THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING. JUNE 22, 1867.

EASTON, MD.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston.

are our Agents for the GAZETTE, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Merchants and others advertising by the year will be charged extra for advertisements out of their regular line of business.

MR. STANBERY'S OPINION.—The Attorney-General of the United States is the law officer of the Federal Governmet, chosen to perform such duties as may be necessary in protecting the government and in representing it whenever its authority and interests are in jeopardy. When Mr. STANBERY acted as attorney for the United States in the matter of the suits brought against the President and generals commanding in the so called States of Georgia and Mississippi, he was discharging a duty of his office incumbent upon him, and perfectly proper. He was acting simply as a lawyer, and defending the interests of his client. But it seems, says the adelphia *Inquirer* that the Attorney-General considers that his office is much more exalted, and that he is in reality a judge, having full authority to interpret the meaning of acts of Congress, and to settle finally how they shall be executed. If the doctrine contended for, that his adjudication upon the law is authoritative and final, is correct, there does not seem to be any necessity for a Supreme Court, and that tribunal might as well be abolished as a useless and expensive piece of official machinery. The President nominates the Attorney-General, the Senate may pass upon the nomination, and it has hitherto done so, supposing that the duties of that officer would be confined to the modest limits respected by his predecessors. But Mr. STANBERY, if his own ideas of the extent of his power is worth anything, holds a more important office than any other man in the country. He can instruct the President in his duties, and that officer is bound to regard the directions which are given him. This is certainly a new idea of the nature of our government, and if it is a correct one, it is the duty of Congress to discharge such a dangerous officer from the control which he has assumed and abolish the office.

The President is not, by the Constitution, bound to regard the opinion of the Attorney-General; but in the present there is every probability that he will do so. In his veto message against the enactment of the Reconstruction law Mr. JOHNSON took grounds exactly opposite to those now assumed by the Attorney-General in reference to the meaning and intention of the law, as far as the authority of the commanding generals is concerned. Mr. JOHNSON argued that the act would place the inhabitants of the ten States lately in Rebellion under the absolute domination of military rulers. Mr. STANBERY says that the generals have no such power, that they are subordinate to the criminal courts of each State, and can act only by the military tribunals. Mr. JOHNSON said that the military power given under the bill was intended to coerce the people. Mr. STANBERY says that no such authority is allowed, that the genarals are, in fact, superior policemen, bound to carry out, by the military power, the order of the civil government and the civil tribunals. Mr. JOHNSON said that the power of the commanding general was "that of an absolute monarch, his "mere will is to have the place of all law; he is permitted to determine what are the rights of persons and of property, and he may protect them in such a way as in his discretion may seem proper." Mr. STANBERY says, on the contrary that the commanding general "is only to preserve the peace, and restore it when broken," and having done so, he must return to his subordination to the State authorities. The difference between Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. SANBERY is, or was, very considerable. We presume however, that they are now in accordand that the President although usually stubborn in his opinions, will yield them in this case, because the object of his former opposition to the Reconstruction law is to be gained by a "graceful surrender" of his old arguments. His great object is to carry out his "policy," and in his opinion the end will justify any means which may be adopted.

This opinion of Mr. Stanbery is not likely to meet with the approbattion of the county; and if the President adopts it, and acts upon it, an excitement which was dying away will be revived, and rage fiercer than ever. The loyal citizens of this country will not consent that the blood and treasure spent in subduing the rebellion shall be considered as totally lost, and that victory was only meant to give the people lately rebellious greater rights than they ever possessed before. If the President adopts Stanberry's opinion, and rebukes Sheridan and Pope by restoring to power such malignants as Monroe, Abell, Herron, Wells, and Withers, the country will demand that Congress shall meet in July, and by a new explanatory act define the Reconstuction law so clearly and absolutely that neither a sullen desire in the Executive to avoid executing the act, or a proclivity to small quibbles and illogical deductions on the part of the Attorney-General, shall stand in the way of reconstruction in such form that the results of the war shall be thoroughly gained and established.

OUTRAGE IN MILES RIVER NECK.—On Tuesday morning last, Mr. Jasper Yewell went to his stable, and found one of his horses dead, with its throat cut. It appears that Mr. Yewell, a short time previous, had some difficulty with one of his farm hands and suspicion rests upon him as the perpetrator of the deed. Mr. Yewell is a hardworking man, the loss falls heavily upon him. It is to be hoped the guilty party will be caught and receive his just duts.

☞ We should not have been surprised had the Star passed over the outrage committed in our streets on Tuesday week, without giving it notice, as the Journal did, but we scarcely expected it to encourage such demonstrations, and speak as though Young ought to be highly delighted that he did not get his skin torn instead of his shirt. The whole tenor of the Star's article is an attempt to shift the blame of the affair upon Young and the Republicans of Easton, and to justify the course of both Chance and Nabb, but had it been the reverse a wonderful howl would have been heard, and we doubt whether Young would have been permitted to live ten minutes. As to the "persistent efforts which have been made by certain parties in the community to make our negro population insolent and insubordinate," as the Star says, the Star appears to be better acquainted than any one else, and we advise it to go speedily at work to correct the evil, for we have never heard any advice given them other than to be polite, moral and industrious, and we think they carry it out to a remarkable degree. The statements in our article last week were given from eye witnesses, and not from those who saw nothing of it, nor those who are trying to shift it from their own shoulders; and we have nothing to retract, but will reiterate that it was a disgraceful outrage, so much so that the Star and the participants in it find it unpopular, hence the smooth covering they are attempting to draw over it. We have heard it rumored on the streets that both the Gazette and Baltimore American, have been threatened with suit, for damages, in this case. This is laughable, and we regard it no more than we do any other puff of WIND. We advise the gentleman to go his whole length and breadth, so far as we are concerned.—Notwithstanding the great efforts of the Star of Tuesday and the Journal of Thursday to impress the public with the idea that we are trying to create a disturbance in the community, it will be noticed that the Star admits that Chance assaulted Young, tore his clothes and shot at him because he had not time to hold his "colt," that W. H. Nabb struck him with a stick and that a Justice of the Peace refused to take any action. So, after all, when the Star's version is summed up it is not so far from the statement in the Gazette on Saturday, except in the moral;—while the Star appears to think that a white man, or half a dozen of them, is justifiable in beating, stripping and shooting a colored man to satisfy a mere whim or passion, we think to the contrary. The Star, to bolster up the course it has taken, attempts to justify the outrage by stating that Sheriff Larrimore and Constable Maddox were promptly on hand. Admit that they were, but they were not there at the time of action, therefore the Justices of the Peace ought to have discharged their duty and have seen that the law was enforced.

We wish both our cotemporaries and the perpetrators of the outrage to understand that we do not intend to be deterred from discharging our duty in such cases, either by threats or by appealing to the prejudices of the public to make us "repent" of our course. We could give more of this circumstance, and show who caused the pistol to be produced, notwithstanding the professed innocence of one of the party in participating in the fight, except as peacemaker, but we presume the facts will be more fully brought out on some future occasion.

CONVICTS.—The following parties were convicted in the Circuit Court of Talbot county, which closed its session on Thursday last, of the following named offences, and we are informed that Sheriff Larrimore will take them to the Maryland Penitentiary on Monday next:—McGinnis, for the murder of J. Edwin Roberts, of Queen Annes—to serve 18 years.—Ann Thomas, colored, convicted of larceny—to serve 5 years. Wm. Miller, colored, convicted of larceny; to serve seven years. Alfred Green, colored, for larceny—to serve 18 months.

In the case of Pippin, indictment for stealing cattle, removed from Queen Anne's, it was continued to next term on account of the State's witnesses not being present. The party was therefore discharged from custody on his own recognizance.

☞ THE Excursion given by the Easton Band Association, on Monday last, was a delightful trips Everything that possibly could be done for the comfort of passengers, was done by the committee having the matter in charge. We have heard but one opinion expressed, and that is, that it was one of the most pleasant and quiet excursions that ever went from Easton. There was a full brass band on board, a fine cotillion band, refreshments gotten up in good order and on board of a magnificent steamer—the Pentz.

CAPT. JNO. COWGILL, is enlisting colored volunteers for the State Militia. He has already sufficient to form one company and we learn has a prospect of sufficient names to form several others. They are to meet in the grove at the Quaker Meeting House on Saturday, to organize. We understand that their meetings are to be so arranged as not to interfere with their employment.

MORE EXCURSIONS.—The steamer Balloon made an excursion from Bingham's wharf, Bay Hundred, to Miles River Ferry and down the river, on Thursday last. We learn that it passed off very pleasantly.

It will be seen by advertisement in another column, that the Balloon intends making another excurson on the 4th of July, to Annapolis.

☞ If you want rich and elegantly flavored Ice Cream, Cake, &c., give Mr. J. H. Linthicum a call. His saloon is now fitted up for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, and will be served with refreshments at moderate prices.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR:—There appears to have been a collision between the members of the Cornet Association and Dr. Bagby, on Thursday evening last, and as an impression has gone forth that the Association, were the aggressors, I, as a member of that Association feel it to be my duty to make the correction. It will be remembered that the Band of this town, under the sanction of the County Commissioners, have occupied the room known as the Library room in the Court House, and that a teacher is employed at a large salary to give them instruction, and it is a well known fact that the time of meeting for practice and instruction is Monday and Thursday nights.

Last Thursday evening, the Band, as usual, met in their room with their teacher when the gentleman above referred to, appeared and demanded that we ould stop blowing our horns, while he blows "Baco and Greens" for fifty cents per head. The Band believing they had the better right to that portion of the house occupied by them, that the Commissioners had not given up the entire Court House for the exclusive use of serving "Bacon and Greens," but on the contrary, the Doctor was appropriating to his own use the Court Room without the slightest sanction or authority from them, and that he had taken it upon his own responsibility, with its disadvantages as well as its advantages, and if the room did not suit him under those circumstances, there was a Hall in the town which was at his service, by paying a little of the proceeds from "Bacon and Greens," they continued to take instruction from thir tutor, but with as much quietness as possible.

We feel sorry for those who were present and wished to get the benefit of the lecture, but it must be remembered that we had an interest at stake, we had a far greater amount involved than they, and it cannot, I think, be expected for the Band to lay aside the only time, the only evening which they could receive instruction, simply to satisfy the whim of a stranger lecturning for his own benefit, when there was a Hall amply fit and commodious for his purpose. The Band has always so far as I know used their beast endeavors to please and accommodate the citizens of their town, and I think they will continue to do so in the future, but while they are willing to make any reasonable effort to please, do not ask them to do that which if oft repeated, would prove detrimental to the highest interest and enjoyment and pleasure of those whom they desire to entertain.

BB CORNET.

The most Unhappy Person in the world is the Dyspeptic. Everything looks dark and gloomy; he feels "out of sorts" with himself and everybody else. Life is a burden to him. This can all be changed by taking Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron). Cases of 27 years standing have been cured by it.

CAMP MEETING.—There will be a Camp Meeting held at Ennell's Springs on the 2d of August.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR:—I am a friend to improvement, but hate snakes.

I love old relics, but not to let them stand in the way of new improvements.

So if it be not contrary to etiquett or displeasing to old fogies i would take this opportunity to call upon the town authorities to pass an ordinance to stop the boys from counting stars through the roof of our dear old beloved market house. Many a time have we boys played there at night and desecrated the Sabbath by playing "bushel" on the butter bench, but the hand of decay has laid hold of it, and our heartless commissioners say let it go, moss, leather-wind-bats and all. It matters not if it does receive the ridicule of strangers, it occupies a deep place in the breeches pockets, from the fact that new one would cost money. Is there no move to be made, or are our people bereft of all pride. I don't intend to let the matter rest, until I become a greater nuisance than the old market house.

TAX PAYER.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday gives the following information of the movement of matters in that city:

The trial of John H. Surratt was continued on Monday, and the evidence adduced was important. Judge Fisher has recovered from his illness sufficient to preside, so that the legal objection to another judge taking up the case at this stage, was obviated. The evidence for the government opened with the proof of the assassination of President Lincoln, and this was followed by that of Seargent Joseph M. Dye, who is a recruiting sergeant in the Regular Army and stationed at Philadelphia.

He related the circumstance of his presence on the pavement in front of Ford's Theatre, on the night of the assassination, and identified Surratt as the man who was in company with Booth that night, and who called the time, just before the fatal shot was fired, at three different intervals, from the clock in the theater vestibule. When the witness said:—"I see that man now; there he sits (pointing to Surratt); I have seen his face frequently in my sleep; it was so very pale, I could never forget it," a visable sensation ran through the crowded court house, and the eyes of hundreds were on the pale, but unmoved face of the prisoner, who was sitting just behind his counsel, and in front of several members of the Bar.

In the conspiracy trial, Sergeant Dye testified that he recognized Booth, and looked upon Edward Spangler, now at the Dry Tortugas, as the second man. The third man conferring with Booth at that particular time he now recognizes as Surratt. Sergeant Dye testified that the one who "called" the time was a very neat gentleman, well dressed, and had a mustache, he was not very large, about five feet six inches high and his coat was a drab color, and his hat was black.

In the evidence to follow, the flight of Surratt to Elmira, N. Y., and thence to Canada on the day succeeding the assassination, is expected to be proven.

The Cabinet on Monday, was convened in extraordinary session, at half past 10 oclock. The question under consideration was the revocation of Gen. Sheridan's order displacing Governor Wells, and restoring Mayor Withers, of Mobile, but no conclusion was reached. It is believed each case will be examined in detail before any action is taken.

An evening paper asserts that a circular has been sent to every Senator and member, earnestly urging their presence here on the first of July. The members of the Congressional Executive Committee are in favor of a July session.

The Cabinet held its third day's consecutive session on Wednesday afternoon, on the question of issuing orders in conformity with Attorney-General Stanbery's opinion on registration in the Southern military districts, and also on the matter of the restoration of the displaced officials. Three Cabinent sessions in succession have not been held even on more important matters, although this occasion is hastened somewhat by the President's contemplated departure for Boston. With regard to the meeting to-day it is learned that orders relative to registration were finally agreed on, and they will be promulgated through the Adjutant-General's office to the military commanders.

It is believed, also, that no general rule was determined on relative to the restoration of the Southern State and municipal officials; but that, as heretofore indicated in these dispatches, each case will be taken up and acted on separately, and probably through correspondence with the military commanders. The *Intelligencer* doubtless reflects the views of the President when it significantly says:—"That while these removals are illegal and improper, the matter might assume a new phase when the question of replacing a particularly obnoxious person in important posts come up for Executive consideration."

The Surratt trial Wednesday developed more evidence for the prosecution to sustain the previous testimony, showing Surratt's presence in Washington on the night of the assassination. The companion of Sergeant Dye, one Cooper, corroborated Dye's evidence in several particulars, and another witness testified to being introduced by Harold to a man at Willard's Hotel, on April 14th, who looked very much like Surratt. The latter stood up and eyed the witness steadily to see if he could be identified by him.

When a witness from St. Albans, Vermont, testified to a man sleeping in the railroad depot on April 17, 1865, who dropped a handkerchief with the name of Surratt on it, the prisoner became nervous, and evinced the keenest anxiety to hear every word of the testimony. When the handkerchief was produced, which Surratt had dropped, more than two years ago, and being used as evidence of his flight to Canada, immediately succeeding the assassination, there was quite a sensation in the court, but the prisoner seemed the most astonished of all the vast crowd in attendance.

Surratt evidently feels the evidence which the prosecution is weaving around him, for he appeared paler and more nervous in court to-day than heretofore. He occasionally prompted his counsel, and spent the time during a recess of the court in conversation with his brother.

TO THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.—The Board of Control of the United Temperance Association have issued an address to the people, requesting the assembling of a State Convention, in Baltimore on the 27th of August next, and setting forth the evils that are daily increasing from intoxicating drinks.

The Association is composed of representatives, elected by different temperance organizations in the city of Baltimore, who have for their object the dissemination of the principles of total abstinence, from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, believing as they do that the enormous increase of crime and pauperism owes, in a great measure, its present awful proportions to the common use of alcholic liquors. They aim, to abate this evil by prohibiting the sale of spiritous liquors within our commonwealth, and to secure the enactment of laws that will make the vending of such liquors a criminal offence.

During the past few years, or since the termination of the war, crime has steadily advanced, while pauperism has increased thirty per cent. Thus the tax-payers of the State have been compelled to pay enormous taxes to support the criminals and paupers made such by the use of intoxicating liquors. Vice in every form, the legitimate offspring of intemperance, rules with terrible sway throughout our large and populous towns and villages.

Carefully compiled statistics show that six thousand lives are annually destroyed by intemperance in the United States; one hundred thousand men and women are yearly sent to prison in consequence of strong drinks; twenty thousand children are yearly sent to the poor-house for the same reason; three hundred murders are another of the yearly fruits of intemperance; four hundred suicides follow these fearful catalogues of misery; two hundred thousand orphans are bequeathed each year to private and public charity; two hundred million dollars are yearly expended to produce this shocking amount of crime and misery, and as much more is lost from the same cause.

THE LATEST!

PIPPIN HUNG.

Just as we were going to press last evening, intelligence arrived in Easton, in a very reliable manner, that Pippin, who was tried in the Circuit Court of Talbot county as being accessary in the murder of J. Edwin Roberts, at Church Hill last year, was hung by fifteen men, on Thursday night, in Queen Annes county.

It will be remembered that he was also indicted for stealing cattle but was released on his own recognizance on Thursday, the same day he was hung at night, when he proceeded to his father's house, from whence he was taken and executed.

P. S.—A young man from Centreville has just arrived and confirms the above statement. Pippin had just arrived from Easton, at his father's house at Church hill, when about one dozen men arrived, disguised. Pippin hearing them secreted himself, but the party stuck fire to the old man's house and he told of his whereabouts, and he was soon swinging in the air. It is said that on his way to Church Hill, when near Wye Mills, he attempted to take a man's horse from him on the road in order that he might ride himself, and purchased on the route a pint of whisky and a lot of powder and shot. We can never consent to mob law, but Church Hill has got rid of a terrible pest.

THE CONVENTION.—In the Democratic Convention at Annapolis, on Wednesday, the Committe on the Basis of Representation submitted their report on that section of the proposed Constitution. It differs very materially from the present Constitution, in basing the representation on the entire population, while now "the white population constitutes the basis of representation in the House of Delegates." The report gives one Senator to each county and three to Baltimore city, as at present, but makes several changes in the House of Delegates, differing both from the Constitution of 1851 and 1864.—The proposed article provides that Alleganey shall have five Delegates; Anne Arundle, three; Baltimore county, six; Baltimore city, eighteen; Calvert, two; Caroline, two; Carroll, four; Cecil, four; Charles, two; Dorchester, three; Frederick, six; Harford, four; Howard, two; Kent, two; Montgomery, three; Prince George's, three; Queen Anne's two; St. Mary's two; Somerset, three; Talbot, two; Washington, five; Worcester, three. This programme increases the representation of Southern and Eastern Maryland—the sections desiring and advocating compensation for slaves—giving them additional power in the General Assembly than they now possess, whilst Baltimore city is allowed no increase, and the representation from Western Maryland is decreased. Anne Arundle, Calvert, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's and St. Mary's in the Congressional District now represented by Mr. Stone and recently by Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, are each given an additional delegate than they have under the present Constitution: Dorchester, in Hiram McCollough's Dirtrict, is also given one more; whilst Carroll, in Hon. Frank Thomas' district, is reduced from five to four. But then Carroll county voted against the Convention. Baltimore city's representation is not disturbed, from motives of poilicy, the Convention, no doubt, fearing to attemp to cut it down, and at the same time increase that of the small counties seven. If the colored people of the State are to be represented, we know of no reason why they should not have a voice in the choice of their representatives—the principle the Republican party is now contending for in Maryland. They vote in every State South of Maryland, and should do so here. No action was had on the report, the day being devoted principally to the abuse of the present school system of the State, one enlightened Democrat declaring that he had some years ago come to the conclusion that public schools were public humbugs, and he still thought so. The author of this sentence is the same individual—McKaig, of Allegany—who asserted a week or so since that the negro had no soul.

The Republican Press on Stanbery's Opinion.

The New York *Tribune* devotes two articles to the opinion, showing how the President and his Attorney General are at issue, comprising the veto message of the former and the opinion of the latter upon the Reconstruction laws, and says:

Mr. Stanbery cuts the heart out of the Military bill. If he is right then Congress is criminally wrong. A measure which was carefully and anxiously devised by more than two-thirds of the Senate and the House, and not only adopted, but a second time considered and passed over an able and ingenious veto message, proves to be a delusion and a snare, and absolutely worthless as a measure of reconstruction! If Mr. Stanberry is right, then we can no more reconstruct the South under this bill than we could under the tax levy for our Common Councils or Mr. Swinburne's last poem. The Senate was wrong, the House did not know what it was doing. Mr. Johnson's veto message was written in ignorance of the law, and our Generals have entirely misconstrued one of the plainest and most emphatic bills of Congress! Everybody has erred but Mr. Stanbery! That officer may be a subtle logician and well learned in the law, but we do not believe either his logic or his facts.

Let us see what the Military bill provided.—It was intended to undo all that the President had done. It proclaimed that his policy was a mistake; that the "States" which he organized were not States. Suffrage was bestowed upon the Rebels and denied to a class which had been loyal during the war. The Rebels returned to the Union with more power than they had ever possessed, because they voted not only their own strength, but the strength of the disfranchised but enumerated negroes, man for man. As a part of his plan the President demanded that the white minority of South Carolina should vote her black and white population against the white majority of Connecticut. No guarantee was asked from the conquered South. Rebellion was rewarded by an enlargement of the political rights of the Rebels at the expense of the Union men. This the President insisted upon, and in defiance of the will of Congress this he did. He admitted no compromise. He would not yield a point to the loudly expressed will of the country. The nation sought in vain to find a middle ground upon which to meet the President. It could only meet him by dishonorably surrendering suffrage to the black man. After waiting, and hoping, and doing all that could be done to make a bill that would satisfy the President and the country, Congress, toward the end of the session, passed the Reconstruction bill.—That expressely provided that no legal Governments existed in the "Rebel States," and made them subject to "the military authority of the United States." It gave the Generals commanding absolute power, and declared that "all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority" should be "null and void." It directed that all men should be permitted to vote, without ragard to "race, color or previous condition," except such as were distranchised for felony or rebellion. The manner of registration was provided in a supplemental act. The money was appropriated to carry it out and Congress adjourned. It was understood at adjournment that the President would execute the bill in its letter and spirit.—The country believed him, and we had a period of rest such as we had not known since the war. We regarded the South as practically reconstructed, and addressed ourselves to other questions. Impeachment died away and a summer session of Congress was abandoned.

There have been uneasy rumors from Washington, and fearing the worst, we have earnestly implored the President to be wise, and take no perilous step. Stanbery's first opinion came.—We submitted to it. It made little difference practically in the operations of the bill. There were some things about it that were unfair, but we did not wish to borrow trouble or to unnecessarily embarrass the Administration. The second opinion, however, strikes at the very heart of the bill. It reduces the military power to a mere police force, to keep order and prevent assault and battery. All the orders of the military commanders are criticised as transcending their powers. General Robinson's order preventing whipping, the wise code of Sickles, Pope's interfering with a Rebel Mayor, Sheridan's removals of Wells, Monroe and Abell, are denounced as violations of this law. "Their education and training," says Mr. Stanbery, "have not been of the kind to fit them for the delicate and difficult task of giving construction to such a statute now as that under consideration." We fear this reflects on General Grant also, for we find him as far back as March 28 ordering all State and local elections to be disallowed in Alabama—until the arrival fo the commander and "his order in the premises."—We also fear that Mr. Stanbery means to sneer at the "education and training" of our President; for in the veto message that officer denounced the bill because it did what the Attorney General claims it was never intended to do!—In other words, Congress—the Generals Commanding—General Grant and even the President—are wrong and Stanbery is right! The civil Governments must stand. They are independent and integral. The civil officers must be respected. They are chosen by "the people," and can only be replaced by "the people." Congress expressly calls these Commonwealths "Rebel States. Stanbery says they must not be molested! Congress ordains that these communits must not be allowed to interfere with the military authority. Stanbery contends that the Generals cannot intefere with the communities unless they get up a riot, in which case the riot may be quelled! Well General Grant issued an order July 6, 1866, directing commanders in the South to arrest all Rebels charged with offences against inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, and hold them until a "proper tribunal" could try them. Stanbery virtually says that the Military bill repeats this order, which was a dead letter so far as Mayor Monroe and many other criminals were concured. Beyond keeping the peace these commanders have no power. "The regular State officials," says Mr. Stanbery, "duly elected and qualified, are entitled to hold their offices. *They too*, have rights which the military commander *is bound to protect*, not authorized to destroy." Mayor Monroe may organize his police Thugs, General Sheridan is bound to protect them.—Judge Abell may throw his ermine over assassins and call upon the Grand Jury to indict innocent and persecuted men. General Sheridan is bound to protect him. All the resources of the States are committed to Rebels, all the patronage of these communities is given to men who long to oppress the black, and restore their own power. The money, the influence, the taxes of the South are at once returned to enemise of the Republic, and the Generals in command are of no more use than if they were holding dress-parades on Governor's Island. Suppose these "civil officers" wish to impede reconstruction! Who shall say nay? Suppose Virginia passes another "vagrant law"—like the one Terry overruled before he was sent to the mountains. Where is the power to annul it?—Suppose the Legislature of Louisiana makes certain tests of suffrage, or laws based on the difference of races. What power can undo the wrong? We might continue, so fruitful are the illustrations, to show a thousand cases in which the irresponsibility of the "civil" and the helplessness of the military power will make the operations of the Military bill impossible. If President Johnson acts upon the advice of his counsellor, the work of reconstruction stops.

Above all—and here we approach the crime of the opinion—this is not the construction intended by Congress, and accepted by the Administration and the country. In this respect the Attorney General is dishonest. He is a partisan endeavoring to prepare the country for a great wrong. *We are afraid we cannot trust the President.* He seems to have the fatal facility of blundering, of getting himself and his friends into trouble of bringing peril to the country Nothing seems to annoy him so much as peace. We believe he means it he dares to strike a blow at the Reconstruction policy of Congress, and bring up from the pit of sin and iniquity the shameless "policy" by which he sought to deprive a race of its dearly-earned rights. We must show him that he dare not. Congress should assemble in July and address itself again to Reconstruction. We must make this bill so plain that even Stanbery may understand it, and so comprehensive that the President cannot escape its execution. We regret that the Administration has forced another issue upon the country. We must promptly meet it.

POLITICAL.—Hon. Samuel Galloway is to be warmly supported for the Governorship of Ohio in the approaching Republican State Convention.

General T. C. Hindman, of Arkansas, one of the prominent Confederate Generals, is active in support of the Reconstruction act of Congress.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union and Dispach* says: "Two thousand six hundred certificates have thus far been issued to voters of this county by Major Alden, the Registration Commissioner. Of these, only six hundred have been issued to whites."

The following is a suggestive extract from Governor Brown's speech in Georgia, which has been alluded to by telegraph.

Should the people reject a convention when Congress again meets, it will do one of two things saying nothing for the present about confiscation. It will either disfranchise all who vote aginst a convention or all who voluntarily engaged in the rebellion. What would then follow? The commanding General would be directed to make another enrolment of the freedmen and the few white men not disfranchised, and the question of reconstruction would be referred back to them. They would accept promptly, and form a Constitution for the State and elect State officers and members of Congress and upon that organization the State would be admitted into Congress by her representatives, The present proposition leaves probably eight to nine-tenths of the white men still voters. The next will not probably leave the ballot in the hands of more than one or two-tenths of the white men of the State. The basis of exclusion should be all who voluntarily aided the rebellion."

BED BUG POISON and Poison for Flees, prepared and sold by

apr 27 L. H. CAMPBELL.

THE spacious place of amusement, Robinson's Fox's American Variety Theatre, on Walnut street, above Eighth, Philadelphia, is a smoking mass of ruins, and considerable in the immediate vicinity, on Eighth street between Walnut and Sanson, Sanson above Eighth and Walnut above Eighth, is seriously damaged by fire.

The event occurred on Wenesday night about half-past nine o'clock, while the performance was going on in the presence of an audience numbering about eighteen hundred persons. Very fortunately the audience and performers were got out of the burning building in remarkably good order, considering the peculiar condition of things at the time; and a general panic which might have resulted in the loss of many lives, was it not most providentially prevented.

EASTON, TALBOT COUNTY, June 14th, 1867.

At a meeting of the citizens of Queen Anne's county, attending the May term of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we tender to Mr. Wm. T. Hardesty, Proprietor of the Easton Hotel, our sincere thanks for the kind attention we have received at his hands, and for the sumptuous fare provided at his tables, and the attention paid us by S. B. Hopkins, Esq., the polite and efficient clerk, W. F Reed Esq., the prompt and gentlemanly bartender, and the waiters of the house.

Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens of our county that they patronize the Easton House whenever they may have occasion to visit Easton.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Talbot and Queen Anne's county papers.

W. SCOTT ROBERTS, Chairman.
LEML. DUNBRACCO, Sec. jun 29 1t

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

Tobias' Derby Condition Powders are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Dstemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide-bound, Colds, &c., in Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Foot and Tongue Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These Powders.

These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver and promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of these disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all billious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstruction from the liver and biliary ducts, which are the cause of biliary affections in general.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills cure sick headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torbid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Please ask for "Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills" and observe that the two likenesses of the Doctor are on the Government stamp—one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other in his present health.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box. Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, New York; S. S. Hance, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, N. E. cor. of Fourth and Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker, Taylor, 134 and 136 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Collins Brothers, southwest corner of Second and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

4th & 5th w. ea. mo. 1 yr (ju 1)

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. ODGER,

mar 18-1y 42 Cedar Street, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail will please address.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON.

may-18-1y Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long standing cases of *Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs*; while even *Consumption* itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other means have failed. The whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From Andrew Archer, Esq., of Fairfield, Me.

"About eight years since my son, Henry A. Archer, now Postmaster at Fairfield, Somerset county, Me., was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of Lungs, and general debility, so much so that our family physician declared him to have a "Seated Consumption." He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others I was induced to purchase one bottle of Wistar's Balsom of Wild Cherry, which benefited him so much I obtained another bottle, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I think I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be—the Great Lung Remedy for the times! The above statement, gentlemen, is my voluntary offering to you in favor of your Balsom, and is at your disposal."

Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Son, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

AMESBURY, MASS., Oct. 13th 1866.

Mr. Grace—Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted grievously for several weeks with a severe abcess upon my side, I used several remedies for its eradication without receiving any relief, until I applied your salve, which effected a speedy and permanent cure.—I therefore feel happy to certify my confidence in its virtues. Yours with respect. JAMES BEAN

I certify to the truthfulness of the above statement.

H. S. Dearborn, M. D.

Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston, Proprietors.

Sold by Druggists, at 25 cents a box. By mail 35 cents. [may 25-1m

NEW. U. S. BOUNTIES.
INCREASED PENSIONS

Under recent Act of Congress, Soldiers of 1861 2 and 3 are, in certain cases, entitled to an *additional Bounty* from the U. S.

Soldiers who were disabled in the late war by the loss of eye-sight, arm, leg &c., &c., are entitled to an *Increase* of *Pension* of $25, $20 and $15. Widows and Orphans are also entitled INCREASE of Pension under late Act.

Persons writing for information will please state the Name of the Soldier, his Company and Regiment, with the date of enlistment and discharge or death; also, how much Bounty or Pension received, and if the Soldier is dead, give the name or names of the nearest of kin.

Address, (enclosing Postage Stamp for reply)

WM. B. HILL,
Attorney at Law.
70 W. Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.

aug 11

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S
EASTON, Md

mar 26-1y

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, June 21, 1867.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—White—none offered	
Red,	$2 25@2 35
CORN—White,	$2 10@2 20
OATS—	$1 50@1 [illegible]
	77@[illegible]