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WESTMINSTER:

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Adjournment of Congress.

Congress adjourned on Saturday last to meet again on the 21st of November, ten days in advance of the usual time of commencing the session. Apart from the reconstruction measures, but little business of importance was transacted.

The Judiciary.

Wm. N. Hayden, Esq., one of the minority delegates from this County to the Rebel Democratic Convention now in session at Annapolis, while expressing his views upon the Judiciary System of the State, is reported by the Baltimore papers to have delivered himself as follows:

'Mr. Hayden advocated the three Judge system. He denied that in 1851 that system had been overthrown because the people were dissatisfied with it. It had been done by the young demagogues of the Reform party, and it had elevated Governor Lowe to the Gubernatorial chair. In his part of the State the one-Judge system had proved a failure. A few evenings since he had been in the company of a number of legal gentlemen, and eighteen were in favor of a three-Judge system and only five in favor of a one-Judge system.'

We confess we do not precisely understand what the distinguished gentleman means. If he wishes to inform the Convention that he has made several attempts to secure Judicial honors for himself by a seat on the Bench, and has always failed, then we agre with him that in that respect the system has been a most stupendous failure. But if he means *'that in his part of the State the one-Judge system has proved a failure,'* simply because the people in the exercise of a sound discretion, saw proper to elevate others in his stead; we protest against any such opinion being given in the Convention or elsewhere.—However we suppose Judges Nelson and Smith will survive the grave and severe judgment pronounced upon the one-Judge system by a gentleman none too amiable in view of past defeats, and before whose vision looms up, no doubt, future Judicial honors.

The Judiciary.

What do you think of the new Judiciary system? said we to a friend soon after the publication of the report of the committee to the Democratic Convention.—"It is good for the Democrats," was the prompt reply, and after a careful consideration of the whole matter, we have come to the same conclusion. Under the present system there are thirteen Circuit Judges, with a salary of $2,500 each; five Judges in the city of Baltimore and five Judges of the Court of Appeals, with a salary of $3,000 each, making a total of twenty-three Judges, with salaries amounting to $62,500. The Judges of the Orphans' Court receive four dollars a day in the counties and six dollars a day in the city for every day they are actually in session, and it is therefore difficult to determine the amount of their salaries.—The new system provides for fourteen Associate Judges for the counties, with a salary of $3,500 each, and for seven Chief Justices and six Judges for Baltimore city, with a salary of $5,000 each, thus making the total amount of their salaries $114,000. As it is expected that the successful candidate for these fat salaries will all be good Democrats, it is specially declared that they shall hold their office for life. But this is not the only change.—Under the present system there are twenty-one Clerks for the Circuit Courts and five Clerks for the Courts of Baltimore city, with a salary of $2,500 each. Under the new system the number of Clerks will be one less, but the salary of a Clerk for a county Circuit Court will be $5,000, and for the four city Clerks will be $3,500. Our readers will see at a glance that there is a great increase in the salaries of all offices connected with the administration of justice, amounting to about $150,000, after proper deductions have been made for the abolition of the perquisites of Clerks and the salaries of the Judges of the Orphans' Courts.—After we had ciphered this out to our satisfaction, we, too, thought the new system was good for Democrats, but were inclined to shake our heads when we considered its effects upon the tax-payers.—There is one change which every one connected with the practice of law in this State would like to see effected, and that is an increase in the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. The Maryland bar has always ranked as high as that of any State in the Union, but the decisions of the Maryland bench have rarely had an equal reputation. There are some decisions that are worthy of the profession; there are some periods when the reports have been an honor to the State. But, as a general rule, the decisions turn upon petty technicalities instead of entering upon a thorough and exhaustive discussion of the principles of the law. There is a painful citation of authorities, but rarely a careful analysis of the case and a critical application of the established maxims of the law. It is a pleasure, for every one who appreciates a good style and sound arguments, to turn to the reports of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and some other states. He feels at once as though he had entered another atmosphere and reached a higher plane of thought, and he often wishes that the Maryland reports read as easily and as clearly as these. There is, however, only one way to bring about that desired result, and that is to increase the salaries of the Judges. For the present salary there is occasionally one who is fond of quiet study and honor who will assume the responsibility and take the position. But the energetic and the ambitious can command a better income by practicing at the bar, and of course will remain there as long as necessity or ambition requires. What is wanted is something that will tempt these men to assume the ermine before their strength and youthful energy have vanished, and it is hoped that a liberal compensation will have that effect.—But the Democrats propose not only to increase the salaries, but to add to the number. There are now five—they propose to make the number eight. Whether this is necessary or not is for them to determine, but we must confess that we have never heard of anything to demonstrate the necessity, and shall watch their debates with some degree of attention to see if it exists. It rather looks to us now as though it was only a device to make the system symmetrical and proportionate. If that is the case, then we protest that the State cannot afford to pay $15,000 to gratify the taste of Constitution-makers. Such should understand that they are to provide for the immediate demands and necessities of the people, and not to make fine experiments and elaborate magnificent theories. The whole subject of salaries is one that the people will scrutinize with more than usual interest, as it affects their pockets directly, and this vast increase in their amount can be justified only by the most cogent arguments. The question is not what office-holders would like to receive, but what a proper discharge of the duties of the position requires. Of course each one will ask his neighbor if any better men are needed for Clerks than the present incumbents? If the answer is in the negative, then the inquiry will come, can men of equal ability be found willing to take the place with a salary of $2,500? If so, then the practical men of the community will vote against any increase of their salaries. The same question will also be asked in respect to the Judges. Of those of Baltimore city we need not say much. The men now on the bench, with hardly an exception, are fully competent, but we have sometimes thought that the salaries of some of them ought to be a little higher, but had never dreamed of raising the amount to $5,000. Each county can judge for itself. Each knows the ability of its respective Judge and the amount of work demanded of him. All these things will have to be carefully considered, for when the system is once established of paying large salaries, it will de difficult to do away with it. The Radicals will overturn the present system in a year or so, and then, of course, they will desire to confer the same salaries on their favorites, and upon the next change in politics the next party will do the same, and so the system will become permanent.—*Balt. American.*

Filibustering Expeditions.

It is said that the United States is again to be disgraced by having armed expeditions leave its shores for the purpose of endeavoring to subvert a government with which we are at peace. Organizations are forming, it is reported in New York, Buffalo, New Orleans and other places, having for their object the subjugation of Mexico, and securing vengeance for the death of Maximilian. We earnestly hope that the general government may put a stop to all such schemes. We have had enough of them. If, as is asserted, Santa Anna was taken from an American vessel, by force of arms, and carried to execution or imprisonment, it is certainly a cause for interference, but not by irresponsible mobs and filibusters. The United States authorities should take cognizance of it, and obtain redress for the wrong or insult, even though Mexico must be "wiped out" of existence. But this is a democratic idea, and politicians of this faith are raising a howl of indignation over the death of Maximilian, and are crying out lustily for the subjugation of Mexico. This being so, we can hardly expect but that our government will be blind to, or even quietly acquiesce in, the proposed invasion as a party measure. In the great Fenian raid on Canada, President Johnson made himself contemptible. He allowed the preparations to invade British soil to go on under his very nose, and then when the conflict had begun, he was very prompt in arresting our own citizens, and even allowed English soldiers to come over upon our own soil to make arrests. The Government should interfere *now* in this Mexican filibustering scheme, and by a strict observance of the neutrality laws, save us from the odium which will otherwise attach to us. For once let Andrew Johnson rise superior to his democratic feelings and tendencies, and act as becomes the President of the United States.—*B, Co. Union.*

Basis of Representation.

The new basis of representation which is proposed for adoption by the people, is a striking evidence of the desperation which fills the minds of the plunder Convention now in session at Annapolis. Aware of the mighty revolution which is now going on in public sentiment, and of the people calling the corrupt and profligate Democratic party to account for the calamities which it has brought upon the State, they are endeavoring to erect barriers sufficient to check the tide of popular indignation when it once sets in. The injustice of diminishing the representation of a rich and populous county like Carroll, and increasing that of Anne Arundel and Prince George's is so manifest that no one can fail to see a total subversion of public rights to the interests of a political party. It is a desperate but hopeless effort to perpetuate power in the hands of the pro-slavery Democracy in this State, and we are sadly mistaken if the enlightened people of Maryland will give their sanction to a measure which is in direct violation of one of the elementary principles of representative government.

Another Veto Vetoed.

The President sent into Congress on Friday his long expected Message, vetoing the Explanatory Reconstruction bill, and it was immediately passed in both Houses by the Constitutional majority over his objections. In the Senate the vote was yeas 30, nays 6, and in the House yeas 100, nays 22. The Message advances no argument which the President has not worn threadbare in his previous messages, nor which has not been repeatedly exploded as unsound. The Message is chiefly remarkable for its defiant and insolent tone toward Congress, and for an undisguised assertion of a purpose to continue to obstruct and disregard the laws relating to the government of the Rebel States. The President declares that it is "impossible to conceive any state of society more intolerable" than that to which "twelve millions of American citizens are reduced by the Congress of the United States," and, arraigning the power of Congress to deprive him of what he calls his Constitutional functions, intimates his intention to set the law at defiance, by saying: "Whilst I hold the Chief Executive authority of the United States, whilst the obligation rests upon me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust or the powers given for its execution." The Message, which throughout bears the characteristics of a not very dignified stump speech, concludes with threatening Congress under the pretence of an appeal to the people, of whom the President declares he is still hopeful, and that "in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved."

The reading of the Message caused a good deal of feeling in both Houses. In the Senate, Mr. Trumbull briefly characterized it as extraordinary in its statements and unsound in argument, and the vote was then taken. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, who voted for the bill, showed his usual aptitude for changing sides, by voting to sustain the veto. In the House the reading of the Message was followed by an earnest debate. Messrs. Boutwell and Butler, of Massachusetts, denounced it as showing the openly avowed intention of the President to set at defiance any laws which Congress might pass opposed to his views, and urged the necessity of the House at once taking decided action on the impeachment question. General Butler very forcibly reviewed the President's argument, and showed the utter falsity of many of the statements on which it was founded. Mr. Stevens concurred with the views of these gentlemen on the subject of impeachment, but said that after the vote in the House the other day he had made some investigations, and he was convinced that it was useless to press the matter. There were secret influences at work, which had surrounded the White House with an impenetrable panoply.—There were enough men in the House to prevent an impeachment, and enough in the Senate to prevent a conviction. Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, defended the action of the committee in relation to the impeachment question, and after some replies from the Democratic side, the House voted, and passed the bill over the veto. The President also sent in a message vetoing the bill making an additional appropriation for meeting the expenses of Reconstruction, and it was passed in both Houses over his objections.—*American.*

The Militia System.

The organization of the extravagant militia system provided for this State by the late rebel General Assembly, is now being effected. Under the law there are to be an Inspector General, at a salary of five thousand dollars; an Adjutant General, at a salary of two thousand dollars, and his clerk, who is to have one thousand; a Judge Advocate, Paymaster General, Quarter-master General, Surgeon General, Commissary General, and a host of aides-de-camp, all at heavy salaries.—An enrolling officer has been appointed for every election district in the State, all of whom are to get five dollars per day for the time employed in perfecting the enrolment. Arms, accoutrements, uniforms camp and garrison equipage, blank books, &c., are to be furnished, so that tax-payers can form some idea as to what it will cost them to indulge the luxury of playing soldier in times of peace. The Legislature, in order to deceive the people in regard to the cost of supporting the new militia system, appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars as a military fund, to cover expenses, but any one who will give the matter a moment's reflection will at once perceive that this insignificant sum will not put the system in working order, and at the same time maintain the distinguished Generals in a style corresponding with the dignity of their important and responsible positions. The expense attending the enrolment in this County alone, will be in the neighborhood of two thousand dollars, and when we add to this the cost of arms, uniforms, camp equipage, etc., there is no telling to what expense the State will be put. To be sure, the Legislature, in its wisdom, has made provision for meeting some of the expense by extorting two dollars from those who shall decline to enter the militia service. Now to some of our citizens this is a very small amount; their exemption can easily be obtained, but not so with the toiling masses. It requires, in these times of high prices, their best efforts to defend themselves and families from want, and they can ill afford to lose five days every year to attend muster, or pay two dollars for exemption. It may be very gratifying to the idle ambition of militia officers to splurge around on "prancing chargers," and in dazzling uniforms on muster days, but it is not so pleasant to poor men to be forced into service, or have the last cent forced out of their pockets to pay for the privilege of staying at home on such days and attending to their business.

Besides the expense and hardship of our new militia system, there is another very grave objection to it. It was gotten up in the interest of traitors, and is intended to strengthen and perpetuate their power in the State. Men who spent four years in the rebel army fighting against the Government are made officers as the reward of their treason. The newly elected Colonel of "The Maryland Guard," a military organization in the city of Baltimore, is an ex-rebel officer, and if it can possibly be brought about, every regiment in the State will have a full quota of unreconstructed rebel officers. It is time that measures should be taken to prevent such an outrage. It is a shame and a disgrace that Maryland loyalty should be thus insulted. If returned rebels, instead of being hunted up with a view of giving them positions in the military organizations of the State, were arrested by the General Government, as they ought to be, and tried and hung for their treason, we would have a better guarantee for the future peace and quiet of the country than we now have.—*Frederick Examiner.*

Pic Nic Party.

We learn that one of those pleasant Pic Nic's, for which Taneytown is so famous, will be held in Mr. Rinedollar's Woods, Piney Creek, on Tuesday the 6th of August. Lunch and Refreshments of all kinds will be furnished on the grounds at moderate charges, and social enjoyments with innocent amusements be the order of the day.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

The following is a copy of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill as it passed both Houses on Saturday:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, that the government then existing in the Rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were not legal State Governments, and that thereafter said Governments, if continued, were continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to be under the paramount authority of Congress.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the Army of the United States, and to have effect until disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so-called State or the Government thereof, or any municipal or other devision thereof; and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the Armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceeding section to district commaaders.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed; provided, that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed either by the military officers in command of the district or by the General of the Army.

And it shall be the duty of such Commander to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent, obstruct the due and propper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States,' passed March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration," passed March twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine, under oath, (to be administered by any member of such board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the board to register the applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the board shall make note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the ground of such refusal or such striking from the lists; *Provided*, That no person shall be disqualified as a member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

Section 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote, and the words "executive or judicial officers in any State," in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

Section 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and the boards of registration shall have power and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise, for a period of five days, the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered; and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from such registration or voting.

Section 8. *And be it further enacted*, That section four of said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding General named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

Section 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Section 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no district commander or member of the Board of Registration, or any of the officers or appointees acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

Section 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

What is Said of Maryland Elsewhere.

The Cincinnatti *Gazette's* Washington correspondent writes from that city:

The operations of the Maryland Rebels, under the fostering care of Gov. Swann, are daily coming out into bolder relief than any which have taken place in the country since the close of the war in the field. The Convention now in session is working with open and brazen impudence to put the whole political machinery of the State into the hands of ex Rebels, and those who sympathised with them. Already a reign of terror is threatened in some sections for Union men. It is all of a character to startle the nation, and the connection of President Johnson and Mr. Seward with the steps first taken by Swann, and the significant circumstances attending the reception of the Presidential party by the Rebel Convention at Annapolis, give additional importance to the events now transpiring.

The animus of the movement is clearly shown in all that is done. Maryland had a school system, inaugurated by the Union men when in power, that was an honor to the State. It had been closely modeled after the best systems of the Northern States, and was in vigorous operation. The Rebels, in their hate of free institutions, have swept it out of existence.

But of all that has yet been done, the creation of a Rebel military force with the avowed purpose of overawing Union citizens, is at once the boldest and the most startling.

The State is at peace, in debt, and heavily taxed, and yet Governor Swann has seen fit to buy five thousand stands of arms to supply this newly authorized Rebel force. The manner of raising and constituting this body will appear from the following facts:

Of two brigades, of four regiments each now forming, the first is commanded by a General Cooper, who was an officer in the Confederate service, and operated with guerilla troops in Virginia. To secure his election two Colonels of regiments were removed by Governor Swann. In the Second Brigade the 1st Regiment is commanded by Colonel J. C. Hebert, who during the war was an officer in the 1st Maryland Rebel Infantry. It is composed of a thousand ex Rebel soldiers, uniformed in gray, and armed with Springfield rifles. The 4th Regiment now numbers seven companies, nearly all of those enrolled being ex Rebel soldiers, armed by the Governor, and by him provided with gray uniforms. The other two regiments being largely tinctured with Unionism, the Governor and his Staff are doing all in their power to retard their organization and equipment.

The law creating the militia cunningly makes no distinction on account of color, but the Governor remedies that defect by refusing the two negro regiments of colored soldiers which have been offered.

Copperhead Sympathy.

The execution of Maximilian, the freebooter and murderer, who invaded the Republic of Mexico, and hunted down and shot its citizens because they would not yield to his usurpations, has offered a splendid opportunity to Rebels and Copperheads in this Country to raise a dolorious howl over the cruelties of war and the punishment of the guilty. Maximilian has only met the fate he deserved.—Yet, in the eyes of Copperheads, it is a terrible affair, and their abuse of Juarez for thus doing his duty, is unmeasured in bitterness. When Maximilian first took possession of Mexico, with the aid of French muskets, he inaugurated a system of cruelty and rapine against the loyal citizens of that country, that was revolting. The President of the Nation, selected by the people, was hunted down like a felon; and several of his officers, who were captured in battle, were shot by the order of the usurper, like dogs. But not one word of condemnation did we hear from these pious souls; not one word of sympathy had they to lavish on the "worthless greasers," as the Liberals were styled. This *bantling* of Napoleon's, in which Max. was but the tool, was gotten up for the benefit of the Rebels as much as anything else; for it was hoped that a time would come when French assistance could be sent to Jeff. Davis, and the dismemberment of the Union effected. The Rebellion and Maximilian were in sympathy, and the death of the former was the precursor of the collapse of the Emperor of Mexico.—Hence the grief of the Rebels at the tragic end of the freebooter. Davis, Lee, and others, deserved as much. Through the treachery of A. Johnson, the halter was cheated out of its just dues. Let them howl.

Col. Forney's Letters from Europe.

These letters now in course of publication in *The Press* of Philadelphia and *Chronicle* of Washington, are read with considerable interest. They tell a plain straightforward story of his observance, and are so received. In one of them he writes this:

I have not met an Englishman, no matter what his politics, who, conversing upon the American war, has hesitated to say that if Great Britain had had such a rebellion as ours to suppress, not one of the leaders would have been left alive to tell the story of his treason. Even those allowed to live would have been deprived of their rights and property. An eminent Colonial Governor said to me a few days ago, in commenting upon the reconstruction policy of Congress 'You Radicals have done right, and I honor you for not allowing the rebels to come back into Congress and the electoral college to resume the policy that nearly brought your country to ruin; and if you had not done so you would have been laughed at all over Christendom.'"

☞The Washington Chronicle says the Republican party stands forth the only national party in the country. Its mission is to preserve the national unity, and to vindicate the principles of free government against the unceasing efforts of the friends of State sovereignty and despotism. Every man, it says, must be free, and entitled to the proceeds of his own labor. Every man must be a citizen, and vote, and have protection of his rights under the law.—That which we ourselves possess. This is not tyranny and oppression, but the grandest magnanimity, and no history will one day account it. If the Republican party does not insure this it will soon be execrated by all who love liberty. It is committed to universal manhood suffrage, and a law passed by Congress to secure it would be everywhere acquiesced in.

☞The newspapers of Georgia which still adhere to the Confederate cause, admit that the Republicans will carry that State by thirty thousand majority at the approaching election. If the colored people of Maryland were permitted to exercise their political rights we could carry this state by the same majority. Let us battle earnestly for manhood suffrage and insure the triumph of justice and the overthrow of the spirit of rebellion which now reigns in Maryland.

☞Gen'l. Schenck offered in the House on the 10th inst., resolutions directing a thorough and systematic investigation of the treatment of Union prisoners of war by the Rebel Government, and for this action well deserves general thanks. The inquiry is very tardy; it should have been made long ago, and before Jefferson Davis, who was the head and front of the Rebellion, was released on a contemptible bail-bond of $100,000. In the trial of Wirz, many important questions were raised, and it was claimed that the testimony taken, directly implicated the "Richmond Government" in the cruelties of Andersonville and Libby prison. Wirz, a miserable, cruel subordinate in that Government was hung;—yet no one believes Wirz alone was responsible for the atrocities committed.—And yet, what use to institute this investigation? Even if Davis was proven directly guilty, there is no probability of his ever being tried. $100,000 would easily be raised, and the bonds forfeited—Greely, no doubt paying his share of it cheerfully, for he don't like to see blood spilled.

Secretary McCulloch

The New York Herald publishes a bitter attack upon Secretary McCulloch's administration of our finances. I say the frauds on the revenue amount to a hundred millions a year in whiskey, tobacco, and petroleum—the frauds in whisky alone amounting to nearly that sum. Add to this the loss to the treasury by the national banking system, etc., etc., and we have a total loss of two hundred millions a year. The Herald says an able Secretary could save this, but Mr. McCulloch loses it, and it wants to know if this is not paying pretty dear for a very poor whistle. In its accustomed high-toned strain it says Secretary McCulloch is directly responsible for the frauds on the revenue, and in no other country would he be permitted to hold office for a day. It desires to know how long the President will allow a man to remain in his Cabinet whose administration costs two hundred millions a year and how long the people will endure such a ruinous administration of the national finances.

☞Sheriff Harry Hays of New Orleans one of the chief actors in the massacre of Union men in that city in July last, was admitted to registration as a qualified voter, under the opinion of Attorney General Stanberry. He will not long remain on the rolls, since Congress has come to the rescue, and authorized registers to strike from the rolls all persons improperly registered under said Opinion. Hays was in command of the Louisiana Tigers, and made several attempts upon Culp's Hill, and served throught the war in Lee's army. Common decency requires, (as President Johnson once remarked of all such, when he was in his right mind) that he should "take a back seat" in the work of Reconstruction. He evidently wants a front one, and would have got it, if a noble Congress had not planted itself across the path which he and his fellows sought to tread to power.

☞OVER-EXERTION, either of body or mind, produces debility and disease. The usual remedy is to take some stimulant, the effect of which is the same as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats.—The true way is to fortify the system with a permanent tonic like the Peruvian Syrup, (a protoxide of Iron,) which gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

The Office-Seekers 'Convention.

A letter to the Hagerstown *Mail* a Democratic journal, referring to the Convention at Annapolis, says: "The Convention, I fear—some members of it at least—are too anxious to carve out places for themselves—Judgeships, State's Attorneyships, Clerkships and other fat places."

Gen. Grant and the Maryland Militia

Gen. Grant is reported as being very decidedly opposed to the manner in which Govenror Swann and his "Staff" are carrying out the militia law of Maryland, and the New York *Herald* states that Grant has declared that the force is in "direct hostility to the Union."

No. 1.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. SCHENCK makes professional visits in New York Boston, and at his principal Office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. SCHENCK'S Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 24.

DR. SWAYNE'S

BOWEL CORDIAL,

A sure remedy for Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint, pain in the Stomach and bowels, Sick Stomach, Vomiting, and all relaxed condition of the Bowels. Let no family be without this medicine. It will give immediate relief.

Sold by WM. REESE,
October 4,—1y. Westminster

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 the 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,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
May 16,—1y.

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. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street,
May 16,—1y. New York.

YOUNG MEN,

The experience of the past few years has demonstrated the fact, that reliance may be placed in the efficacy of

Bell's Specific Pills,

for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Weakness, Emissions, Physical and Nervous debility, Impotence, or want of power, the result of Sexual Excess, or Youthful Indiscretion, which neglected, ruins both mind and body, unfitting the sufferer for Business, Social Society or Marriage, and often hurries its victim to an untimely grave. Make no delay in procuring the remedy. It is entirely vegetable and harmless on the system, can be used without detection or interference with business pursuits, and no change of diet is necessary while using them. Price, One Dollar.

If you cannot get them of your druggist send the money to Dr. J. Bryan, 819 Broadway, New York, and they will be sent free from observation by return of mail.

Private Circulars to Gentlemen sent free on application.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to restore you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best?

Thirty years experience has proved that

Dr Harvey's Female Pills,

have no equal for Removing Obstructions and Irregularities no matter from what cause they arise. They are safe and sure in every case.—Price, One Dollar, per box.

Dr Harvey's Golden Pills.

Is a remedy four degrees stronger than the above, and intended for special cases of long standing. Price, Five Dollars per Box.

A Ladies Private Circular, with Engravings, sent free on application.

If you cannot get the Pills of your druggist send the money to Dr. J. Bryan, 819 Broadway, New York, and they will be sent free from observation by return of mail.

AVOID THE QUACKS,

If you are suffering from the effects of Youthful Indiscretion and have Seminal Weakness, Emissions, &c., I will send you, free of charge, information which if followed will cure you without the aid of medicines. Address

HENRY AMSDEN, Station D, New York.
Jan 17, 1867. 1y

LOVE AND MATRIMONY

The affections of the opposite sex may be gained by following simple rules, and all may marry happily, if desired, without regard to wealth, age or beauty. Send directed envelope and stamp for particulars to

Madam LUCILLE DEMARRE,
Bible House, New York.

DR. J. BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
819 Broadway, New York.

SPECIAL TREATMENT in all cases of Seminal, Sexual, Urinary and Nervous Diseases in male or female.

Advice Free and correspondence strictly confidential.

AGENTS WANTED.

Samples sent free. No capital required. Ladies or Gentlemen can earn from $3.00 to $10.00 per day, enclose stamp, and address

TRIPP & CO., Eighth St., New York

2

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON, supplies the blood with its LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

If the thousands who are suffering from DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, &c., would but test the virtues of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, the effect would not only astonish themselves but would plead e all their friends; for instead of feeling cross, "all gone" and miserable, they would be cheerful, vigorous and active.

A DISTINGUISHED JURIST WRITES TO A FRIEND AS FOLLOWS:

I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a NEW MAN of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass.

A 32 page pamphlet will be sent free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey St., New York.
Sold by all Druggists.

SCROFULA.

The Rev. GEORGE STORRS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says in the Bible Examiner, by way of apology for publishing a medical certificate in his magazine, of the cure of his only son of Scrofula, "after dissolution appeared inevitable." We publish this statement, not for pay, but in gratitude to God who has answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders; being satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment, which the readers of this Magazine will thank its Editor for bringing to their notice."

Circulars free.

Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., N. Y., and by all druggists.

July 4.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO THE SICK.

'Consumption'		'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'	SWAYNE'S	'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'		'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'	COMPOUND	'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'		'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'	SYRUP OF	'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'		'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'	WILD CHERRY	'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'		'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'	IS THE	'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'		'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'	REMEDY.	'Can be cured.'

Thirty years' experience, and the great amount of testimony from all parts of the world has proven it a standard and reliable remedy for Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Blood Spitting, Liver Complaint, Pains in the Side and Breast all diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs.

Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON., 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by WM. REESE,
October 4,—1y. Westminster.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

An Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. Feb 9,—1y.

Itch! Itch!! Scratch! Scratch!!

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

'ITCH'	Dr. Swayne's Ointment,	'ITCH'
'ITCH'	Dr. Swayne's Ointment,	'ITCH'
'ITCH'		'ITCH'
'ITCH'		'ITCH'
'ITCH'	NEVER KNOWN	'ITCH'
'ITCH'		'ITCH'
'ITCH'	TO FAIL	'ITCH'
'ITCH'		'ITCH'
'ITCH'	IN CURING THIS	'ITCH'
'ITCH'		'ITCH'
'ITCH'	TORMENTING	'ITCH'
'ITCH'		'ITCH'
'ITCH'	COMPLAINT.	'ITCH'

Cures Itching Piles, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Rash' all Skin Diseases.

Prepared only by Dr SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia Sold by WM. REESE,
October 4,—1y. Westminster.

Remedial Institute

FOR SPECIAL CASES,

No. 14 Bond Street, New York.

☞Full information, with *ghost testimonials*; also a Book on *Special Disease*, in a *sealed envelope*, sent free. ☞*Be sure and send for them, and you will not regret it*; for as advertising physicians are generally *impostors*, without *references* no stranger should be trusted. Enclose a stamp for postage, and direct to DR. LAWRENCE, NO. 14 BOND STREET NEW YORK. Nov. 15,—1y.

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