The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

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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.

Professional Cards.

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. 1y

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

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.

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

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

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. Stoever.
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.

Great Attraction.

GOLD AND SILVER HOLIDAY GIFTS!
$1,000,000 WORTH OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
to be disposed of at
ONE DOLLAR EACH!
Without regard to value! Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive!
BY A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
(Agents for the Manufacturers,)
No. 36 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.
☞Read the following List of Articles to be sold for ONE DOLLAR EACH:

100	Gold Hunting-case Watches, each,	$125 00
100	Gold Watches, var's styles, "	70 00
200	Ladies' Gold Watches, "	50 00
500	Silver Watches, each,	$25 00 to 40 00
1000	Elegant Silver Plated Castor Stands, each,	20 00 to 50 00
1000	Elegant Silver Plated Fruit & Cake Baskets,	15 00 to 25 00
1000	sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons,	8 00 to 15 00
2500	sets of Silver Plated Forks,	8 00 to 15 00
2000	Goblets, engraved,	4 00 to 8 00
3000	pairs of Table Spoons,	5 00 to 8 00
3000	pairs of Salt Spoons,	3 00 to 5 00
4500	magnificent Napkin Rings,	4 00 to 9 50
8000	pairs of Pendant Ear Drops, (assorted colors,)	5 00 to 8 00
3300	sets of Ladies' Jewelry, imitation Ivory,	5 00 to 10 00
2500	Gold Lockets, eng'd backs, watch face perfect imitation Ladies' Watch,	10 00
10000	Ladies' Back Combs, rich and unique patterns,	5 00 to 25 00
4400	Belt Buckles, Gold, Jet and Vulcanite,	5 00 to 15 00
6000	Pt style Vest & Neck Chains,	5 00 to 20 00
5500	Gents' Cal'a Diamond Pins,	5 00 to 20 00
4000	Calif'a Diamond Ear Drops,	5 00 to 10 00
3000	Miniature and Enameled Revolving Pins,	5 00 to 10 00
2000	California Diamond and En. Gents' Scarf Pins,	2 00 to 10 00
2000	Masonic and Emblem Pins,	2 00 to 10 00
2500	Gold Band Bracelets, engraved and plain,	3 00 to 20 00
3000	Jet and Mosaic Brooches,	3 00 to 10 00
2000	Cameo Brooches, rich patterns, very tasty,	5 00 to 20 00
3000	Coral Ear Drops,	4 00 to 6 00
2000	Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains,	8 00 to 15 00
6000	Gents' Pins, a splendid assortment,	2 00 to 10 00
4000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, entirely new style,	3 00 to 10 00
3000	Studs and Sleeve Buttons, in sets, very rich,	3 00 to 10 00
5000	Sleeve Buttons, plain, enameled and engraved,	2 00 to 8 00
10000	plain and handsomely engraved Rings,	2 50 to 10 00
8000	Lockets, double case, richly engraved,	2 00 to 10 00
15000	sets of Ladies' Jewelry, new and latest styles,	6 00 to 12 00
5000	handsome Seal Rings,	3 00 to 8 00
2000	sets of Bosom Studs,	2 50 to 6 00
1000	Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	15 00 to 25 00
2000	sets Jet and Gold Pins and Ear Drops,	6 00 to 10 00
2000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils &c.,	4 00 to 6 00
10000	Gold Pens and handsome Silver Cases,	5 00 to 8 00
10000	Gold Pens and handsome Ebony Holders,	4 00 to 6 00

The method of disposing of these goods at ONE DOLLAR each is as follows:

Certificates, naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

On the receipt of the Certificate you will see what you are going to have, then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for ONE DOLLAR, and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks. The price of Certificates is as follows:—One for 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15.

The distribution is conducted fairly, and all have an equal chance of obtaining the valuable prizes by purchasing the Certificates. We guarantee entire satisfaction in all cases.

Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms and premiums. Send 25 cents for one Certificate and our circular with terms.
Address, A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
P. O. Box 4270, New York.
Jan 8, 1866. 3m

Mendenhall's

IMPROVED SELF-ACTING HAND LOOM

Possesses superior advantages over all other Hand Looms; is more simple and durable; easier understood; easier to operate and more reliable.

FARMERS can be independent, by weaving all their goods for home wear on the Mendenhall Improved Hand Loom.

☞From 15 to 40 yards can be woven on it in a day.

No skill is required to weave upon it, beyond the simple turning of an easy crank. A woman or child can operate it.

THE MENDENHALL IMPROVED LOOM weaves Jeans, Satinet, Tweed, plain and double plain Cloth, Lindsey, Blanket Twill, Linen, Toweling, Bird-eye Diaper, Balmoral Skirt Goods, &c., &c., all on the same warp, with one time drawing in the harness. It also weaves all Wool, Hemp, Linen and Rag Carpeting.

EACH LOOM IS WARRANTED to be able to do as represented, and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.—Every purchaser of the Improved Loom will be allowed a liberal commission on each Loom sold by them, thus enabling them with a little exertion, to receive back the price for their Loom.

☞Looms, Loom Findings, Black and White Cotton Warp, Filling Yarn, &c., constantly on hand.

For descriptive circulars, list of prices, and samples of cloth wove on the Loom, address, with stamp enclosed,
A. B. GATES & CO.,
333 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jan. 26, 1866. 4t*

Cooking Stoves

OF every variety, including the "Noble Cook," "Royal Cook," "Waverly," "Ornamental," "Oriental," &c. Also, Tin-ware, Sheet-iron-ware, Hollow-ware, and every variety of Kitchen Furniture—including a variety of Lanterns. Also, a new and much improved Flour Sifter, for sale by
C. H. BUEHLER,
Corner of Carlisle and Railroad sts.,
Feb. 19, 1866. Gettysburg, Pa.

O Yes! O Yes!

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has taken out an Auctioneer's License, and offers his services to the public. He feels confident that his long experience in the business will enable him to render entire satisfaction. Charges will be reasonable and satisfaction guarantied in all cases. Address REUBEN GOLDEN,
Jan. 8, 1866. tf Gettysburg, Pa.

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

Poor House Accounts.

JACOB SHEADS, Esq., Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of the County of Adams—being from the 3d day of January, A. D., 1865, to the 1st day of January, A. D., 1866:—

DR.

To order on County Treasurer,		$1,500 00
" " "		1,000 00
Cash from the estate of Gal Vice,		8 00
Order on County Treasurer,		600 00
" " "		1,000 00
Cash for fines of John F. Houck, Esq.,		80
Cash from John Martin, interest on L. Morford's note,		6 00
Order on County Treasurer,		1,500 00
" " "		1,000 00
Dividends on Jas. Dobbins' stock, York and Gettysburg Turnpike,		20 00
Cash from Michael Miller, paym't on land,		12 67
Order on County Treasurer,		500 00
" " "		600 00
" " "		1,200 00
Judgment vs. Salome Artz,	25 60	
Costs paid to J. Bushey,	1 10	24 50
Order on County Treasurer,		1,000 00
Refunded by Abraham Kriso,		2 30
Order on County Treasurer,		1,000 00
" " "		2,000 00
" " "		1,000 00
" " "		600 00
" " "		800 00
Cash of George W. Philips for horse,		25 00
		$15,309 27

CR.

By bal. due Treasurer at last settlement,	$228 52
Out-door paupers' support,	896 50
Merchandise and groceries,	3,948 28
Pork, beef, veal and bacon,	1,886 77
Horses, cows, beef cattle, sheep and hogs,	1,771 00
Flour, grain and grinding,	3,485 21
Mechanics' work,	796 83
Stone coal and lime,	172 35
Drugs and medicines,	138 88
Wood chopping, making rails, &c.,	411 31
Male hirelings,	236 25
Female do.,	211 25
Funeral expenses,	131 10
Publishing accounts, &c.,	70 00
Cloverseed,	22 50
Sundry expenses,	216 35
Insurance fees,	31 50
Counsel fees,	10 00
Physician's salary,	135 00
Directors' extra services,	65 00
Steward's salary,	250 00
Clerk's salary,	40 00
Treasurer's salary,	40 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	121 69
	$15,309 27

We, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do hereby certify that we have examined the items which compose the foregoing account, and that they are correct—being from the 3d day of January, A. D., 1865, to the 1st day of January, A. D., 1866, both days inclusive.
JACOB HULL,
JOS. BURKEE,
J. C. PITTENTURF,
Auditors.

JACOB CULP, Esq., Steward, in account with the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of the County of Adams—being from the 3d day of January, A. D., 1865, to the 30th day of September, A. D., 1865:

DR.

To balance in hands of Steward at last settlement,	$20 16
Cash for calf,	3 00
Cash found with Catharine Roth,	1 13
Cash from J. Hollebaugh,	3 60
Cash for John Mundorff's horse,	9 50
Cash for shingles,	32 20
Cash for tallow,	25 30
Cash found with Catharine Unger,	3 55
Cash for lard,	20 00
Interest from Andrew Polly for Eliza White,	9 97
Cash for estray hog,	1 00
Order on Treasurer,	50 00
Cash for hay,	29 34
Order on Treasurer,	50 00
Balance due Steward,	9 55
	$268 30

CR.

By general expenses,	$12 47
Cash paid hirelings and harvesting,	155 00
Removing paupers,	5 50
Relief to paupers,	11 00
Digging graves,	1 00
Vegetables and fruit,	12 47
Oats,	86
Lime,	4 80
Veal and fish,	2 82
Stove,	6 00
Mechanics,	47 58
Groceries,	6 00
Advertising estrays,	2 00
Freight,	80
	$268 30

We, the undersigned, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and do report that the same is correct—the same embracing the account of Jacob Culp, the former Steward, from the 3d day of January, A. D., 1865, to the 30th day of September, A. D., 1865—both days inclusive.
JACOB HULL,
JOS. BURKEE,
J. C. PITTENTURF,
Auditors.

JONAS JOHNS, Esq., Steward, in account with the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of the County of Adams—being from the 1st day of October, A. D., 1865, to the 1st day of January, A. D., 1866:

DR.

To order on Treasurer,	$50 00
" "	50 00
	$100 00

CR.

By general expenses,	$9 90
Relief to paupers,	3 30
Vegetables and fruit,	6 20
Lime,	2 00
Mechanics,	16 90
Shoats,	10 00
Rye Straw,	8 80
Groceries, &c.,	8 80
Balance in hands of Steward,	34 10
	$100 00

We, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and do report that the same is correct—the same embracing the account of Jonas Johns, the present Steward, from the 1st day of October, A. D., 1865, to the 1st day of January, A. D., 1866—both days inclusive.
JACOB HULL,
JOS. BURKEE,
J. C. PITTENTURF,
Auditors.

LIST OF PAUPERS remaining in the Almshouse of Adams county, on the 1st of January, 1866:

Males,	59
Females,	30
Children,	6
Colored,	4
	99
Transient paupers,	721

PRODUCE OF FARM FOR 1865.

Wheat, bushels,	500
Rye, "	141½
Oats, "	800
Corn, " in ears,	2,000
Beets, "	10
Potatoes, "	140
Cloverseed, "	10½
Loads of Cornfodder,	30
Tons of Hay,	70
Heads of Cabbage,	450
Pounds of Pork,	3,537

JONAS JOHNS, Steward.
March 5, 1866. 4t

Buggies & Carriages.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!—The undersigned is engaged in the Carriage-making business, in West Middle street, near Geo. Little's old store stand, Gettysburg, and invites all who may need anything in his line to give him a call. He puts up, in the very best manner, Falling-top and other BUGGIES, and all the different styles of CARRIAGES.—With a full knowledge of the business, and a determination to give satisfaction, the public can rely upon his jobs being good. He will endeavor to deserve a large share of patronage, and hopes to receive it.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, and on most reasonable terms. ☞Country produce will be taken in exchange for work,
CHAS. E. GILBERT.
Gettysburg, Nov. 6, 1865. 6m*

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 3, 1865. tf

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

STAND FROM UNDER.—PICKING is selling his Over Coats at such low figures that he sells all down.

Agricultural & Domestic.

ROAD-MAKING.

The season for road-making is nearly or quite here. Supervisors should bear in mind that one day's work done on the roads in the spring is worth two in the fall—indeed, work done at some places in the fall had better not be done at all.

We know that the time for sowing oats is at hand, and that those whose ground is dry enough will put everything else aside to get the crop out. *This is right—the earlier, in this region, the better* for the oats; but all farmers cannot get upon their land yet, and might not these be employed by the Supervisors in opening old ditches and making new ones, a work which, now that the ground is soft, can be done almost everywhere with the plough alone? We put this question at this time, because we think that by the adoption of the plan, much labor might be saved in May, when many places now easily ploughed may be too dry and hard to be so managed. Besides, by commencing at once, Supervisors may be able to have ALL their roads repaired by the end of May, and thus give them time to harden thoroughly during the coming summer, and insure good roads for years after.

This is a subject which concerns farmers more than any other class, and it is to be hoped that they will all lend their influence and their labor to have the work done early and well.—EDITOR COMPILER.

THE COMPARATIVE YIELD OF POTATOES.

Doct. F. W. Hexamer, of Westchester co., N. Y., has given the American Agriculturist the results of his last year's experiments with different kinds of potatoes. They were grown upon the same field, succeeding a crop of corn, and without manure, with the following results:

Bushels per acre.		Bushels per acre.	
Cuzco,	360	White Mercer,	180
Garnet Chili,	300	Fluke,	160
Pink-eye Rusty Coat,	280	Prince Albert,	160
Peach Blow,	240	Early June,	150
White Peach Blow,	230	White Rock,	130
Prairie Seedling,	220	Early Dykeman,	120
Blue Mercer,	220	Early Cottage,	110
"Buckley's Seedling,"	210	Early Sovereign,	80
Buckeye,	200	Rough and Ready,	50

Experiments were made with reference to the value of large or small seed: equal areas of land being planted with the largest potatoes, cut once lengthwise, and with small potatoes. In planting cut potatoes many insist on the necessity of placing the cut surface down, an operation requiring much care on the part of the planter. Doct. H. planted his cut pieces in both ways, with the result showing that it is a useless waste of time to place the cut side down.

Peach Blows, small seed, gave 160 bushels of marketable size and 40 bushels small, per acre.—The same with large seed, 200 bushels large and 40 bushels small.

White Peach Blows, small seed, gave 170 bushels marketable, and 40 bushels small, while large seed cut in two, gave 190 bushels marketable and 40 bushels small. In those planted with the cut side up, and 35 bushels of small ones, where the cut side was put down. With those planted cut side up, or down, no difference was observed in the time the plants appeared, and the yield shows that the position in this respect is a matter of little importance.

THE BEST CORN.

Which is the sweetest and most nutritious, white or yellow corn? On this question there was a variety of opinions. Several members insisted that one variety was as nutricious as the other.—Some preferred white corn as being more palatable and others the yellow. Mr. Brown was confident that the yellow was sweeter, and that pudding or bread from the white made a poor, white, insipid food, compared with the rich yellow. Mr. Whitman knew of many who preferred the white, and would not eat food made from yellow meal, if white could be obtained. Dr. Isham said yellow meal, when old, was apt to have a bitter taste.—Yellow corn contained more oil than white, and when the meal was kept some time, the abundance of oil had a tendency to become rancid, hence the bitter taste of the meal.—[New York Farmer's Club.

A Twenty-five Thousand Dollar Tree.

In the month of January, 1866, a remarkable tree was brought to New York from a Western State which is considered by the best judges to be worth $25,000. No foreign tree was ever brought here of so great value. This was a black walnut tree 70 feet long, measuring board or inch measure 4,500 feet, but when cut into veneers it would be 30 times that, making 135,000 feet, which at 20 cents would be $27,000. The cost of cutting, carting and placing in store for sale, would be about $700.

☞The almanac tells us that on the evening of March 30th there will be a total eclipse of the moon. The time will be very favorable for observation, as it begins at five minutes past nine o'clock, is at its total at twelve minutes past ten, and begins to disappear at fifty-one minutes past eleven.

Choice Miscellany.

THE "SECRET MOTIVE."

Opinion of President Lincoln's Attorney General on the Vetoed Bill—It Was Planned to Overturn the Government.

In a letter to a meeting of conservative citizens of St. Louis the Hon. Edward Bates subjects the Freedmen's Bureau bill to a merciless analysis, in which he exposes with unmistakable distinctness the ulterior revolutionary object of the proposed statute, and denounces with appropriate but logical severity the dangerous subterfuge of its contrivers, which was counteracted by the prompt and bold interposition of the President. We subjoin the letter referred to:

ST. LOUIS, February 24, 1866.

Gen. E. B. Brown, President of the State Central Committee Conservative Union Party.

SIR: I am honored by the receipt of your note of this day, inviting me to be present at a mass meeting of citizens of St. Louis, to be held at the Court-House this evening at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of endorsing the action of President Johnson in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and in support of his general policy of national reconstruction.

I am very sorry that the bad state of my health forbids, my attendance, and the more so because I believe there will not be a man at the meeting who feels a greater abhorrence than I do for the bill whose wicked career has been stopped by the President's timely veto. My feeling upon this subject *does not spring* entirely from my disgust of the factious spirit and ridiculous egotism of the clique which now domineers over Congress, but from the intrinsic demerits of the bill, ascertained by a careful examination of its provisions. I think I understand it. I can see (the most casual reader can see) its glaring and defiant breaches of the Constitution—*and I think I can see also the hidden motive, the secret design of the conspirators, who planned the scheme to overthrow our Government of law, and set up in its stead a frightful military oligarchy.* And this wicked purpose betrays itself in several provisions of the bill, which are so arranged in the context *as to seem, to a hasty observer, to be secondary and subordinate* to the ostensible object, the protection of the freedmen.

The bill provides (in its first section)—for the continuance of the original act (of March 3d, 1865) to establish a Freedmen's Bureau, and extends it to all refugees and freedmen in all parts of the United States. It empowers the President to divide the United States into districts, not to exceed twelve, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint an assistant commissioner for each district. Twelve districts! That is the exact number into which Cromwell divided the Commonwealth of England, and governed each district, despotically, by one of his own Major Generals.—This section goes on—"or the said Bureau may, *in the discretion of the President,* be placed under a commissioner and assistant commissioners, *to be detailed from the army.*" And the act does not specify either the *rank* or the *color* of the persons so to be detailed from the army to rule the nation through the Freedmen's Bureau.

Section two empowers the commissioner to divide each district into sub-districts, (not less than a county or a parish,) and to assign to each sub-district "*at least* one agent, either a citizen, officer of the army, or enlisted man." The section goes on to say, "each assistant commissioner may employ not exceeding six clerks; and each agent of a sub-district (being one or more for each sub-district, as suits the pleasure of the commissioner) may employ two clerks. And so in the twelve districts the clerks will amount to seventy-two; and in the sub-districts the agents will amount to at least as many thousand as there are counties and parishes in the nation; and their clerks to double that number, besides the employees mentioned in the bill.

And the same section provides that the President, "*through the War Department and the Commissioner,* shall extend *military jurisdiction* over all the employees, agents, and officers of this bureau, in the exercise of all the duties imposed or authorized by this act, or the act to which this act is supplementary." And here I will draw your attention to that part of their duties especially imposed and authorized by the eighth section of the bill, thus: "And it shall be the duty of the *officers and agents* of this bureau, (all of them, great and small, without distinction,) to take jurisdiction of and hear and determine *all offences* committed against the provisions of this section; and also of *all cases* affecting negroes, mulattoes, freedmen, refugees, or *other persons* who are discriminated against, in any of the particulars mentioned in the preceding section of this act, under, not the Constitution and the laws, but under such rules and regulations as the President of the United States, *through the War Department,* shall prescribe."

These are some of the enormities of the vetoed bill, framed in the wantonness of partisan power, in contempt of the written Constitution, and in open violation of the historical opinions and traditionary faith of the people of the United States.

As all these thousands of officers, agents, and employees of the bureau may, at the discretion of the President, be detailed from the army, it is plain that every man of them may be an enlisted man in the army, and white or black, as may best suit the fancy of the detailing officer.

Only imagine such a military organization, with a despotic head at the seat of the Government, and despotic members pervading the whole mass of the community and exhibiting its power in organized form, in every county and parish, and the President bound, by Trumbull's bill, to extend military protection over them, against every effort to restrain, by legal and civil means, the wantonness of their arbitrary power!

Think you that the people of the United States are already so far degraded into passive obedience as to submit tamely to such an atrocious outrage, even if sanctioned by the unanimous voice of a factious Congress, and approved by a subservient President? Novorily. They are not yet ready to abandon their Constitution and renounce all hope of legal liberty, by giving over their lives, liberties, and properties, to be disposed of at the caprice of petty *officers and agents* of a petty sub-divison of the War Department, called a *bureau.* They will insist upon their legal rights as freemen and American citizens; they will demand the protection of the laws of their country; and if charged with crime or driven into controversy about property or contracts, they will insist upon a *court and jury,* and will refuse to be tried by any petty despot, "detailed from the army," whether he be white or black.

Constitutional government and liberty by law are worth fighting for. We have just passed through a bloody war to maintain them against a set of traitors, and I make no doubt that the people will be as ready, if need be, to resist in the same way any other set of traitors who seek to destroy the legal Government by insidious artifice and bold usurpation.

An eminent English publicist, (Mill,) on representative government, gives it as his opinion, that "representative institutions depend for their permanency upon the readiness of the people *to fight for them* in case of their being endangered. If too little valued for this they seldom obtain a footing at all, and if they do, are almost sure to be overthrown as the head of the government or any party-leader who can muster force for a *cuop de main* is willing to run some small risk for absolute power!"

I think it a fortunate thing for the country, that the Radical faction is so demented as to pick a quarrel with the President because he refuses to be their instrument to overturn the Constitution and substitute in its place a military despotism, and to stake their political fortunes upon the monstrous vices and follies of the Trumbull bill. For in doing so they do but insure their own defeat and consequently, the restoration of law, order, and peace, and revival of national respect for legal government and a national love for liberty by law.

Even the emancipated negroes, for whose sake it is pretended that this wrong is done, will not long fail to see the hypocrisy and fraud of the transaction. They will see that while they are cajoled with the pretence of liberty and equality before the law, this wicked bill subjects them to the power of military overseers, excludes them from all legal protection, denies them the right to appeal to the courts of law for redress of grievances, and requires the agents and officers of the bureau to "take jurisdiction of all cases" which concern them and their interests.

Very respectfully, your friend and fellow-citizen,
EDWARD BATES.

Thad. Stevens' Position.—The following language was uttered, some time ago, by the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens; "*This Union never shall with my consent be restored under the Constitution as it is.*"

A WONDERFUL STORY.

The New Hampton, (Iowa,) *Courier* makes the following relation of a father and a daughter being lost on a prairie during the storm of Tuesday and Wednesday of last week:

"On Tuesday afternoon, the 13th inst., Mr. E. T. Runnion, of this town, visited Jacksonville, eight miles distant, on business, and on returning, called at the residence of W. E. Beach, one mile this side, to see his daughter, Mrs. P. B. Weed. After supper, Mrs. W. resolved to accompany her father home, and hastily clad herself for the purpose. Leaving Mr. Weed in the house, the father and daughter proceeded to where the horses had been tied, and found them gone, but yet in sight. Pursuing the team for some distance, and finding it impossible to overtake it, Mr. Runnion implored his daughter to return home, while he would make his way home alone. This she would not consent to do unless he should accompany her and remain for the night. This was between seven and eight o'clock. The weather was then comparatively mild. They pursued their journey for a time without difficulty, but the night being quite dark and the snow having obliterated the track, they lost the road.—Both were conscious that they were lost, yet neither breathed it to the other during the long hours from their departure from Mr. Beach's house until 12 o'clock. The storm which had been gathering now burst forth in fearful fury. Benumbed, lost upon the trackless waste, their steps followed by a pack of prairie wolves, whose quick sharp bark frequently rose above the howling wind, each was conscious of their peril, yet encouraged each other. At last, exhausted nature could do no more, both were tired out, and lay down beneath a drift of snow to watch for daylight. Mrs. Weed wore a beaver hood, a scarf about the neck, a shawl, and a blanket which she had thrown on her arm when leaving the house.

The dawn came, and with it the fury of the storm increased. Mr. Runnion knew himself to be on Plumb creek, and resolved to strike for the nearest house some two miles distant, but Mrs. Weed was so chilled that she could not walk, and after being carried some thirty or forty rods she begged her father to leave her and seek assistance. They sat down and calmly talked the matter over, she freezing all the while! To leave his child thus was a bitter thought. Knowing that she must perish unless succor came, he sought a place to leave her; breaking the ice as he supposed of a little bayou, from which the water had receded, and making a cavity of some two feet in depth and sufficient length, he laid her in it, wrapped the blanket and shawl around her and the scarf about her face. They kissed and parted. Then covering her with snow, marking the spot with willow twigs as best he could, he made his way to the house of Mr. Utley, about a mile from town, arriving there near 8 o'clock, A. M. (Wednesday,) exhausted, with hands and face frozen, and nearly frantic. His story was soon told; and, although the storm was raging fearfully, and the hope of finding the poor girl, some three miles distant on the bleak prairie, seemed like hoping against hope, a team was harnessed and Mr. Gilbert Vincent and Mr. M. M. Utley, with Mr. Runnion, started for the rescue. Finding the place where the party had lain beneath the drift during the night, they searched in vain until about 3 P. M., passing almost directly over the spot where she lay. Finding the search vain, and Mr. Runnion fast fainting from exposure and exhaustion, with heavy hearts the party returned at evening. Mr. Runnion was taken to the house of Mr. Utley, where both Mr. and Mrs. Utley where assiduous in administering to his comfort.

Thursday morning the storm had abated; the sun shone clear and bright over the driven snow; the mercury had fallen from 14 the day before to 28 below zero. Mr. Runnion was brought home by Mr. Utley, and his fearful story flew from house to house; brave hearts and willing hands were not wanting. Several sleigh loads of men, accompanied by Dr. Mixer—who was careful to have restoratives—were swiftly on the search. The party reached the supposed locality where Mrs. Weed was left by her father, and the search commenced. Passing on either side of the creek, noting every track and mark and twig—with only the vague certainty that they might be near her, they persevered, guided alone by such instructions as Mr. Runnion in his enfeebled and bewildered state was able to give. At about 11 o'clock, one of the party, stepping directly over, fell through the snow into the cavity where she lay. She was found! and—ALIVE! A joyous shout rang out—overcoats and shawls were spread upon the snow, shovels procured from a sleigh and she was raised, insensible, from the snowy bed, where she had lain for thirty hours! Placed in a sleigh, the party drove with all speed to the nearest house—that of Mr. Jolly—where the skill and unremitting efforts of Dr. Mixer were crowned with success.

We found that she had moved but little from where here father had placed her. The ice upon which she had been lain had melted from her bodily heat, and when found she lay in the bed of the creek, nearly every part of her clothing being saturated with water. Her feet were doubtless frozen in the morning before her father left her, and to the providential fact of their coming in contact with the water may be ascribed, not merely the safety of her limbs, but the preservation of her life.

Mrs. Weed was conscious while in her snowy prison house, of day and night; heard the bleak winds as they moaned above her, her greatest fear being lest her father had perished; but hope never once forsook her; she heard her rescuers tramping above and around her, but was too weak to apprise them of her whereabouts, and when found had been using all her remaining strength in endeavoring to dig to the surface, and had succeeded in removing the snow several inches from beneath the spot upon which the person finding her providentially stepped.

Mrs. Weed has been married but a few weeks. Her miraculous escape from death, and her present unhappy condition, have caused a most profound sympathy in her behalf.

Where the Shoe Pinches.—Mr. Nye, in the Senate, opposed the admission of any representatives from the Southern States who were not thoroughly loyal, and distinctly asserted that it was not the intention of the Radical party of Congress to peril their majority by the filling of the now vacant seats. It was not safe for them to allow men to come here who, by a combination with the Democratic minority, might control the legislation of the country!

A NEW AND DESPERATE PROGRAMME.

A Washington despatch in Monday's New York *Tribune* discloses the most desperate scheme the Radicals have yet hatched.—President Johnson's veto has utterly foiled them, and they are therefore compelled to give up all their old plans, no matter how well laid, or how certain then of success.—They feel they must defeat and humiliate the President, or they are lost. The issue between them and him is MADE UP, and one or the other must GO DOWN. In this strait, the desperate plan detailed in the following despatch to the *Tribune* is to be tried:

"The question of the recognition of the State governments in the lately rebellious States will shortly be brought to a practical test. Measures have been taken by prominent loyalists in the South, and are now being perfected under the advice of leading men in Congress, to bring this question to an early decision. The plan is as follows: Loyal men, and they only, both black and white, in the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, Louisiana, and elsewhere, have taken steps toward the formation of new State governments. These loyal men, without respect to color, will shortly issue calls in their respective States for State conventions, and elect delegates thereto; the conventions so formed will frame State constitutions embodying the principles of loyalty, freedom, and equal rights; will pledge themselves to the payment of the national debt, the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the disfranchisement of the rebels. This being done, they will then proceed to elect Governors, State officers, Representatives and Senators; the latter of whom will at once demand admission to Congress. The question thus being thrust upon that body, there is no doubt of the recognition of the governments so formed, and the admission of the loyal members so elected. A number of true and loyal men of the South have been here for some days consulting and deciding upon the best method to be adopted, and having determined upon the plan presented above, have left for their homes to carry the same into execution. The matter has been kept very quiet up to this time, but as the movement in most of the States is now well under way, no harm can, and perhaps much good may, be done the Union cause by giving the facts to the public at this time.

The broaching of this project is a fact of much value; because it demonstrates that the Radicals have lost all hope of carrying out their original programme. Like drowning men, they are catching at straws.

The New York *World*, in commenting on this dispatch, says:

The impossibility of carrying out this programme will be apparent on a little reflection. We do not doubt that the Radicals are desperate and revolutionary enough to admit such sham members if they once presented themselves in Washington; but it is easy to show the impossibility of their ever getting there with credentials.

In the first place, the South, with the acquiescence and at the desire of the Radicals, is still under martial law; the President being the Commander-in-Chief to enforce it. That is to say, the whole South is, in one sense, a camp, wherein nothing can be done which the President may not suppress by martial law. An insurrection against the State governments which he has recognized, and a conspiracy to overthrow them, would justify his interference by martial law if he did not deem other methods preferable.

But the President is averse to military methods, and, in this case, there would be no necessity of resorting to them. Such an attempt as the Radicals have embarked in can readily be crushed by constitutional methods with recourse to martial law. It is a conspiracy to destroy the existing State governments, which would be put down as the Dorr rebellion was in Rhode Island.—In this case, as in that, the insurgents would be proclaimed traitors by the State government, which would maintain its authority by its courts and its militia. The majority of the people in every Southern State would be on the side of the State government, which would be able to sustain itself by its superiority in physical force. But if the insurgent negroes and outcast whites should prove formidable, the existing State governments would appeal to the President for aid, which he would be bound to render, by the laws of 1795 and 1807, still in force. By the law of 1795, "in case of an insurrection in any State *against the government thereof,* it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection." The law of 1807 provides that "in all cases of insurrection, or obstruction of the laws, either of the United States, or of any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection; or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land and naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary."

These laws, which clothe the President with such ample powers, continue in force, and cannot be repealed, any more than a new law could be enacted, without the assent of the President. The probability is, that the Southern State governments will be strong enough to cope with the projected conspiracies without federal assistance. If it should prove otherwise, they have only to apply to the President, who has full legal authority to use the whole military power of the United States to uphold and protect the existing State governments.

This last insane project of the Radicals is the desperate expedient of men who have lost their heads. It has no chance of success; and the signal overthrow it is certain to encounter, will only add disgrace to the defeat of which it is a confession.

THE SOLDIERS AND THE PRESIDENT.

On the 2d inst., a monster mass meeting of Union soldiers was held at Oakland, Allegheny county, Md., to take into consideration the *doings* of the Rump Congress, and to endorse the conduct of President Johnson. Two bands of music were on the ground, and the warmest feeling for the old flag, whole and without a star erased, prevailed. A number of speeches were made, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That by no word or act has Andrew Johnson forfeited his claim upon the confidence of the Union-loving people of the land. His firmness in opposing the heresy of secession will, we hope, be equaled by his firmness in opposing the insane measures advocated by such sectionalists as Sumner and Stevens, which can have no other tendency than to alienate the people of the country, and revive those sectional animosities which brought on the war;

Resolved, That his opposition to negro suffrage meets with our entire approbation, and we pledge ourselves to support no man for any position, either high or low, who has favored, does favor, or whom we believe will ever favor negro suffrage in the District of Columbia or any other portion of the United States.

Resolved, That we respect and honor President Johnson for the gratitude he has so often expressed for the service rendered by the white soldiers; believing as we do (and as certain Senators do not) that all the honor, all the credit, all the substantial tokens of gratitude should not be given to the negro soldiers to the exclusion of the white soldiers.

☞Gen. Grant's father has been appointed postmaster of Covington, Kentucky.—Mr. Grant has always been a consistent Democrat, and voted for McClellan at the last Presidential election.