gravest obligations of law; for when he is called upon by the President for advice, it is the Constitution which speaks to him. All his other duties are left, by the Constitution, to be regulated by statute; but this duty was deemed so momentous that it is imposed by the Constitution itself.

After all this, I was not prepared for the ground taken by Mr. Stanton in his note of August 12. I was not prepared to find him compelled, by a new and indefinite sense of public duty under "the Constitution," to assume the vindication of a law which, under the solemn obligations of public duty, imposed by the Constitution itself, he advised me was a violation of that Constitution. I make great allowance for a change of opinion, but such change as this hardly falls within the limits of great indulgence. Where our opinions take the shape of advice and influence the action of others, the utmost stretch of charity will scarcely justfy us in repudiating them when they come to be applied to ourselves.

But to proceed with the narrative. I was so much struck with the full mastery of the question manifested by Mr. Stanton, and was at the time so fully occupied with the preparation of another veto upon the pending Reconstruction act, that I requested him to prepare the veto upon this Tenure of Office bill. This he declined to do, on the ground of physical disability to undergo, at the time, the labor of writing, but stated his readiness to furnish what aid might be required in the preparation of materials for the paper.

At the time this subject was before the Cabinet it seemed to be taken for granted that as those members of the Cabinet who had been appointed by Mr. Lincoln their tenure of office was not fixed by the provisions of the act. I do not remember that the point was distinctly decided but I well recollect that it was suggested by one member of the Cabinet who was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and that no dissent was expressed.

Whether the point was well taken or not, did not seem to me of any consequence, for the unanimous expressions of opinion against the constitutionality and policy of the act was so decided that I felt no concern, so far as the act had reference to the gentleman than present, that I would be embarrassed in the future.—The bill had not then become a law.—The limitation upon the power of removal was not yet imposed, and there was yet time to make any changes. If any one of these gentleman had then said to me that he would avail himself of the provisions of that bill in case it became a law I should not have hesitated a moment as to his removal. No pledge was then expressly given or required. But there are circumstances when to give an express pledge is not necessary, and when to require it is an imputation of possible bad faith I felt that if these gentlemen came within the purview of the bill, it was, as to them, a dead letter, and that none of them would ever take refuge under its provisions.

I now pass to another subject. When, on the 15th day April, 1865, the duties of the Presidential office devolved upon me, I found a full Cabinet of seven members, all of them selected by Mr. Lincoln. I made no change. On the contrary, I shortly afterwards ratified a change determined upon by Mr. Lincoln, but not perfected at his death, and admitted his appointee, Mr. Aarlan. id the place of Mr. Usher, who was in office at the time.

The great duty of the time was to re-establish government, law and order in the insurrectionary States. Congress was then in recess, and the sudden overthrow of the rebellion required speedy action.—This grave subject had engaged the attention of Mr. Lincoln in the last days of his life, and the plan according to which it was to be managed had been prepared, and was ready for adoption. A leading feature of that plan was that it should be carried out by the Executive authority, for so far as I have been informed, neither Mr. Lincoln nor any members of his Cabinet doubted his authority to act or proposed to call an extra session of Congress to do the work. The first business transacted in Cabinet after I became President was this unfinished business of my predecessor. A plan or scheme of reconstruction was produced which had been prepared for Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Stanton, his Secretary of War. It was approved, and, at the earliest moment practicable, was applied in the form of a proclamation to the State of North Carolina, and afterward became the basis of action in turn for the other States.

Upon the examination of Mr. Stanton before the Impeachment Committe, he was asked the following question: "Did any one of the Cabinet express a doubt of the power of the Executive branch of the Government to recognize State Governments which had been in rebellion, without the aid of Congress?" He answered "None, whatever. I had, myself, entertained no doubt of the authority of the President to take measures for the reorganization of the Rebel States on the plan proposed, during the vacation of Congress, and agreed in the plan specified in the proclamation in the case of North Carolina."

There is, perhaps, no act of my administration for which I have been more denounced than this. It was not originated by me; but I shrink from no responsibility on that account, for the plan approved itself to my judgment, and I did not hesitate to carry it into execution.

The House of Representatives Wednesday passed, by a strict vote, an amendment to the Military Satrapy bill, making a majority of the votes cast sufficient to secure the adoption of the Constitutions framed at the South by the hybrid Conventions of those States, instead of "a majority of the registered "voters," as originally provided. The amended bill also sanctions the election of members of Congress at the same time as the vote is taken on the State Constitutions.

PRESIDENT OF THE MARYLAND SENATE.—The friends of the several candidates for president of the Maryland Senate are earnestly at work to secure the success of their respective friends. Col. Henry Snider, of Baltimore city, Dr. Henkle, of Anne Arundel, Mr. Syester, of Washington county, and Barnes Compton, Esq., of Charles, are the gentlemen prominently named for the responsible position.

The present low price of cotton, the enhanced cost of its cultivation, the impost tax of two and a-half per cent., and the high rate of interest charged on borrowed capital, have left five-sixths of the planters in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Southern Georgia almost penniless.—But it seems the burden of the misery will fall upon the unfortunate negroes, unless Freedmen's Bureau applies its large surplus fund to their relief. A wail also comes up from Virginia. In the southern section of that State destitution prevails among the farmers to an alarming extent. On the Peninsula, unless relieved from some source, a good many negroes will perish through the winter for want of food and clothing.—*New York Herald.*

Notices of Marriages and Deaths will be inserted without charge, and we look to the friends of the parties to furnish the notices. OBITUARIES will be charged for at the rate of fifty cents a square, of ten lines, to those handing them in, unless otherwise directed.

MARRIED.

STRONG—WICKES,—On Thursday last, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, T. ROMIE STRONG to Miss C. A., daughter of James P. Wickes; all of Kent county.

WHITE—STAVELY.—On the 12th inst., at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Charles Breck, HENRY M. WHITE, to Miss MATTIE STAVELY. Both of Delaware. No cards.

DIED.

VERNUM.—At Chestertown, on the morning of the 13th inst., after a long and painful illness, ELLEN E., wife of John A. Vernum, in the 38th year of her age.

Living in the confidence of a certain faith she died in the comfort of a reasonable religious and holy hope of a resurrection unto life everlasting, through the merits of Jesus Christ her Redemer.

[Centreville papers copy.]

NOTICE.

THE County Commissioners for Kent county will appoint "Constables" on

TUESDAY next, the 24th instant,

all persons making application will be required to be recommended by at least two tax payers.

Road Supervisors who have claims against the county, will present them for adjustment, on Tuesday, 31st instant.

By order

JNO. RUSSELL, Cl'k.

Dec. 21, 1867.—2w.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

I Shall open to-day a full stock of Goods suited to the wants of the present season; Especial attention is called to the Stock of

LIQUORS,

among which will be found the CELEBRATED RHORER WHISKEY, CHAMPAGNE, COOKING WINES, BRANDIES, RUMS and SWEET CIDER for MINCE PIES.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE,
Trappe Corner.

FOR THE HOLLIDAYS.

A full stock of RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, and all kinds of CANDIES, NUTS, &c., are now ready at the Trappe Corner.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE.

PURE SWEET CIDER for sale at the Trappe Corner.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE.

Dec. 21, 1867.

CHRISTMAS OF 1867. 1867.

GOODS

FOR THE

HOLLIDAYS.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

GOODS for Presents, for People having any inclination to make them, Goods for service, and Goods for cold weather. Heavy Groceries all for sale upon terms as reasonable as are being offered by any other regular House in this Town.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Dec. 21, 1867.

CHOICE LIQUORS:
Old Wines,
Superior Seignette
and other **Brandies.**
Liquors of good grades for culinary purposes, on hand and for sale by

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Dec. 21, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between T. Romie Strong & George T. Hollyday, under the style of T. R. Strong & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. Romie Strong withdrawing from the firm, Geo. T. Hollyday will continue a general mercantile business, and thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the firm, hopes by strict attention to business a continuance of the public patronage.

T. ROMIE STRONG,
GEO. T. HOLLYDAY.

Edesville, Dec. 14, 1867.

Notice.

ALL personsons indebted to the old firm are respectively requested to settle their accounts without further notice. Payments may be made to either party.

T. ROMIE STRONG,
GEO. T. HOLLYDAY.

Dec. 21, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

HAVING large demands upon me on the first day of January next, Tax Payers are hereby notified that I *intend to have money* to meet them, voluntarily if I can, according to law if I must.

I WILL BE AT
CHESTERTOWN on Tuesdays.
TRAPPE Monday afternoons,
EDESVILLE Saturday mornings,
REESE' CORNER Saturday afternoons

Monday mornings at Grey's Inn Creek Wh'f. And I will be glad to see my friends if they bring money, at any of the above places.

SAMUEL G. COPPER,
Coll. 5th Dist.

Dec. 21, 1867—tf.

SALT by the Sack, for sale by

THOMAS S. WICKES,

Chestertown, Dec. 7, 1867.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From The ... Paper.]

WHEAT—White ... Red $2 55.

CORN—White 1.22 a ... yellow 1.22a 1.26.

OATS—... cts.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Kent County, will be held at the office of Gen. Geo. Vickers, on Monday, January 6th, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

N. O. WESTCOTT, Sec'y.

Dec. 21, 1837—3t.

The Maryland Brick Manufacturing Co. Machines, County and Yard Rights for sale.

For particulars address

THOS. C. McGUIRE, Sec'y,
P. O. Box, 290,
Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 21, 1867—1m.

Constable Sale.

BY virtue of 2 writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued by Wm. Bacchus, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent County, at the suit of John Smith against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Henry Clarkson, (cold.) to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Henry Clarkson, in and to all that

HOUSE AND LOT OF LAND

situated in Broad Neck, Kent county, Maryland, adjoining the lands of John W. Croney and others, also

1 HORSE,
1 CART,
1 DEARBORN,
1 PLOW,
1 HARROW.

And I hereby give notice that on

Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1868,

between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., in front of the Market House in Chestertown, I will sell the said property so siezed and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said writs, debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Constable.

Dec. 21, 1867.—tds. [$3.75.]

VENDUE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will sell at his residence, near Lynches Corner, on

TUESDAY, the 24th day of December,

at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following property viz:

Five Head of Horses,

(two of which are very Superior Brood Mares, one with a Colt by her side;)

ONE YOKE OF SUPERIOR OXEN
AND
1 OX CART.

Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JAMES A. SUTTON.

Dec. 21, 1867—tds.

VENDUE!

THE subscriber will sell, at the Voshell House Yard in Chestertown, on

Thursday, December 26th,

at 12 o'clock M.

110 Head of Cotswold Sheep.

Farmers would do well to purchase a few to raise from.

TERMS:—Twelve Months credit on note with approved Security.

JOHN GALE.

JOHN N. USILTON, Agent.
WM. HAMILTON, Auc't.

Dec. 21, 1867—1t.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber having rented his land for 1868, will sell at the "CORNER FARM," adjoining Harmony, on

MONDAY, the 30th day of Dec'r.,

at ten o'clock A. M., the following property:

Two Farm Wagons, Two Fall Sets of Wagon Harness, Two Horse Carts, One Ox Cart, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Plow Gears, &c, ONE DOUBLE CARRIAGE 1 BUGGY WAGON, 1 LARGE FAMILY SLEIGH

TEN HEAD OF HORSES,
TWO PAIR OF
MULES,
7 MILCH COWS,
10 SHEEP and 20 SHOATS,

2 Wheat Drills, in order; 2 Westinghouse Wheat Threshers, both in order;
2 Pelton Horse Powers, 1 Hussey Wheat Reaper, 1 Pennington Reaper,
1 Kirby Reaper and Mower,

1 EXCELSIOR REAPER,

new from H. W. Earnest, last season;
1 Redding Corn Sheller,
1 Hand Corn Sheller,
1 Montgomery Wheat Fan,
1 Excelsior Wheat Fan, (new);
1 Horse Rake, with steel spring teeth;
1 LITTLE GIANT Corn and Cob Crusher, 1 LIME SPREADER,

SEVEN STACKS OF TIMOTHY HAY.

TERMS:—For all sums of Ten Dollars and under, the CASH, will be required; for all sums over that amount, a credit of *Twelve Months* will be given the purchasers, upon his giving a stamped note, with security to be approved by the vendor. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

GEO. W. T. PERKINS.

J. W. CARROLL, Auct.

Dec 14, 1867.—tds.

HOOP SKIRTS of superior quality, Latest Styles and extra sizes, also the Patent Corset Hoop Skirt Supporter, something new and sensible, just received at the People's Popular Store. Ladies can find the most decided Bargains in Dry Goods, offered in Kent county, if they will go to

Dec. 14, 1867. VICKERS'

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale a lot of fine SHOATS.

WM. B. WILMER.

Dec. 7, 1867.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A Valuable Peach ... IN SASSAFRAS

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court for Cecil County, in the suit of John T. White, next friend, vs. Henry W. and Phebe E. Ruth Casseday *et al.*, the undersigned Trustee, will offer at Public Sale at Court House door in Elkton, Md.,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER ...

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF ...

known as the "*Patterson Estate,*" property of John Thompson at Casseday, containing

253 Acres 2 Roods and 34 P... OF LAND, more or less.

This property is located on Sa... river, in the centre of the peach-gr... region, adjoining the celebrated Cass... Reybold orchards, and contiguous Casseday's Wharf, with which steame... and from Philadelphia and Baltimore ... connect.

One Hundred Acres are now se... *Thriving Peach Trees.*

Six Thousand of these trees occupyi... sixty acres, are in good bearing condition. The remaining forty acres were set i... trees last spring.

There are also a flourishing PEAR ORCHARD, containing about Three Hundred Trees, and a thriving young APPLE ORCHARD on the place.

The remainder of the farm is divided into five fields, under good Fencing.—There is an abundance of Fuel and FENCING TIMBER for the use of the Farm. The land is all of excellent quality, and in good condition.



The Dwelling is a TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING, about thirty-two feet front, in good repair.

The BARN, STABLING and other Out-buildings are abundant and ... There is also a Building espe... erected for lodgings for the hands eng... during the season in picking and ship... peaches.

The location of the farm is healthy a... convenient.

Persons desiring to examine the prem... ises will be accomodated by the overseer, ... ft.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree, are as follows:—One-third of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the remainder in equal installments in One and Two years from the said day of sale The credit payments are to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the Notes or Bonds for the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

G. W. CRUIKSHANK,
Trustee.

Dec. 14, 1867—tds.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS DOING
A STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS.

C. O. D.

And is thereby enabled to sell all kinds of Goods at the lowest rates.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

All persons indebted by note or account, must pay by January 1st, 1868.

W. T. BETTON.

Dec. 14, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Norris and Joel Pusey, under the firm of

NORRIS & PUSEY,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, are hereby notified to make payment as soon as practicable, to Thomas Norris, who is alone authorized to settle up the business of the firm.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, successors to NORRSI & PUSEY, will continue the *Agricultural Implement, Machinery and Seed* business at the old stand 141 PRATT STREET, under the name and style of THOMAS NORRIS & SON.

THOMAS NORRIS,
JOHN C. NORRIS,

Dec. 14, 1867.

MARYLAND BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS!

ARMY AND NAVY AGENCY,

THOMAS TIMMONS & CO.

No. 19 South Street, over Gas Co's Office, Baltimore.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS, enlisted or drafted, and mustered into the United States Service, after May 26, 1863, and credited to Maryland, are entitled to $300 State Bounty.

ADDITIONAL U. S. BOUNTY,

Soldiers of 1861, 2, 3, 4, who have received not more than $100, are entitled to an additional $100.

Widows and heirs of soldiers, also soldiers who have lost their Discharges, are entitled

PERSONS WHO FURNISHED

SUBSTITUTE...

Between April 1 and December 18... will also be entitled to Bounty from ... of Maryland.

Discharges of Soldiers of 1861 ... Wanted.

And heirs of deceased Soldiers ... valuable information free of ... office.

We make liberal advance... ly, and if desired will ca... Bounty at sight.

All letters promptly a...

U. S. Bounty, Pen... money &c., for Soldi... ly collected.

Cut this ad... it with you, or co...

THOMA...

Dec. 14, 1867

WATER C... ers—ice...

Chester River has been closed for a week; sleighing has been good for the same period.

☞ We received a communication from SNEEZEFLEAS this week, in reply to SQUEEZEBREEZE, but thinking that the tilt between these gentlemen had proceeded quite long enough, we have constituted ourselves Umpire and decided the contest, by imposing upon each of the gentlemen, the preparation of an article for our columns upon some subject of general interest to our readers.

SALES.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31st, G. W. Cruikshank, as trustee, will sell at the Court House in Elkton, that valuable farm situated on Sassafras River known as the "Patterson Estate."

On Monday, Dec. 30th, Geo. W. Perkins will sell at the Corner Farm adjoining Harmony, a large amount of Personal Property, including Horses, Mules, Wheat Reapers, &c., &c.

On Tuesday next, James A. Sutton will sell near Lynches Corner, Horses and one Yoke of Oxen.

On Thursday next, John Gale will sell a Lot of Cotswold Sheep at the Voshell House.

Johnson vs. Stanton.

We make the following extract from the communication of the President of the United States to Congress, relating to the removal of Secretary Stanton:

Mr. Stanton refers generally to the "Constitution and laws of the United States," and says that a sense of public duty "under" these compels him to deny the right of the President to suspend him from office. As to his sense of duty under the Constitution, *that* will be considered in the sequel. As to his sense of duty under "the laws of the United States," he certainly cannot refer to the law creating the War Department, for that expressly confers upon the President the unlimited right to remove the head of the Department. The only other law bearing upon the question is the Tenure of Office act, passed by Congress over the Presidential veto March 2, 1867. This is the law which, under a sense of public duty, Mr. Stanton volunteers to defend.

There is no provision in this law which compels any officer coming within its provisions to remain in office. It forbids removals, not resignations. Mr. Stanton was perfectly free to resign at any moment, either upon his own motion, or in compliance with a request or an order It was a matter of choice or taste. There was nothing compulsory in the nature of legal obligation. Nor does he put his action upon that imperative ground. He says he acts under a "sense of public duty," not of legal obligation, compelling him to hold on, and leaving him no choice. The public duty which is upon him arises from the respect which he owes to the Constitution and the laws, violated in his own case.—He is, therefore, compelled by this sense of public duty to vindicate violated law and to stand as its champion.

This was not the first occasion in which Mr. Stanton, in discharge of a public duty, was called upon to consider the provisions of that law. That Tenure of Office law did not pass without notice. Like other acts, it was sent to the President for approval. As is my custom, I submitted its consideration to my Cabinet for their advice upon the question, whether I should approve it or not. It was a grave question of constitutional law, in which I would of course rely most upon the opinion of the Attorney General and of Mr. Stanton, who had once been Attorney General.

Every member of my Cabinet advised me that the proposed law was unconstitutional. All spoke without doubt of reservation; but Mr. Stanton's condemnation of the law was the most elaborate and emphatic. He referred to the constitutional provisions, the debates in Congress—especially to the speech of Mr. Buchanan, when a Senator—to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and to the usage from the beginning of the Government through every successive administration, all occurring to establish the right of removal as vested by the Constitution in the President. To all these he added the weight of his own deliberate judgment, and advised me that it was my duty to defend the power of the President from usurpation, and to veto the law.

I do not known when a sense of public duty is more imperative upon a head of department than upon such an occasion as this. He acts then under the gravest obligations known to the law. He acts under the most solemn responsibility to the country, to the Constitution, to his colleagues, to the President who appointed him, and to himself. If in such a case a head of department may take counsel of his private interests, of his personal predilections, of his supposed popularity, of anything but the Constitution and the laws, he betrays his trust. Right or wrong, he must act for the Constitution, or resign his office. Right or wrong, he must act for the laws, or the Government fails.

The Alleged Proposed Sale of Cuba to the United States.

The New York Herald has the following, dated Havana, 12th instant. Of course the reader will await a confirmation of the statement:

We have further and authentic news from Madrid in relation to the proposed sale of the Spanish West Indian possessions. It conveys the important information that the Spanish government had made a formal offer to the American Minister at Madrid, Hon. John P. Hale, to sell the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States for one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in gold. The terms of sale are as follows:

Fifty million dollars in gold to be paid down in cash on the signing of the treaty and the formal delivery of the islands to the authorities of the United States. A second fifty million of dollars in gold to be paid one year thereafter. The third installment of fifty millions in gold to be paid at the end of six years.

The public heart is beating with anxiety at the announcement, and great excitement prevails, as the extinguishment of slavery here will be one of the consequences of this sale. It was hoped by some that Spain would abolish the institution in time to save her national pride.—The acquisitions made by the United States from Russia and Denmark, that of Louisiana from France and of Florida from Spain herself, are now referred to as precedents that leave the national honor of Spain in this bargain unassailable.

The sharp scent of Yankee speculation is instanced by the fact that an American company has already, on the strength of the above reports, purchased Guajaba Island, near Nuevitas. They intend to colonize it, and are about to put thirty thousand acres of it under cultivation

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We clip the following items from the Easton *Star* of Tuesday last:

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—This distinguished gentleman visited this county last week, in company with Charles Howard, Esq., of Baltimore, and stopped with Col. Edward Lloyd, the son-in-law of Mr. Howard. It was his first visit to the Eastern Shore, and he expressed himself much pleased with the country. While sojourning at Col. Lloyd's, he was called upon by a number of ladies and gentlemen of this and the adjoining counties, among whom were several of his old classmates at West Point. On Friday he lunched with his old friend, Admiral Franklin Buchanan, and a number of our citizens availed themselves of the Admiral's hospitable invitation, and called to see him. The occasion was one of rare pleasure to all present. Mr. Davis has grown somewhat gray, but looked quite well and appeared cheerful. He returned to Baltimore yesterday, and will sail in the steamer Cuba on Thursday for New Orleans, and will spend the winter in Mississippi.

HON JOSEPH A. WICKES.—Judge Wickes held our court for the first time last week. He presided with dignity, decided the points of law presented to the court with promptness and impartiality, dispatched business rapidly, and treated the members of the bar, witnesses and others having business with the court, with great courtesy and politeness. Our citizens generally expressed themselves as highly pleased with the Judge.

ACQUITTAL OF ARNOLD.—James Arnold, tried in the Circuit Court for Talbot county last week for the murder of James A. Tarr, at Hillsborough, was acquitted on Saturday in a few minutes after the case was given to the jury. The evidence against him was very flimsy, amounting only to a mere suspicion. James Ll. Martin, Esq., of Talbot, and J. W Bryant of Caroline, defended him.

J W. HORNOR of Parkersburg, West Va., says that Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water cured him of Scrofula. He had 37 ruuing Ulcers when he commenced taking the medicine. Persons afflicted should make a note of this, and send to S. P. Dinsmore, 36 Dey Street, New York, for a circular concerning this remarkable remedy.

The Man who Shot at Queen Victoria.

The British Journal says: "After twenty-seven years of confinement in a criminal lunatic asylum, during which his conduct has been exemplary, and no traces have appeared of mental aberration, Oxford, the potboy, who shot at her Majesty in St. Jame's Park, has been liberated.—During this time many appeals have been made in his behalf by influential persons who have had the opportunity of watching his demeanor and gauging his character. His own story has always been, and was so consistently from the first, that the pistol which he fired was not loaded. It will be remembered that no bullet was ever found. He attributes the criminal act to inordinate vanity, fostered by a variety of trival circumstances in his domestic life and training. He has occupied his time in a certain amount of self-education, of which the means have been granted to him at Broadmoor and in the asylum in which he was formerly confined, and has become a tolerable linguist. He has also taught himself and practiced 'graining,' which he does sufficiently well to earn a living. He has been mercifully released, but has been very properly prohibited from remaining in or visiting England."

The Winter at the South---Sore Distress Among the People.

From several letters received by a prominent republican Senator, it appears that the prospect for the winter before the white and colored people in Alabama and Mississippi is terrible to contemple. One intelligent planter estimates that there is hardly enough provisions in the whole South to last over four months. He had himself already given notice to one hundred of his negro laborers that it would be necessary for them to leave before Christmas, as his supply of corn and bacon was nearly exhausted, and he had no means of providing longer for them. A number of planters had served a similar notice on their hands, and the result is that thousands of negroes will be left in a starving condition very soon. Bread riots are anticipated, and possibly bloodshed. A planter in Alabama writes that not one in a hundred of his class will be in a position to continue the cultivation of cotton next year. He states the utter ruin that prevails cannot be adequately conceived.—