which Duke ARGYLE is Chairman. JOHN BRIGHT In the Vice-Chancellor's Court in the demurre in the case of the United States vs. WAGNER, a decision was rendered for the plaintiff. DUBLIN, June 19 .- The funeral of the victims of

the riot was attended by 5000 persons all wearing LONDON, June 19-Noon.-Consols 944. Bonds

LIVERPOOL, June 19-Noon.-Cotton firm; Uplands 111d.; Orleans 11id. Corn 37s. 9d. Others unch anged. LONDON, June 19-2 P. M. Bonds declined j.

LIVERPOOL, June 19-2 P. M.-Cotton, breadstuffs and produce unchanged. Beef advanced 2s. 6d. Pork declined 1s.; quoted at 74. LONDON, June 19-Evening.—Consols 941. Bonds

LIVERPOOL, June 19 Evening. Cotton closed easier in tone, but prices remain unchanged; Miding Uplands 113d.; Orleans 114d.; sales 8000 bales. Washington N. ws. WASHINGTON, June 19. - ISAAC NEWTON, the com-

missioner of Agriculture is hopelessly sick.

The Cabinet is in session to-day, making the third consecutive day. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day, amount

.Latina's Judge Figure desired, that the prosecution need not furnish a list of witnesses to the defence, and against the right of retaining witnesse for cross-examination at any time during the argument. The prosecution have seventy witnesses. Cos. H. Bring watchingh at the Vermont Central Depot, testified that two men, one of whom 1 Mit a handkerchief marked J. H. SURBATT, slept on benches on the 17th of April.

CAROLL HABURN, conductor on the Vermon Central Railroad, testified that he carried some one who looked like the prisoner toward Canada. The counsel agreed to admit railroad time tables as evidence. JRO. T. TRIPLETT heard a conversa tion between Mrs. SUBBATT and the prisoner. He heard Mrs. S. say she would give any one \$1000 to kill the President. He thought he heard the er, when there was a Union victory, curse Union army. The defence objected, but the prosecution wanted to show malice, and the evince was admitted. Further evidence, intended o confirm the impression of SURBATT's presence here on the night of the assassination, was heard, but nothing striking was developed. The Court

There was a cabinet session to day, lasting from 10 to 21 o'clock, when the President, Stanton and Statutes, had a prolonged interview.

Registration in Virginia. city, up to this evening, 486 whites and 1448 negross have been registered. There is much apathy among the whites on the subject of regis-

city to-day the blacks went 97 ahead of the whites. In the county 59 whites and 2 blacks registered. Two citizens have been summoned before the United States Commission charged with registering though they were disfranchised.

New ORLEANS, June 19.—A paper published at Guadaloupe concludes an article on Europe as follower "Herefolder she threatened up now she im-plores us; before the bolice upon as with contempt, now she is on her knees before us." The heads of Maximutan add his generals also imperiously demanded by the Mexican nation. The riously demanded by the Mexican nation. The
Mexican process are congratulating themselves that
no European power will hereaften be able to coerce
them other into paying debts or in any other way.
So far they may nothing about the United States;
New York, June 19.—The European says, it has
private, but thereaghly adthentic advices, that
the JUANEZ form were coverely repulsed at Tampico. The farmon attle cry was "Santa Anna,
viva Republication of the Court Martial in
State has information that the Court Martial in

the case of Maximuzzan, has been suspended for

From the Far West. MA, Jone 19.-The Superintendent of the Union Pacific Bailroad says that the work must be abandoned unless there is protection, from the

New York, June 19. Stocks dull. Money 6.
Geld 384. Storing, time, 10; sight, 10; 1862
registered bonds 107;1107; Compons 110;21104.
Flour 102:20c. lower. Wheat dull and declining.
Corn a shade better. Pork firmer. Mess, \$20 85.
Lard dull, 112:12;c. Whiskey quiet. Cotton
quiet; Middling Uplands, 27c. Freights dull. EVENING DISPATOR

Cotton unchanged; sales 2100 bales. Floor dull; ste, \$7 30a10 80; Southern, \$9 40a15 00. Corn jet; mixed Western, \$1 07a1 19; Southern white, 19. Pork firm, \$21 70. Lard dull. Whiskey fet. Groceries quiet and steady. Naval Stores.

quiet. Groceries quiet and steady. Naval Storea quiet. Groceries quiet and steady. Naval Storea quiet. Tarpentine, 60a622; ressin, \$3 50a8 00. Preights less firm.

Stocks active. Gold 38; 1882 registered bonds. 107a107.] Coupons 110; Virgima 6's 67a70. Tennessee 6's, new issue, 69.

Birging June 19. Ceston quiet, 26a26; Bio offes dultand unchanged; speck, 44.000 bags. Flour dell and drooping, only retail demand. Corn more steady; White \$1 07a1 08; Yellow \$1 10; Western Mixed \$1. Sugar quiet and unchanged; imports, 1900 hids. during the past week. Provintion, stock light, the market maintained, but inactive. Lard and Mess Pork dull and heavy. Whister, 30a36.

New Onleans, June 19.—Sales 1000 bales, and

histor 30-35. New Ominans, June 19.—Sales 1000 bales, and fifer at 244. Receipts, 912; experts, 864. \Sugar, unisiana seconds, 11; prime 133-14; Cuba num-rs 104-114. Cuba Molasses held at 471-550. Flour bers 10talit. Unba Moisses held at 47ta50. Flour a little steadier, but too irregular for accurate quotations. Corn duli; Yellow and Mixed 80ta55; White 95ca.11. Oats drooping; sales at 75. Pork dull, nominally \$23ta33 25. Lard, in therees, 124; keys, 135. Bacon Shoulders retailing at 10t. Ribs 115; Clear 142. Gold 57ta38. Sterling 49ta52; York sight hat premium.

CINCINEATI, June 19.—Flour dull and unchanged; Family \$11a12; Fancy \$13ta15. Wheat firmer. Corn dull and nominal; 70c asked for No. 1. Whistoy unchanged. Pork dull at \$21. Bacon in moderate demand; Shoulders 90; Clear Sides 12to. Lard dull at 120.

at 12c.

Monne, June 19.—Sales 65 bales; market closed firm, Middings 24c.; receipts 62 bales.

Augusta, June 19.—Cotton quiet; sales 83 bales; Strict Midding 26242.

Savannah, June 19.—Cotton steady, in fair demand; sales 310 bales; stock offering very light;

8r. Louis, with a present population of 200,000, and the prospect of reaching five times that number by the close of the present century, says the Boston Traveller, aspires to be the capital of the United States. But she may find herself distanced in the race by some unknown (at present) little place, hundreds of miles further west—for example, Junction City, Omaha City, or some other almost unkerd of village on the great Western plains. It takes away one's breath to read how the States are pushing out their population westward, and how all kinds of improvements are working their way across the great plains toward our Pacific empire. Think of a railroad being laid on that route at the rate of almost two miles a day for thirty days in succession, or fifty miles of road in thirty days! There is a story told of a race between States. But she may find herself distanced in the days! There is a story told of a race between these Pacific railroad track layers and an emigrating party in teams, in which the track layers

beat, at the end of some days' trial. DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER.—Colonel Theodore DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER.—Colonel Theodore O'Hara, of Kentucky, died recently in Alabama, where he had become a farmer. He was known throughout the country both as a soldier and a man of letters. He was formerly an officer of the United States army, and distinguished himself in the Mexican war. Subsequently he was associated with General Lopez in his invasion of Catheracal was also compacted with General Cubs, and was also connected with General Walker in his Nicaragua expedition. During the ate war he served in the Confederate army. He was present at the battle of Shiloh, when General Albert Sydney Johnston fell mortally wounded, and held him in his arms until he breathed his last. The "Burial of our Dead," from which the subjoined lines are frequently quoted, was written by joined lines are frequently quoted, was written by Colonel O'Hara:

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION ON THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

The President:
Srm—On the 24th ultimo I had the honor to transm
Srm—On the 24th ultimo I had the honor to transm for your consideration my opinion upon some of the

litary, the other civil. The civil government i

to change it. The power of turning changing it is a served, not granted, and it is reserved to Congress, not delegated to the military commander. Congress was not satisfied with the organic law or Con-stitution under which this civil government was estab-lished. That Constitution was to be changed in only one

preserve order and punish offenders, if found necessary, by military commissions.

We are, therefore, not at a lost to know what powers were possessed by the existing civil authority. The only question is upon the powers conferred on the military authority. Whatever power is not given to the military remains with the civil government.

We see, first, of all, that each of these States is "made subject to the military authority of the United States"—not to the military authority altogether, but with this express limitation, "as hereinafter prescribed."

We must, then, examine what is thereinafter provided,

commander.

Here is a general clause making it the duty of the nilitary commander to give protection to all persons in heir rights of person and property. Considered by track, and without reference to the context and to other

may happen to arise.

I see no authority, nor any shadow of authority, for interference with any other courts or any o her jurisdiction, than criminal courts in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction. The existing civil authority in all its other demonstrate heritality are units and invited is left units.

one of this Act."

provision not only recognizes all the officers of provisional covernments, but, in case of vacancies, learly points out how they are to be filled; and appens to be in the usual way, by the people, and any other segnery or any other power, either state aral, civil or military, dit impossible, under the provisions of this Act, prehend such an official as a Governor of one of tates appointed to office by one of these military inders. Certainly he is not the Governor recognitions of the state of the state

places under any idea that the military an better perform his duties and carry or The Act gives him no right to resort but does give him the right to have "a su

duties.

If these emergencies do not happen, if civil order is preserved, and criminals are duly prosecuted by the regular Criminal Courts, the military power, though present, must remain passive. Its proper function is to preserve the peace, to act promptly when the peace is broken, and restory order. When that is done, and the civil authority way argus affeit regume its functions, the

ary power conferred by this Act, and in arriving at this construction of the Act I have not found it necessary to resort to the strict construction which is allowable. What has been said indicates my opinion as to any uties. He has no authority to enact or declard a ode of laws for the people within his district under ea that he can make a better code than the people made for themsalves. The public policy is not

would extend this opinion to an universely of a State has few instances must suffice.

In one of these districts, the governor of a State has been deposed under a threat of military force, and another person, called a governor, has been appointed by the military commander to fill his place. Thus presenting military commander to fill his place. Thus presenting military commander to fill his place. the strange spectacle of an official entrusted with the chief power to execute the laws of the state, whose au-

the Act, no other authority over the man as be lawfully exercised by the military commander. But, in this instance, the judge has, by military ander, been ejected from his office, and a private citizen has been appointed judge in his place, by military authority, and is now in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction "over all crimes, misdemeanors, and offences" committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the court. This military appointed is certainly not authorized to try any one for any offence as a member of a military tribunal, and he has just as little authority to try and pumish any offender as a judge of a criminal court of the State.

It happens that this private citizen, thus placed on the bench, is to sit as the sole judge in a criminal court, whose jurisdiction extends to essee, involving the life of the accused. If he has any judicial power in any case, he has the same power to take cognizance of capital cases, and to sentence the accused to death, and order his execution. A strange spectacle! where the judge

cases, and to sentence the accused to death, and order his execution. A strange spectacle! where the judge and the criminal may very well "change places;" for if the criminal has unlawfully taken life, so too does the judge. This is the inevitable result, for the only tribunal, the only judges, if they can be called judges, which a military commander can constitute and appoint under this Act, to inflict the death penalty, is a military court composed of a board, and called in the Act a "military commission."

der this Act, to inflict the death penalty, is a military court, composed of a board, and called in the Act a "military commission."

Tage no relief for the condemned against the sontence of this agent of the military commander. It is, not the sort of court whose sentence of death must be first approved by the commander and finally by the President; for that is allowed only where the sentence is pronounced by a "military commission." Nor is it a sentence pronounced by a "military commission." Nor is it a sentence pronounced by the rightful court of the State, but by a court, and by a judge, not clothed with authority under the laws of the State, but con tituted by the military authority. As the representative of this military authority, this Act forbids interference "under color of State authority." With the exercise of his functions.

In ambiher one of these districts a military order commands the Governor of the State to forbid the re-assembling of the Legislature, and thus suspends the proper legislative power of the State. In the same district an order has been issued "to relieve the Treasurer of the State from the duties, bonds, books, papels, &a. appertaining to his office," and to put an "testistant Quartermaster of United States volunteers" in place of the removed Treasurer; the duties of which Quartermaster Treasurer are thus summed up: He is to make to the headquarters of the district "the same reports and returns required from the Treasurer, and a monthly statement of faceipts and expenditures for the support of the Penitentiary, State Asylum, and the support of the provisional State Government; but n' scrip or warrants for salaries which may be dr become due, and legitimate expenditures for the support of the Penitentiary, State Asylum, and the support of the Penitentiary, of the paid without special suthority from these headquarters. He will deposit funds in the same manner as though they were those of the United States."

In another of these districts a body of military edictivismed in general and

In another of these districts a body of military edicts' issued in general and special orders regularly numbered, and in occasional circulars, have been promulgated, which already begin for assume the dimensions of a code. These military orders modify the existing law in the remedies for the collection of debts, the enforcement of judgments and decrees for the payment of money, staying proceedings instituted, prohibiting, in certain cases, the right to bring suit, enjoining proceedings on execution for the term of twelve months, giving new liens in certain cases, establishing homestead exemptions, declaring what shall be a legal tender, abolishing in certain cases the remedy by foreign attachment, abolishing bail "as heretofore authorized" in case ex contracts, but not in "other cases, known as actions ex delicto," and changing, in several particulars, the existing laws as to the pupishment of crime, and directing that the crimes referred to "ahall be punished by imprisonment to hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years, nor less than two years, in the discretion of the court having jurusdiction thereof." One of these general crders, being number ten of the series, contains no less than seventeen sections embodying the various changes and modifications which have been recited. In another of these districts a body of military edicts sections embodying the various changes and modifica-tions which have been recited.

The question at once arises in the mind of every law.

North Gardina or South Carolina, inconsistent with the provisions of this general order, are hereby suspended and declared inoperative." Thus announcing, not only a power to suspend the laws, but to declare them geneprovisions of this general order, are hereby suspended and declared inoperative." Thus announcing, not only a power to suspend the laws, but to declare them generally inoperative, and assuming full powers of legislation by the military authority.

The ground upon which these extraordinary powers are based is thus set forth in initiary order No. 1, issued in this district: "The civil government now existing in North Carolina and South Carolina, is provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersed the same." Thus far the provisions of the Act of Congress are well recited. What follows is in these words: "Clocal laws and municipal regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the proclamations of the President, or with such regulations as are or may be prescribed in the orders of the commanding general, are hereby declared to be in force, and in conformity therewith, civil officers are hereby authorized to continue the exercise of their proper functions, and will be respected and obeyed by the inhabitants."

This construction of his powers under the Act of Congress places the military commander on the same footing as the Congress of the United States. It assumes that "the paramount authority of the United States. It assumes that "the paramount authority, the puts himself upon an equality with the law-making power of the Union, the only paramount authority, in our Government, so far, at least, as the enactment of laws is concerned. He places himself on higher ground than the President, who is simply an executive officer. He assumes, directly or indirectly, all the authority of the 'tate, legislative, executive and judicial, and in etcet declars "I am the State."

I regret that I find it necessary to speak so plainly of the 'tate, legislative, executive and judicial, and in etcet declars "I am the State."

I regret that I find it necessary to speak so plainly of the state, legislat

Colonel O'Hara:

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And memory guards with solemn round
The bivouse of the dead."

From a private letter received by a gentleman in this village we learn that there have been twelve deaths from yellow fever on board of a steamer at Hilton Head. The steamer came from Havaris. It is to be hoped that the Government will take precautionary steps to prevent this dreadful plague being introduced into any of our seaport towns.—Marien Star.

ernments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this Act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments, who would be disqualified from holding office under the provision of this Act."

This provision not only recognizes all the officers of the precisional covernments, but the cease of receptance of the provision and upon him rests the duty is not all performed by selecting such agents as head to their proper executive duties, in any sense, clothed with a paramount authority. They are, at last, subordinate executive officers of the provision of this Act."

This provision not only recognizes all the officers of the provision of the provision and upon him rests the duty is not all performed by selecting such agents as head to their proper executive duties, in any sense, clothed with a paramount authority. They are, at last, subordinate executive officers of the provisions of this Act."

This provision not only recognizes all the officers of the provision are the provision and the provision an deems competent; but the duty remains with him to see to it that they execute their duties faithfully and accord-

and duties under the law, the Act pleas in terms di-rectly to them; but this does not relieve them from their responsibility to the President, nor does it relieve him from the constitutional obligation imposed upon him to se that all "the laws be faithfully exe-cuted." nted."

It can scarcely be necessary to cite authority for so lain a proposition as this. Nevertheless, as we have a secent decision completely in point, I may as well refer

I make the following quotation from the opinion ry different is the duty of the President in the exer er to see that the laws are faith se laws the Acts nan

would give any color of authority for arraigning a citizen before a military commission. A person charged with crime in any of these military districts, has rights to be protected, rights the most sacred and inviolable, and among these the right of trial by jury according to laws of the land. When a citizen is arraigned before a military commission on a criminal charge, he is no longer under the protection of law, nor surrounded with those safe-guards which are provided in the Constitution.

This Act, passed in a time of perce, when all the courts, State and Federal, are in the undisturbed exercise of their jurisdiction, authorizes, at the discretion of a military officer, the seizure, trial, and condemnation of the citizen. The accused may be sentenced to death, and the sentence may be executed, without an indicatent, without counsel, without a jury, and without a judge. A sentence which forfeits all the property of the accused, it requires the approval of the command-

can give any color of authority to a military commander to call into exercise such a power. It is a power the exercise of which may involve him and every one concerned in the gravest responsibilities. The occasion for its exercise should be reported at once to the Executive for such instructions as may be deemed necessary and

wise it would take the character of an expost patco law. Therefore, in the adsence of any language which gives the Act a retrospect, I do not hesitate to say, it cannot apply to past offences.

There is no legislative power given under this Military Bill to establish a new criminal code. The authority given is to try and punish criminals and offenders, and this proceeds upon the idea that crimes and offences have been committed; but no person can be called a criminal or an offender for doing an act which, when done, was not prohibited by law.

But as to the measure of punishment, I regret to be obliged to say that it is left sitogether to the military su-

done, was not prohibited by law.

But as to the measure of punishment, I regret to be obliged to say that it is left altegether to the military authorities, with only this limitation, that the punishment to be inflicted shall not be cruel or unusual. The military commission may try the accused, fix the measure of punishment, even to the penalty of death, and direct the execution of the sentence. It is only when the sentence affects the "life or property" of the person that it need be approved by the commanding general, and only in cases where it affects the life of the accused that it needs also the approval of the President.

As to crimes or offences against the laws of the United States, the military authority can take no cognizance of them, nor in any way interfere with the regular administration of justice by the appropriate Federal Couris.

In the opinion heretofore given upon other questions arising under these laws, I gave at large for your consideration the grounds upon which my conclusions were arrived at, intending thereafter to state these conclusions in a concise and clear summary. I now proceed to expoute that purpose, which is made especially necessary from the confusion and doubts which have arisen upon that opinion in the public mind, caused in part by the errors of the telegraph and the press in its publication, and in part by the successive and dependent steps of a protracted legal opinion.

SUMMARY.

SUMMARY.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO REGISTRATION?

1. The oath prescribed in the Supplemental Act defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters.

2. The Board of Registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the person applying for registration than this prescribed oath; nor to administer any oath to any other person, touching the qualifications of the applicant, or the faisity of the each so taken by him. The Act, to guard against faisity in the oath, provides that if faise, the person taking it shall be tried and punished for perjury.

No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witnesses or any other form of proof.

orm of proof.

3. As to citizenship and residence. 3. As to citizensaip and residence.

The applicant for registration must be a citizen of the
State and of the United States, and must be a resident of
a county included in the election district. He may be
registered if he has been such citizen for a period less
than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has then extended to the full term of one year. As
to such a person the exact length of his citizenship ship has then extended to the full term of one year. As to such a person the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list so that it may appear on the day of election, upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished.

4. An unnaturalized person cannot take this oath, but an alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him.

5. No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then attained flat age.

6. No one who has been distranches d for participation in any rebellion against the United States, or for follony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can safely take this oath.

committed against the laws of any state of of the britter states, can safely take this eath.

The actual participation in a rebellion, or the actual commission of a felony, does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the court which tried him for the crime.

No lawsof the Huited States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone. Nor is it known that any such law exists in either of

of disfranchisement for participation in resemble above. Nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except perhaps Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

7. As to disfranchisement arising from having held office followed by participation in rebellion.

This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. I deem it proper to give the exact words. The applicant must swear or affirm as follows:

"That I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as an afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."

and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comf. rt to the enomies thereof."

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify a person under these clauses: First, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States: Second, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.

A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not heretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified.

8. Office: sof the United States,
As to these the language is without limitation. The person who has, at any time prior to the rebellion, held any office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification.

9. Multicry officers of any State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification,
19. Municipal officers, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns, and villages, such as mayors, aldermen, town council, police, and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification.

11. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualification.

12. All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are subject to disqualification.

11. Persons who have prior to the rebellior, are not subject to disqualification.

12. All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are subject to disqualification.

13. Persons who have conclusion, that they are subject to their official oath, THE OATH 10 SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE USYTED STATES.

13. Persons

their official cath, THE OATH TO SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

13. Persons who exercised mere agencies or employments under State authority, are not disqualified; such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State lostitutions, directors of State banks or other State institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgements of deeds and lawyers. ENGAGING IN REBELLION. Having specified what offices held by any one prior to May 10

the rebellion come within the meaning of the law, it is no essary next to t forth what subsequent conduct fixes upon such person the offence of engaging in rebellion. I repeat, that two things must exist as to any person, to disqualify him from voting: first, the office held prior to the rebellion and afterwards participation in the rebellion.

cial duties not incident to war, but only such a unbelong even to is state of peace, and were necessar the preservation of order and the administration of are not to be considered as thereby engaged in rete or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opinion sympathies, would not disqualifit, but where a persor by speech or writing, incited others to emgage in x lion, he must come under the disqualification.

onsequence of absence, sickness or other cause.

The board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the quali

18. The mode of voting is provided in the Act to be 18. The mode of voting is provided in the Act to be by ballot. The board will keep a record and poll-book of the election, showing the votes, list of voters, and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the commanding general of the district.

19. The board appointed for registration and for superintending the elections, must take the oath prescribed by the Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled, "An Act to prescribe an oath of office."

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

HENRY STANBERY, Attorney-General.

Fight with Indians.—A letter from Fort Dodge, Kansas, dated April 22, gives the following ac-count of a fight with the Indians, which took place at Cinmarron Springs, about thirty miles from

A corporal, stationed as vidette, about four miles from the Cimmarron, was grazing his horse, when he heard a shot, and at the same time a bullet whistled by in close proximity to his body. On turning round he perceived an Indian deliberately loading his piece to fire a second shot. He fired his piece at him, and at the same time saw a body of six Indians making toward him. He therefore mounted his horse and rode hastily toward camp, and informed Major Cooper of the presence of the Indians. A scouting party of fifteen were sent after them, and on coming up to the place desig-nated by the vidette, found the Indians posted on an Island in the Arkansas River naturally strongly

fortified.

The Indians, on seeing the military approach, fired at once on them, severely wounding one of the soldiers. The soldiers, who were under command of Lieut. Berry, opened fire, and soon made the island untenable for the Indians, who then, after a short resistance, retreated across the river firing as they went. As soon as they had gained the other side they commenced the chase. For ten miles the cavalry followed them, and only desisted from the chase when they found that all were killed. They left the bodies where they fell. They found a woman's scalp, with beautiful long, auburn hair, tied to the breechclout of a Chevenne, and the sight of this embittered the soldiers greatly, and they refused to bury the bodies. The two companies of cavalry I am clearly of opinion that they have no invisdiction as to neither. They can take cognizance of no offence that has not happened after the law took effect. Insacamped in the vicinity of the pla bodies lav, and they informed me that the wolves could be heard tearing and devouring them, +++-QUEEN VICTORIA has now remained some five

years in retirement. Tenderly and devotedly attached to her husband, at his death she declared her widowhood most sincerely by uninterrupted seclusion from public festivities for a length of time. During all this while she has necessarily accumulated a large portion of the allowance made for her privy purse, which would ordinarily have heen expended in display and hospitality. No wonder that some have been found to sneer at such faithful devotion to the memory of a husband, and to ascribe this purest of notions to parsimonious and unworthy motives. As a sufficient and overwhelming rebuke to those who have been inclined to regard the action of the Queen with unkindly spirit, it is now anounced that Her Majesty has devoted no less than half a million sterling of her private savings-which in our money would equal the sum of \$2,500,000—to the erection of a convalescent hospital at some distance from London where the inmates may enjoy the advantages of pure and fresh air. The institution will be connected with St. Bertholomew's Hospital, under the same management. No official announcement of the gift has yet been made, but it is believed that the money has already been transferred to trustees About £200,000—one million of our money—will be expended in purchasing the site and erecting the uilding. This will be one of the most munificent and endurable charities of Victoria's reign.

We learn from a private letter from Charleston that Mr. Purcell, the indefatigable, accommodating and courteous proprietor of the Mills House, is going to erect a hotel of the first magnitude, and on the most improved plan in Wilmington, N. C. Marion Star.

The prospects of the cotton crop in this section The prospects of the cotton crop in this section is being greatly damaged by lice, and in addition to them the rainy weather is injuring the plant very much. Corn is, however, doing well.

[Marion Crescent.]



CLOTHING, comprising LINENS, FLANNELS AND fall to satisfy all who are seeking to buy GOOD GOODS PREPARATIONS CHEAP The larger part of our Stock we manufacture

BLACK ALPACA SACKS...... \$2 50 to 6

all our own make, at very low prices. FURNISHING GOODS, adapted to the season WHITE SHIRTS, four qualities \$2 50, 3,

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER No. 270 KING STREET CORNER OF HASEL. CHARLESTON S. C.

June 13 The Greenville Mountaineer I S PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT \$1 50 PEk: year, in advance. Advertisements inserted at usual rates.

G. E. ELFORD,
May 10 Editor and Proprictor

The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mrs. JOHN HARTIGAN, and of THOMAS HAR-TIGAN, are invited to attend the funeral of the former at No. 12 Burns lane, at three o'clock This Afternoon.

June 20 AT The Friends and Acquaintances o the late Mrs. ELIZABETH POLLARD; also of P. J. BRUN, will attend the Funeral of the former at the First Baptist Church. This Morning, at Eleven o'clock, without further invitation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAM SHIP "CHAM-PION" are notified of the cargo being discharged at South Adgers Wharf. All goods uncalled for at sunset will be stored at risk and expense of owners. STREET BROTHERS & CO.

OFFICE OF CITY TREASURER CHARLESTON, S. C., JUNE 18, 1867.—Holders of Cou pons of the Fire Loan Bonds of the City of Charleston are notified that those falling due on the first of July next, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messre street, N. w York, or at the First National Bank of Charleston.

(Signed)

PROPOSALS -- ARMY SUPPLIES .- OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, SECOND MIL-ITARY DISTRICT. CHARLESTON, S. C., June 13, 1867 .-Sealed proposals (in duplicate, will be received by the 1867, at which time they will be opened, for supplying for he use of the United States Army at this Military Pos the proposed contract must be of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarte nest (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded) in such quantities as may be from time to time required. and on such days as shall be designated by the commanding officer.

ime as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may lirect, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1867. owing guarantee of two responsible names, as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should he above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled ac cording to its true purport and conditions; also, that a

written contract, with bonds to the amount of ten thou-

and dollars, shall be executed. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attache to each proposal, which must be enclosed in an envelope ddressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Propos

WM. M. BURNS. Brevet Brigadier-General and C. S., U. S. A. June 14

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD .-- OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, CHARLESTON, S. C. day of June, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for cember 31st, 1867. Deliveries to be made on the Govern nent Wharf in this city, at such times and in such quar ter. The wood delivered must be thoroughly seasone per cord of the kind of wood hey propose to furnish. Two good sureties ,n the sum of one thousand dollars each, to be named for the faithful performance of the Contract. Bids deemed unreasonable will be rejected Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and

marked " Proposals for furnishing Wood." J. D. STUBBS. Brevt. Lieut. Col. & A. Q. M.

DUTCHER'S L GHTNING FLY-KILLER will certainly exterminate .lese pests, it its use is per severed in. Beware of boy 8 Fly-Paper, which son ealers keep because they can et it for nearly nothing Bon't be swindled. Ask for DU CHER'S, which is sold by all live druggists.

NOTICE T > MARINERS .- C A P T AIN AND PILOTS wishin to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the S. C. TURNER, H. M.

Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866.

FERRORS OF YOUTH .- A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscre tion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferer wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

April 22 3mos* No 42 Cedar street, New York.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE for the HAIR positively restores gray hair to its origina color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and deal ers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the whole SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,

stuth6mo

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HU MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,_THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley street. New York.

BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.
IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustro and silken. It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY. Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other. Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all Druggists. Wholesale by

DOWIE & MOISE, SUCCESSORS TO KING AND CASSIDEY, thly* Charleston, S. C. "COSTAR'S"

Laboratory, No. 10 Crosby street, New York. 3000 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks manufactured daily. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Where \$1, \$3 to \$5 sizes are put up for Families, Stores

Ships, Boats, Public Institutions, &c., &c.
It is truly wonderful the confidence that is now had in every form of Preparations that comes from "Costar's" Establishment. Establishment." EXTERMINATORS—For Rats, Mice, "COSTAR". EXTERMINATORS—For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, &c., &c. "Only infallible remedy known." "Not dangerous to the human family." "Rats come out of their holes to die," &c. "COSTAR'3" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR—A liquid, "COSTAR'S" BED-BOO EATERNATION—A Induct, put up in bottles, and never known to fail. "COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER—For Moths in Furs and Woollens, is invaluable. Nothing can exceed it for power and efficacy. Destroys instantly all Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.
"COSTAR'S" BUCKTHORN SALVE—For Cuts, Burns, "COSTAR'S" BUCKTHORN SALVE—For Cuts, Burns, Inducts and Plants Sons Nicoles, Blue St. Wounds, Bruises, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles in all forms, Old Sores, Ulcers, and all kinds of cutaneous affections. No family should be without it. It exceeds in efficacy all other Salves in use.
"COSTAR'S" CORN SOLVENT—For Corns, Bunion

Warts, &c.
"COSTAR'S" BITTER SWEET AND ORANGE BLOSS MS—Beautifies the Complexion, by giving to the skin "COSTAR'S" BITTER SWEET AND ORANGE BLOSS MS—Beautifies the Complexion, by giving to the skin
a soft and beautiful freshness, and is incomparably beyond anything now in use. Ladies of taste and position
regard it as an essential to the toilet. An unprecedented
sale is its best recommendation. One bottle is always
followed by more. Try it to know.

"COSTAR'S" BISHOP PILLS—A universal Dinner

"COSTAR'S" COUGH REMEDY-For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all forms of Bronchial, and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Address HENRY R. COSTAR, June 17 No. 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SPECIAL NOTICES. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election

THE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD .- HOWARD ASSOCIATION ESSAYS, on the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuses and Diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with Reports on new methods of treatment employed in this institution. Sent in sealed letter velopes, free of charge. Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,

AT A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

ountry home, after a sojourn of a few months in the plexion of almost marble smoothness, and inste told them that she used the CIRCAS IAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their pernal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its tion, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpass ed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on re ceipt of an order, by

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

SHIPPING.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO
VESSELS TO LOAD LUMBER.
Apply to JOHN & THEO. GETTY,

June 7 FOR EDISTO AND ROCKVILLE.

THE STEAMER

W. FRAZIER, CAPT. JOS. F. TORRENT, WILL LEAVE ATLANTIC WHARP AS ABOVE,

With Lave Atlantic what a Abova,
Friday, June 21st, at 7 o'clock A. M.
Shippers will take notice that no goods will be received unless the Freight is prepaid.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board or to
JNO. & THEO. GETTY,
June 20 1 No. 48% Zast Bay. NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK. THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP CHAMPION, LOCKWOOD, COMMANDER,

WILL LEAVE ADGER'S SOUTH WHARF, ON Saturday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.

The Ships of this line are provided with elegant accommodations for passengers.

All outward Freight engagements must be made at the offic of COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, No. 44 East Pay.

AF For Passage and all matters connected with the inward business of the Ships, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay.

STREET BROTHERS & CO.,

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,

AGT The MANHATTAN will follow on the 29th inst.

June 17

FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE ONE OF THE FAVORITE AND ELEGANT STEAM-SHIPS SARAGOSSA, GRANADA, WILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF EVERY SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA, CAPTAIN CHOWELL, WILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF ON SATURDAY, June 22d, at O'clock. Bills lading must be presented for sig-

RAVENEL & CO. FOR SAVANNAH.

THE STEAMER

"DICTATOR," 1000 TONS BURTHEN, CAPTAIN L. M. COXETTER,

WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC WHARF EVER A
Tuesday Night, at 9 o'clock, for Savannah.
For freight or passage apply on board or to office of
J. D. Alken & CO, Agents,
May 10
South Atlantic Wharf. THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNA!I STEAM PACKET LINE, VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.



CAPTAIN W. T. MONELTY. EAVES ACCOMMODATION WHARF, CHARLES-TON, every Monday and Thursday Mornings, at a colock. Returning, leaves Florida Steam Packet Wharf, Savannah, every Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at o'clock.
Touching at Blufton on Mondays and Wednesdays.
Freight received daily and stored free of charge.
Freight to all points except Savannah, must be preaid. No Freight received after sunset.

For freight or passage, apply to
FERGUSON & HOLMES, Agents,
Charleston
CLAGHORN & CUNNINGHAMS, N. B.—THROUGH TICKETS sold at the Office of the Agency in Charleston to points on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and to Fernandina and points on the St. John's River.

FOR GARDNER'S BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE PEE DEE RIVER.

THE LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER PLANTER.

CAPTAIN J. T. FOSTER. WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT AT ACCOMMODATION WHARF on Monday, the 17th inst., and leave on Thursday Night, 20th.
All Freights must be prepaid.
No freight received after sunset.

All Freights and No freight received after sunset.

No freight engagements, apply to FERGUSON & HOLMES, Agents.

Accommodation Wha NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP

COMPANY. THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS NORTHERN LIGHT. WESTERN METROPOLIS. ATLANTIC.

Leave Pier No. 46, N. R., New York, every second Sat-urday, from June 15. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre an i Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold of equivalent in currency:

First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$65; Steerage, \$35, From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New York, First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$75; Steerage, \$43, EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME—First Cabin, \$210; Second Cabin, \$130; Steerage, \$70.

SAILING DAYS FROM NEW YORK AND BREMEN:

June 15 and 29 July 13 and 27 August 10 and 24 Sept. 7 and 21 Oct. 5 and 19 Nov. 2 and 16

For Freight or Passage apply to

ISAAC TAYLOR, President,

February 27 1y No 40 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CAROLINA TIMES,

THIS PAPER CIRCULATES THROUGHOUT THE followed by more. Try it to know.

"COSTAR'S" BISHOP PILLS—A universal Dinner pill (sugar-coated), and of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, all forms of Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache. A Pill that is now rapidly superseding all others.

DARR & OSTEEN, Proprietors. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT SUMTER. S. C. Subscription \$4.00 per annum. To Clubs of ione \$3.00 per annum.

Advertisements inserted on liberal terms.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 12, 1867.

jurie instructions.

it, as to the powers and duties of these commanders original Act recites in its preamble that "no legal original Act recites in its preamble that "no legal"

nount authority of the United States at any mass of a sh, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all slections to any office under such provisional govern-ments, all persons shall be entitled to vote and none others; who are entitled so vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this Act; and no person shall be eligi-ble to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the

insertiants of the Act, it is liable, from its generality, to be misunderstood.

What sort of protection is here meant? What violations of the rights of presons or of property are here intended? In what manner is this protection to be given? These questions arise at once.

It spears that some of the military commanders have understood this grant of power as all-comprehensive, conferring on them the power to remove the executive and judicial officers of the State, and to appoint other officers in their places, as suspend the legislative power of the State, to take under their control, by officers appointed by themselves, the collection and disbursement of the revenues of the State, to prohibit the xecution of the laws of the State, to prohibit the xecution of the laws of the State, to prohibit the xecution of the laws of the State, to prohibit the xecution of the laws of the State, to prohibit the xecution of the laws of the State, to prohibit the xecution of the law of the State, to prohibit the xecution of the law of the State, to prohibit the xecution of the law of the State, to prohibit the xecution of the law of the state, in the appointed officers and against to change the existing part of the stabilished State Courts, to interfere in the onlinery administration of instice in the State Courts, by prescribing no valuation of the parties to confined that these military officers, in all they have done, have supposed that they had full warrant for the tendency when the supposed that they had full warrant for the tendency when the supposed that they had full warrant for the tendency when the supposed that they had full warrant for the tendency when the supposed that they had full warrant for the tendency and tendency and tending have not

rights and citizens, in time of peace. If is a new jurisdiction, never granted before, by which, in certain particulars and for certain purposes, the established principle that the military shall be subordinate to the civil any thority, is reversed. The rule of construction to be applied to such a grant of power is thus stated in 'Decertion Statutes, page 652; "A statute creating a new jurisdiction ought to be constructed strictly."

Guided by: this rule, and in the light of other rules of construction familiar to every lawyer, especially of those which teach us that, in giving construction to single clauses, we must look to the context and to the whole law, that general clauses are to be controlled by particular clauses, and that such construction is to be put on a special clause as to make it harmonize with the other parts of the statute, so as to avoid repugnancy, I proceed to the consider, then, in the first place, the terms of the grant. It is of a power to protect all persons in their rights of person and property. It is not a power to create new rights, but only to protect those which exist and are established by the laws under which these people live. It is a power to introduce military rule in its place. In effect, it is a police power, and the protection, here in tended, is protection of persons and property against violence, unlawful force, and criminal intraction. It is given to meet the contingency recited in the preamble, of a want of "adequate protection for life and property;" and the necessity also recited. "that peace and good order should be enforced."

This construction is made more apparent when we

dent, before execution.

All these special provisions have reference to the preservation of order, and projection against violence and crime. They touch no other department or function of the civil administration, save only its criminal jurisdiction, and even as to that, the clear meaning of this Actis, that it is not to be interfered with by the military authority, unless when a necessity for such interference may happen to arise.

touched. There is no provision, even under the plea necessity, to establish, by military authority, courts tribunals for the real of civil cases, or for the protect or such civil rights of civil cases, or for the protection of such civil rights of person in property as come within the cognizance of civil courts as contradistinguished from criminal courts. In point of fact, there was no foundation for such a grant of power, for the Civil Rights Act, and the Freedman's Bureau Act, neither of which is superseded by this Act, made ample provision for the protection of all merely civil rights where the laws or courts of these States might fail to give full impartial protec-