SPECIAL NOTICES. A Young LADY returning to her

country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognised by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and conidered it an invaluable acquisition to any Lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed 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 Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists, No. 3 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same. May 2-1-1y.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has asalshed the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send when desired certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, MADAME E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 228, Hudson, N. Y. May 2-1-1y.

IN NEW AND GRAND EPOCH IN MEDICINE! DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System. The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze fell upon the throat of the Secretary of State; the bowels, must give precedence to the m stores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virluent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffice to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping and no reaction in the form of con stipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored ; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that MAGGIEL'S BILLOUS, DYSPEPTIC AND DIARRHOEA PILLS cure where all others fail, While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cats and all abrasians of the skin MAGGIEL'S PILLS is infallible. Sold by HENBY McLin, No. 28 Pollok st., New Bern, N. C., and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box. *.* COUNTERPEITS ! COUNTERFEITS !- All readers of this paper are warned not to purchase MAGGIEL'S PILLS or SALVE, unless the name of J. HAYDOCK. proprietor, in addition to the name of Dr. J. MAGOIEL, as on the engraved slip surrounding each box or pot. June 6-16-tf.



UNION, LIBERTY, AND EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

NEW BERN, JUNE 20, 1867. Reading matter on every page.

NEWS SUMMARY.

AMERICAN In consequence of a railroad accident on the Wilmington and Weldon road, we are with out our Northern mail and exchanges. General James B. Steadman, of Freedman Bureau villification notoriety has been tendered the mission to Mexico by Mr. Seward. Stead

man declines. Registration was progressing yesterday at Richmond, Mobile, Augusta, Ga., and other points. At all places there were more colored voters registered than whites. The Surratt trial is progressing at Washing-In opening for the prosecution, after ton. describing the assassination, the District Attorney said the prosecution would show entire satisfaction to the jury by competent and

creditable witnesses, that the prisoner at the bar, Jno. Surratt was there present, aid ing and abetting in that murder; would show that at the time of the murder he was in front of Ford's Theatre, co-operating with John Wilkes Booth, they would hear what the prisoner said there; they would know him as the partner of Booth; they would know him as a

director of the bullet that pierced the President's head, and the director of the knife that

defeated or frittered away. The great boon of universal suffrage which may be struck at in the Attorney General's opinion, can never be abandoned. It is too ite to talk about that. The judgment of the nation, on this, and other kindred subjects of importance, is made up and no "step backward" can be taken.

LONGSTREET BECOMING A TARGET.

The virus of rebellion and secession seems still to exist in its most intolerant form with a large portion of the Southern press. For short intervals it appears to be lulled into quietness, but as soon as some event occurs calculated to strength en the Union cause, and still further dwarf the spirit of rebellion, this terrible malady so deeply rooted puts on new life and bounds into the political arena with fresh vigor. The blows that have all along been aimed with such unrelenting fierceness at almost every prominent republican appears temporarially suspended from the fact that a new object of denunciation and attack has unexpectedly appeared in another direction. No sooner does the famous rebel General. LONGSTREET, send forth a timely and most patriotic letter well calculated to sway public opinion and stay the fury of the political elements, than the rebel batteries are turned upon him, threatening him with total annihilation.

In the tempest that he has suddenly aroused, all remembrance of his heroic actions in behalf of "the lost cause" seems to sink out of sight. His military exploits, so long the subject of unrestrained eulogy and panagyric, are now would know that the companionship forgotten, and "the old War Horse of nounced as,"never noted for originality or skill in strategetic movements." radical change has all at once "come over mer enthusiastic admirers and few among them are now found "so poor to do him reverance." And what does all this mean? Why this change from friendship to biton the night of the assassination. A sporting ter hostility? The cause is no less palpable than it is deplorable and lamentable. It demonstrates conclusively, that a spirit of uncompromising intolerance still exists and reigns with those who assume to control and guide the political elements. The moment an honest and R. H. Glass, editor of the Lynchburg Repub- brave man is prompted by disinterested and purely patriotic motives to come before the country with sound advice and admonitions upon the present state of, the head. Mr. Glass is comfortable, but the political affairs he is made the subject of unmeasured depunciation. All the influence he may have had, is vainty attempted to be destroyed. This evil and short-sighted policy cannot always prevail. The rising spirit of free inquiry and the sweeping current of a healthy ing that in consenting to the guarantee clause progress will yet stimulate and nerve he pledged England to armed intervention in many more true Southern men to take an open and bold stand in favor of republican

The sup imitted to representation. act plainly pl

CIVIL JURISDICTION es two distinct pro governmen entation. The civil authorit by the act is not repealed or mo except that it was not entitled to repretion. It had all the characteristics and powers of a State government, and nothing was limit-ed save the qualification of voters and of office-holders, manner of holding elections, etc. The military authority have not, under the act, the power to change it, that was reserved ongress. The only particular in which the act changes the civil government is resp the elective franchise. Whatever power is not riven to the military remains with the civil rovernment.

MILITARY JURISDICTION.

Each of these States is made "subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed," not the military authority altogether. The "hereinafter pre-scribed" is the power or duty "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property; to suppress insurrections, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals," and he may do this by the agency of the criminal courts of the State, or, if necessary, he may resort to military tribunals. This comprises all the powers given to the military commanders. Some of the military command ers have supposed that the act empowered them to remove executive or judicial officers, and appoint others in their places, to control the legislature and treasury of the States; to pronibit the execution of the State laws; to change the existing laws; to interfere in the execution of the decrees of State courts; to prescribe new qualifications for jurors; to change the existing relations of the parties to contracts, giving protection to one party by violating the rights of the other, etc. The military mind is not trained to give construc-tion to statutes, and nearly all the military commanders have asked for instructions to guide them in the performance of their duties. The new jurisdiction is an entirely new one. in such an act the rule of construction is, "A statute creating a new jurisdiction ought to be construed strictly." The act, then, is a power to protect existing rights, not to create new ones; to preserve, not to abrogate; to sustain existing laws, and not to introduce military rule in its place; in short, a police power to protect life and property and enforce peace and order. This duty of protection is to be performed in suppressing insurrection, and in the punishment, by the State courts, and if necessary by military commission, of disturbers of the peace and of criminals. The speedy trial of offenders-the execution of sentences of military commissions- refers to criminal cases only; the Civil Rights act and reedmen's Bureau act, which have not been superseded by this act, make apple provision for all civil rights, and for the trial of civil

rs are bas T No. 1, issued in this C government now existing in North Car d 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 supersede the same." modify, control, or super us far the provisions of the act of Cons are well recited. What follows is in th words: "Local laws and municipal regulation not inconsistent with the Constitution laws of the United States, or the procla of the President, or with such regular 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 observed by the inhabitants." This construction of his powers under the

act of Congress places the military command-er on the same footing as the Congress of the United States. It assumes that "the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede is vested in him as fully as it is reserved to Congress. He deems himself a representative of that paramount authority with the lawmaking power of the Union, the only paramount authority in our Government, so far, at 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 State, legislative, executive, and judicial, and in effect declares "I am the State

I regret that I find it necessary to speak plainly of this assumption of authority. I repeat what I have heretofore said, that I do not doubt that all these orders have been issued. under an honest belief that they were necessary or expedient, and fully warranted by the act of Congress. There may be evils and mis-chiefs in the laws which these people have made for themselves through their own legis-Intive bodies, which require change; but none of these can be so intolerable as the evils and mischiefs which must ensue from the sort of remedy applied. One can plainly see what will be the inevitable confusion and disorder which such disturbances of the whole civil 9. Military officers of any State, prior to policy of the State must produce. If these military edicts are allowed to remain even during the brief time in which this provisional military government may be in power; the as Mayors, Aldermen, Town Council, Pal seeds will be sown for such a future harvest and other city or town officers, are not sub of litigation as has never been inflicted upon to disqualification. any other people There is, in my opinion, an executive duty to be performed here, which cannot safely be. avoided or delayed. For notwithstanding the subject to disqualification. But those paramount authority assumed by these com- have been members of Conventions fran manders, they are not, even as to their proper or amending the Constitution of a State, p executive duties, in any sense, clothed with a to the rebellion, are not subject to discuexecutive duties, in any sense, clothed paramount authority. They are, at least,

e of a Court which tried him No law of the United States has nalty of disfranchisement for such law exists in either of pt, permaps, Virginia, as to white

7. As to come will be win ing held office followed by partic tion. This is the most important parter and requires strint attention to am da. The applicant That]

State le indicial office in raged in any the United States, or given std or the enemies thereof; that I have new an oath as a member of Congress of th States, or as an officer of the United S as a member of any State legislature executive or judicial officer of any support the Constitution of the Unite and afterwards engaged in insurr bellion against the United States, or

or comfort to the enemics thereof Two elements must occur in qualify a person under these clauses fice and official oath to support the stitution of the United States; gaging afterwards in rela exist to work disqualification, and pen in the order of time mention A person who has held an office and

wards engaged in rebellion, is not d So, too, a person who has angaged in reled and has not heretofore held an office and that oath, is not disqualified. 8. Officers of the United Sta

the language is without son who has at any time prior to the rel held any office, United States, and has taken an offici support the Constitution of the United St. is subject to disqualificati

Wonderful but True.

MADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astro logist" and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will ye--ceive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

Address in confidence, MADAME GEBTRUDE REMINGTON, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y., May 2-1-1y.

Free to Everybody.

A large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes. It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved. No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their address, and receive a copy, postpaid, by return mail. Address P. O. DRAWER 21, May 2-1-6m Troy, N. Y.



Groceries & Provisions, Foreign and Domestic

then and there between the prisoner and Booth the Confederacy" is now cooly prowas not accidental, but was the result of long premeditated plans and associations. The first witness was Joseph W. Dye, who identified Surratt as one of a number of men whom he saw with Booth, watching the Presi- the spirit of the dream" of many of his fordent's carriage in front of the Theatre, on the night of the assassination. The cross examina-

tion did not shake Dye's testimony. A colored woman, servant in Mrs. Surratt's house, testifies to having seen Surratt at home gentleman testifies to having seen him on the afternoon of that day on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is in proof that, under the name of John Harrison, Surratt left Montreal on the afternoon of the 12th and returned on the 18th. This would give him about four days to make the trip and do his work.

lican, was shot in the street on Monday last, by the sons of C. D. Booker, in consequence

of an article reflecting on their father. The shot took effect in the eye, the ball lodging in issue is uncertain.

FOREIGN

The New York Herald's London special correspondence says that Lord Stanley's action in the London peace conference, during the Luxemburg negotiation, has been sharply assailed in Parliament, the opposition assertthe event of a war between France and Prussia. Lord Stanley defended his course on the ground of the existence of an urgent necessity principles and measures. for the prevention of a war.

Omar Pasha officially claimed a vcry important victory over the Christians in Crete, entailing heavy losses on the insurgents.

A debate in the British House of Commons on Fenian affairs, goes to show that the English reform leaguers sympathize with the Irish revolutionists to some extent.

Cable advices from Crete of the 18th inst. represent the Turks as badly worsted. They have gone into fortified camps, burned all indefensible yillages and killed the inhabitants. The Consuls of various powers have notified their Governments of these atrocities.

A formidable anti-Catholic riot was progressing at Birmingham, England, on the 18th inst. The rioters were in full possession of the city.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

As a matter of information for our readers, we take up a large portion of

[COMMUNICATED.]

NEW BERN N. C., June 18, 1867. MR. EDITOR :- The effect of Attorney General Stanbery's opinion, if the President and Congress should accept it, would be to establish for the South what they fought for four years.

The sympathy of the Attorney General with the States Rights, or to call things by their right name, rebel element, is so apparent in every paragraph, that no thinking man could possibly accept it as having any tendency whatever to bring about either a conservative course of action, or a speedy and just manner of reconstruction. Therefore men of conservative views must go into the extreme radical party to hasten a restoration of the South to her rights as an element of the governing power. CONSERVATIVE.

STANBERY'S OPINION.

He Regards the Military in the South Merely a Police Force.

MIL!TARY COMMANDERS CANNOT REMOVE STATE OFFICERS.

There is no authority anywhere in this ac for the removal by the military commander of the proper officers of a State, either executive or judicial, or the appointment of persons to their places. Nothing short of an express grant of power would justify the removal or the appointment of such an officer. There is no such grant expressed or even implied. On the contrary, the act clearly enough forbids it. The regular State officials, duly elected and qualified, are entitled to hold their offices. They, too, have rights which the military commander is bound to protect, not authorized to destroy. The act in providing for the election by the people, and by no other mode of appointment, of State officers, takes away the power of removal or appointment of such officers from the military commanders. Governor appointed by a military commander to fill the place of another removed by a military order, is not a Governor by the laws of the State, and therefore has no color of authority. The same applies to all officers, leg-islative, executive and judicial. If the military commanders could oust and appoint officers at will, they could usurp the few rights preserved to the people by this act.

POWERS IN CASE OF INSUBRECTION OR BIOT. In case of insurrectionary riot the commander may exercise the power necessary to meet such emergency. They may proclaim martial law, and in such cases act independent of the civil government, in trying and punishing offenders. If these emergencies do not arise, and criminals are duly prosecuted in the civil courts, the military power is to remain passive, ready to act promptly in preserving the peace if it should be broken. This is the whole scope of the military power. The commanders are conservators of the peace, not legislators; their duties are military or executive, not legislative; they are not law-makers; have not charge of the public policy, nor powers to meddle with the State laws, which is reserved by the United States.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S COURSE DISAPPROVED.

In one district a Governor has been removed and another appointed in his place, and judge has been similarly dealt with by a military commander. A military appointee now exercising the judicial functions has no authority as a member of a military tribunal, nor has he any authority as a judge of a criminal court of a State. His jurisdiction extends to capital cases. If a criminal be executed in obedience to sentence passed by him, lifewill be unlawfully taken. He is not a member of a military commission, which is composed up

subordinate executive officers. They are responsible to the President for the proper execution of their duties, and upon him rests the final responsibility. They are his selected agents. His duty is not all performed by electing such agents as he deems competent; but the duty remains with him to see to it that

they execute their duties faithfully and according to law.

THE PRESIDENT ADVISED TO INTERFERE There is an executive duty to be performed here which cannot safely be avoided or delayed. The military commanders have not paramount authority; they are the agents of the President, selected by him, and he is responsible for their acts. It is his duty to see they perform their duties faithfully and legally. The Act, though it only gives him the power of selections, and gives, them their power and defines their duties, does not relieve them of their responsibility to him, nor him from the constitutional obligation to see that all "the laws be faithfully executed." The Mississippi injunction recently before the Supreme Court is a case in point, and the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice supports the above view.

TRIAL OF OFFENDERS BY MILITARY TRIBU-NALS

but the necessity must be absolute and con- unlawful purpose. A person forced into the Court views were expressed on the power of mount authority which he could not safely Congress to provide military tribunals for the disobey, and who would not enter such service trial of citizens in time of peace, and the opinion of the judges was unanimous that there was no such power warranted by the Constitution. Individuals charged with crime had rights which were sacred among them be- charity, and not done in aid of the cause in ing the right of trial by jury which he cannot which he may have been engaged, do not dishave if tried by a military commission. No indictment, counsel or 'jury need be allowed the prisoner, and the writ of habeas corpus will not be effective. The exercise of this power would involve a military commander in the gravest responsibility, and he should in such cases apply to the Executive for instructions. Military commissions can take no cognizance of offences committed before the passage of this act; they caunot try or punish offences not made crimes by federal or State law, nor can they take cognizance of offences direct contributions as arise from the voluntaagainst the United States or interfere in any way with Federal Courts. At the conclusion of the above the Attorney General says:

In the opinion hereafter given upon the a military commission, as the a State officer, as he is not appointed by the people. He wields au-thority to which he has no right. He is only an agent of the commander. In capital cases, the criminal has no appeal to the commander the criminal has no appeal to the commander the criminal has no appeal to the commander the criminal has no the c questions arising under these laws, I gave at

10. Municipal officers, that is to say, off of incorporated cities, towns and villages,

11. Persons who have, prior to the rel been members of the Congress of the Uni States, members of the State Legi cation.

12. All the executive or judicial officers any State, who took an oath to support \$ Constitution of the United States, are sul to disqualification, and in these I include county officers, as to whom I made a reserv-tion in the opinion heretofore given. After full consideration I have arrived at the on clusion that they are subject to disqualificat if they were required to take, as a part of the official oath; the oath to support the Constitu tion of the United States.

18. Persons who exercised mere agencies a employments under State authority, are m disqualified; such as commissioners to by out roads, commissioners of public work, the itors of State institutions, directors of State banks or other State institutions, examinen 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 the re-bellion, come within the meaning of the isw, it is necessary next to set forth what subsquent conduct fixes upon such persons the of-fence of engaging in the rebellion. I repest, that two things must exist as to any person to disqualify him from voting: first, the office held prior to the rebellion, and afterwards participated in the rebellion.

The act while it does not displace the State Criminal Courts allows the commander to ad-minister the criminal law in cases of necessity, of engaging in the rebellion under this law, must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common 14. An act to fix upon a person the offence rebel service by conscription, or under a paraif left to the freewill exercise of his own will cannot be held to be disqualified from voting

15. Mere acts of charity, where the intenis to relieve the wants of the object of such qualify. But organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify. Forced contributions to the rebel cause, in

the form of taxes or military as which a person may be compelled contribute, do not disqualify. But voluntary ed to pay or contributions to the rebel cause, even such in ry loan of money to rebel authorities, of pur-chase of bourds or socurities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualificatio

16. All those who, in legislative or other of ficial capacity, were engaged in the further-ence of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation the support of the rebellion, such as memindependent steps of a protracted legal who are Entitled to Registration.-1. The bers of the rebel Conventions, Congress and der and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualied. Disloyal sentiments opin-ions or sympathies would not disqualify, but where a person has by speech or writing, inci-ted others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification. 17. The duty of the Board appointed to su-perintend the elections. This Board, having the custody of the list of ingustered voters in the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found on the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the Board to receive his vote. They can-not receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be prepar-is not upon the list, though he may be prepar-he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time, in consequence of absence, sickness or other cause.

WINES AND LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c. South Front Street, OPPOSITE THE GASTON HOUSE. NEW BERNE, N. C. P. MERWIN. May 2-1-tf

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May 2-1-tf

INSURANCE NOTICE.

OFFICE NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, The Board of New York Underwriters have appointed Mr. J. A. LELAND, of the firm of Leland, Biglow & Co., their Agent for New Bern, and places on the Neuse and Pamilco Rivers. ELWOOD WALTER, Secretary Board of Underwriters.

OFFICE OF THE AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS

BOARD OF UNDERWRITTERS, New BERN, January 18th, 1866. The undersigned respectfully gives notice that he is the authorized Agent of Underwriters in New York for by them arriving at this port damaged by sea perils, and also for authenticating proofs of loss. In order, therefore, that no fault or blame may attach to him, he respectfully notifies parties in charge of property insured in New York, Baltimose and Boston, and upon which claims for loss may be made, of his readiness to perform the duties required of him by the Policies issued by the Companies he represents, so that, in case of any imperfection in proofs, or irregu-larity of proceedings, the Underwriters may be exoner-ated from the consequences thereof.

ngs, the Underwise nsequences thereof. J, A. LELAND, Of LELAND, BIELOW & Co., New Bern, N. C.

NEW BERN, March 5, 1967. By authority vested in me, I hereby appoint H. J. MENNINGER as Deputy Agent for the Board of Un-derwriters, to get in my place during my absence from the city. J. A. LELAND.

to-day's issue with the last opinion of the Attorney General, on reconstruction. Although it will be readily understood that the letter of Mr. Stanbery is not the law.

but merely the opinion of a lawyer, yet, we say, frankly, that it is to be deeply W. S. WALKER. deplored that this mere opinion was ever The President : promulgated.

The general feeling and sentiment with the true friends of reconstruction, North and South, will be, that the opinion does not accord with the intent and meaning of the reconstruction plan of Congress, but in many essential points is in direct antagonism therewith.

If the will of the representatives of the people is to be thwarted or embarrassed in this way, we fear more trouble and excitement is yet in store for us. It will

and so a

Opinion of the Attorney-General as to the Powers of the Military Commanders, and Summary of the Qualifications of Voters.

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

SIR: On the 24th ultimo I had the honor transmit for your consideration my opinion upon some of the questions arising under the Reconstruction Acts therein referred to. I now proceed to give my opinion on the remaining questions upon which the military commanders require instruction.

The original act recites in its preamble that "no legal State government or adequate pro-tection for life or property exists" in those States, and that "it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced" in those States, "until loyal and Republican State Gov-ernments can be legally established." The first and second sections of the act pro-vide for the organization of the five military districts, the commander of each to have suf-ficient military to enforce his anthority. The

this way, we rear more brouble and its way, we rear more brouble and its way, we rear not core actions of the organization of the organization of the organization of the organization of the excepted with the excepted wi

In another district the military commander prohibits the assembling of the Legislature, and suspends the treasurer, appointing an army of quartermasters in his stead.

GENERAL SICKLES' CODE.

In another of these districts a body of mili-tary edicts, issued in general and special or-ders regularly numbered, and in occasional circulars, have been promulgated, which al-ready begin to assume the dimensions of a

oath prescribed in the Supplemental Act de-fines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his named entered upon the list of voters. a source of the second s

The Board cannot enter into any inquiry at to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the list, or as to the qualifications of

any person whose name is on the list. 18. The mode of rating is provided in the act to be by ballot. The Board will keep a re-cord and poll book of the election, showing the votes, and the persons elected by a plural-ity 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 2d, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office." I have the honor to be, with great respect,

OTA STATE HENRY STANBERT

Attorney Gener