull, 2 Heifers,) 6 head of Sheep, 2 Shotes, 2 Four-horse Wagons, Lime Bed, Hay Carriage, Hay Ladders, 2 Sleighs, (one very fine,) Two-horse Rockaway Carriage and Spread, (as good as new,) 1 new Ohio Reaper, 1 Manny Reaper, Grain Drill, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Corn Coverer, Cultivator, 2 Ploughs, (one of them iron, with steel mouldboard,) Shovel Ploughs, Corn Forks, Harrows, Jackscrew, Log Chains, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, 1 Shot Gun, 1 Smooth-bore Rifle, Shop Tools; Horse Gears, Buggy Harness, Bridles, Collars, Lines, Cow Chains, Dung Hook, &c.; Corn and Oats by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Rye Straw and Cornfodder by the bundle, and a great many other articles, too numerous to mention.

TERMS.—All sums under $5 cash; all sums between $5 and $20 six months credit; and all sums over $20 a credit of one year—with approved security.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.
J. UPTON NEELY.
Feb. 5, 1866. ts

Register's Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

254. The supplementary account of Jos. R. Diehl, Administrator of Daniel Diehl, deceased, acting as Trustee for sale of real estate under proceedings in partition.

255. Second and final account of Nicholas Flegel, Administrator of Adolph Pohlman, deceased.

256. Second account of Dr. J. P. Smith Administrator of Jacob Smith, deceased.

257. The first and final account of Jacob Hull, Administrator of Peter Hull, dec'd.

258. First account of Charles Rebert, Administrator of Moses Senft, deceased.

259. The first and final account of Robert McGaughy, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Orr, deceased.

260. The third and final account of Hon. Moses McClean, Executor of the last will and testament of George Shryock, dec'd.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
January 22, 1866. td*

$50 Reward!

WAS stolen from the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 2d inst., (Friday,) near Winfield, Carroll county, Md., a DARK BAY HORSE, four years old next spring, has one white hind foot, about 14½ hands high. Also a Riding Saddle, with horn in front, from which the leather has been worn, and quilted roll behind, and a stiff Snaffle-Bit Bridle, with double reins which have been broken. The horse is somewhat spiteful, works well and is in good condition. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and return of the horse, or $25 for the horse alone.
Dr. F. J. CRAWFORD.
Feb. 5, 1866. 3t*

Agricultural & Domestic.

BIRDS, INSECTS, AND FRUIT.

Fruit growing, in the abstract, is a charming pursuit, but practically it is beset by many perplexities. Not only is the cultivator disappointed by unfavorable seasons, but the insects destroy his foliage and the birds eat up his fruit. In a state of nature matters are better arranged, and we do not often find any one insect or bird sufficiently numerous to seriously injure our native plants. The small birds keep the insects in check, while the birds of prey prevent an undue increase of the fruit-eating birds,—bird, insect, and plant have a fair chance in the "struggle for existence," and all goes on harmoniously. Civilization has destroyed this natural balance of things, and now fruit culture is in good part a fight with birds and insects. We have dropped a cog-wheel somewhere in the machinery, and it is running badly. This interference in the natural balance between the different departments of vegetable and animal life found a striking illustration a few years ago, in one of our large cities. New water works were built, and the reservoirs were carefully furnished with strainers to keep out the smallest fish, and no one was in danger of finding a minnow in the tea-pot. All went well for a while; but the water gradually acquired an unpleasant taste, and finally became intolerable. Science took up the microscope, and found the water full of animalcules, little oily fellows, which imparted the taste to the water. These in the absence of their natural enemies, the fish, had bred to an inordinate extent. The obvious cure was to let in the fish, and it proved effectual. The indiscriminate shooting of birds, formerly so common, allowed insects to get a fine start. The agricultural press, ours among the rest, joined in the cry "spare the birds." The appeal had its effect; insects are much less destructive than they were a few years ago. But the birds will eat fruit as well as insects, and now the cultivator is in a dilemma to decide whether it is best to let the insects feast on the foliage of his vines and trees, and thus destroy his crop of fruit, or to allow the birds to check insect depredations and take the fruit for their pay for doing the work. The question comes up: are all birds the fruit-grower's friends, and if not, which shall be killed and which spared? The manner in which birds will dispose of strawberries, grapes, and other small fruits is something astonishing to one who has never seen it. In some places it is impossible to get a bunch of ripe grapes of any of the nicer kinds, for birds are excellent judges of quality in fruit. We are glad to see that the subject is attracting the attention of Horticultural Societies; at a recent meeting of the Alton, Ill., Society, a report and discussion upon birds formed a part of the proceedings. It is hoped that other pomological associations will discuss the matter in order that some general laws may be established. We give the conclusions of the Alton Society, which may serve as a basis for the action of others.

It was voted to destroy the Baltimore Oriole, Cherry Bird, Cat Bird, Jay Bird, Sap Sucker, and his kindred. The Robin was not placed in the list, though he received a very bad name and should take warning. Our own belief is, that he is about as bad as the rest. One gentleman stated that the Oriole had during the past season cost him 250 gallons of wine. The birds reported as not destructive to fruit, and to be fostered, were: Wren, Swallow, Martin, Black Bird, Meadow Lark, Pewee, Blue Bird, Chip, or Snow Bird, Red Bird, Ring Bird, Cuckoo, Quail, Owl, Hawk, and Dove. We notice also that the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has appointed a Committee to consider the case of the robin, and report upon his value, or otherwise, to the fruit grower.—[Agriculturist.

GRAPE VINES which were neglected last fall, may be pruned in a mild spell, as may CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.—The wood from these may be used for cuttings, as also that of the vine, but it is not as good as that taken in autumn.

Choice Miscellany.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

His Reply to a Delegation of Negroes.

He is not Willing to Adopt a Policy That Will Lead to the Shedding of Blood.

The Policy of the Radicals Will Result in Great Danger to the Colored People.

Evils of Forcing Negro Suffrage on the South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1866.

The delegation of negro representatives from different States of the country now in Washington to urge the interests of the colored people before the government, had an interview with the President this afternoon. The delegation was as follows:—Fred. Douglass, of New York; George T. Downing, representing the New England States; Lewis H. Douglass, son of Fred. Douglass; W. E. Matthews, of Maryland; John Jones, of Illinois; John F. Cook, of. District of Columbia; A. J. Raynor, of South Carolina; Jos. E. Oatis, of Florida; A. W. Ross, of Mississippi; Wm. Whipper, of Pennsylvania; John M. Grovin and Alex. Dunlop, of Virginia, and Calvin White, of Virginia.

The President shook hands with each member of the delegation, Fred. Douglass first advancing for that purpose.

George T. Downing then addressed the President as follows:—We present ourselves to your Excellency to make known with pleasure the respect which we cherish for you—a respect which is due you as a Chief Magistrate. It is our desire for you to know that we come feeling that we are friends meeting a friend. We should, however, have manifested our friendship by not coming to further tax your already burdened and valuable time. But we have another object in calling. We are in a passage of equality before the law. God hath made it by opening a Red Sea. We would have your assistance through the same. We come to you in the name of the United States, and are delegated to come by some who have unjustly worn iron manacles on their bodies, by some whose minds have been manacled by close legislation in the States called free. The colored people of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, the New England States and the District of Columbia have specially delegated us to come. Our coming is a marked circumstance, noting determined hope, and that we are not satisfied with an amendment prohibiting slavery, but that we wish it enforced with appropriate legislation. This is our desire. We ask for it intelligently, with the knowledge and conviction that the fathers of the Revolution intended freedom for every American, and that they all should be protected in their rights as citizens, equal before the law. We are Americans, native born. We are glad to have it known to the world, as bearing no doubtful record on this point. On this fact, and with confidence in the triumph of justice, we base our hopes. We see no recognition of race or color in the organised law of the land. It knows no privileged class, and therefore we cherish the hope that we may be fully enfranchised, not only here in this District, but throughout the land. We respectfully submit that rendering anything less than this would be rendering to us less than our just due; that granting anything less than our full rights will be a disregard of our just rights, of due respect for our feelings. If the powers that be do so it will be used as a license, as it were, or an apology for any community, or for individuals, thus disposed, to outrage our rights and feelings. It has been shown in the present war that the government may justly reach the strong arm into the States and demand from them, those who owe allegiance, their assistance and support. May it not reach out a like arm to secure and protect its subject upon whom it has a claim?

Frederick Douglass advanced and addressed the President, saying: Mr. President—We are not here to enlighten you, sir, as to your duties as the Chief Magistrate of this republic, but to show our respect and to present in brief the claims of our race to your favorable consideration.—In the order of Divine Providence you are placed in a position where you have the power to save or destroy us—to bless or blast us—I mean our whole race. Your noble and humane predecessor placed in our hands the sword to assist in saving the nation, and we do hope that you, his able successor, will favorably regard the placing in our hands the ballot with which to save ourselves. We shall submit no argument on that point. The fact that we are the subjects of government and subject to taxation, to volunteer in the service of the country, subject to being drafted, subject to bear the burdens of the State, makes it not improper that we should ask to share in the privileges of the condition. I have no speech to make on this occasion. I simply submit these observations as a limited expression of the views and feelings of the delegation with which I have come.

The President then spoke as follows:—

In reply to some of your inquiries, not to make a speech about this matter—for it is always best to talk plainly and distinctly about such questions—I will say that if I have not given evidence, in my former course, that I am a friend of humanity, and to that portion of it which constitutes the colored population, I can give no evidence hereafter. Everything that I have had, both as regards life and property, has been perilled in this cause, and I feel and think that I understand—not to be egotistical—what should be the true direction of this question, and what course of policy would result in the amelioration and ultimate elevation, not only of the colored, but of the great mass of the people of the United States.

I say, if I have not given evidence that I am a friend of humanity, and especially the friend of the colored man, in my past conduct, there is nothing that I can do now that would. I repeat, all that I possessed—life, liberty and property—have been put up in connection with that question, when I had every inducement held out to take the other course, by adopting which I would have accomplished, perhaps all that the most ambitious might have desired. If I know myself, and the feelings of my own heart, they have been for the colored man. I have owned slaves and bought slaves, but I never sold one. I might say, however, that practically, so far as my connection with slaves has gone, I have been their slave instead of their being mine. Some have even followed me here, while others are occupying and enjoying my property with my consent. For the colored race, my means, my time, my all have been perilled, and now at this late day, after giving evidence that is tangible, that is practical, I am free to say to you that I do not like to be arraigned by some who can get up handsomely rounded periods and deal in rhetoric talk about abstract ideas of liberty, who never perilled life, liberty or property.—This kind of theoretical, hollow, unpractical friendship amounts to but little. While I say that I am a friend of the colored man, I do not want to adopt a policy that I believe will end in a contest between the races, which, if persisted in, will result in the extermination of one or the other. God forbid that I should be engaged in such a work.

Now, it is best to talk practically and in a common sense way. Yes, I have said, and I repeat here, that if the colored man in the United States could find no other Moses, or any Moses that would be more able and efficient than myself, I would be his Moses to lead him from bondage to freedom; that I would pass him from a land where he had lived in slavery to a land, if it were in our reach, of freedom. Yes, I would be willing to pass with him through the Red Sea and the Land of Promise to the Land of Liberty. But I am not willing, under either circumstance, to adopt a policy which I believe will only result in the sacrifice of his life and the shedding of his blood. I think I know what I say. I feel what I say, and I feel well assured that if the policy urged by some be persisted in, it will result in a great injury to the white as well as the colored man. There is a great deal of talk about the sword in one hand accomplishing an end, and the ballot accomplishing another at the ballot-box.—These things all do very well, and sometimes have forcible application.

We talk about justice; we talk about right; we say that the white man has been in the wrong in keeping the black man in slavery as long as he has. That is all true. Again, we talk about the Declaration of Independence and equality before the law.—You understand all that and know how to appreciate it. But, now, let us look each other in the face; let us go to the great mass of colored people throughout the slave States; let us take the condition in which they are at the present time—and it is bad enough we all know—and suppose you could say to every one, you shall vote tomorrow. How much would it ameliorate their condition at this time? Now let us get closer up to this subject, and talk about it. What relations have the colored man and the white man occupied in the South heretofore? I opposed slavery upon two grounds: First, it was a great monopoly, enabling those who controlled and owned it, to constitute an aristocracy, enabling the few to derive great profits and rule the many with an iron rod, as it were. And that is one great objection to it in a government, its being a monopoly. I was opposed to it, secondly, upon the abstract principle of slavery. Hence, in getting clear of a monopoly we are getting clear of slavery at the same time. So you see there were two right ends accomplished in the accomplishment of the one.

Mr. Douglass—Mr. President, do you wish—

The President—I am not quite through yet. Slavery has been abolished. A great national guarantee has been given—one that cannot be revoked. I was getting at the relation that subsisted between the white man and the colored man; a very small proportion of white men, compared with the whole number of such, owned the colored people of the South.

I might instance the State of Tennessee in illustration. There were twenty-seven non-slaveholders to one slaveholder, and yet the slave power controlled that State. Let us talk about this matter as it is. Although the colored man was in slavery there, and owned as property, in the sense and in the language of that locality and of that community, yet in comparing his condition and his position there with the non-slaveholder, he usually estimated his importance just in proportion to the number of slaves that his master owned with the non-slaveholder. Have you ever lived upon a plantation?

Mr. Douglas—I have, your Excellency.

The President—When you would look over and see a man who had a large family, struggling hard upon a poor piece of land, you thought a great deal less of him than you did of your own master.

Mr. Douglass—Not I.

The President—Well, I know such was the case with a large majority of you in those sections. Where such is the case we know there is an enmity, we know there is a hate. The poor white man, on the other hand, was opposed to the slave and his master, for the colored man and his master combined kept him in slavery by depriving him of a fair participation in the labor and productions of the rich land of the country. Don't you know that a colored man is going to hunt a master, as they call it? For the next year they will prefer living with a man who owned slaves rather than with one who did not. I know the fact, at all events.

Mr. Douglass—Because they treated him better.

The President—They did not consider it quite as respectable to hire to a man who did not own negroes as to hire to one who did.

Mr. Douglass—Because he would not be treated as well.

The President—Then that is another argument in favor of what I am going to say. It shows that the colored man appreciated the slaveholder more highly than he did the man who did not own slaves, hence the enmity between the colored man and the non-slaveholders. The white man was permitted to vote before the Government was derived from him. He is a part and parcel of the political machinery now, by rebellion or revolution, and when you come back to the objects of this war, you find that the abolition of slavery was not one of the objects. Congress and the President himself declared that it was waged on our part in order to suppress the rebellion. The abolition of slavery has come as an incident to the suppression of a great rebellion. As an incident, and as an accident, we should give it the proper direction. The colored man went into this war a slave; by the operation of the rebellion he came out a freedman—equal to a freedman in any other portion of the country. There, then, is a great deal done for him on this point. The non-slaveholder, who was forced into the rebellion, and was as loyal as those who lived beyond the limits of the State, was carried into it, and his property, and in a number of instances, the lives of such were sacrificed, and he who has survived has come out of it with nothing gained but a great deal lost. Now, upon a principle of justice, should they be placed in a condition different from what they were before? On the one hand,