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The Kent News.

A Family Newspaper: Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, General News, and Advertising.

VOL. 26.—No. 15. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865. WHOLE No. 1305.

LINES BY BISHOP HEBER.

The following beautiful lines were addressed by Bishop Heber to his wife, while on his journey up the Ganges, and are found in his Indian Journals:

If thou wert by my side my love!
How fast would evening fail
In green Bengala's palmy grove,
Listening the nightingale!

If thou, my love! wert by my side,
My babies at my knee,
How gladly would our pinnance glide
O'er Gunga's mimic sea!

I miss thee at the dawning grey,
When on our deck reclined,
In careless ease my limbs I lay,
And woo the cooler wind.

I miss thee when by Gunga's stream
My twilight steps I guide,
But most beneath the lamps pale beam
I miss thee from my side.

I spread my books, my pencil try,
The lingering noon to cheer,
But miss thy kind approving eye,
Thy meek attentive ear.

But when of morn and eve the star
Beholds me on my knee,
I feel, though thou art distant far,
Thy prayers ascend for me.

Then on! then on! where duty leads,
My course be onward still,
O'er broad Hindostan's sultry meads,
O'er bleak Almorah's hill.

That course, nor Delhi's kingly gates,
Nor wild Malwah detain,
For sweet the bliss us both awaits
By yonder Western main.

Thy towers, Bombay, gleam light they say,
Across the dark blue sea,
But ne'er were hearts so light and gay
As then shall meet in thee!

Governor Bradford's Construction of the Registry Law.

We mentioned last week that Governor Bradford, in response to inquiries on the subject, had written a letter giving his construction of the law regulating the registration of voters in this State, and promised to publish it in our present issue.

The Governor commences by saying that though there is no express authority under the act to appoint a clerk for each board, still the onerous duties required of the registers, imply the necessity to employ such assistance, and therefore the right to pay for their services—and also the right to engage places of meeting at the reasonable expense of the county authorities.—The Governor then proceeds as follows:

Among the questions to which my attention has been called is one touching the character and extent of the duties required by the fifth section of the registration act. By that section the officers of registration are required to "ascertain and register the name of every white male person," &c., and from the tenor of this language some have supposed it to be the duty of these officers to ascertain the name of every qualified voter in their district, and to register him, whether he applies in person to be so registered or not. And it has been argued in favor of such a construction, that if this were not so, many persons known to these officers as qualified voters might loose their right of suffrage. Such is not my construction of this section. It would, in the first place, be a dangerous practice, and might lead to gross abuses if it were made the duty of the registers, or they had the right to enter among the qualified voters those that they might happen to recollect as such, and it might make the registration of the voter depend chiefly upon the memory of the officer. The first section of the act declares it to be the duty of the officers of registration to "register the names of all free white male persons *claiming* and entitled to the right of elective franchise," and the necessity for the appearance of the voter before the board is still further shown by the fifth section above referred to in the lines immediately succeeding those quoted, where these officers are required, before entering the name of such person in the column of qualified voters, to "administer to such person the oath of allegiance as prescribed by the 4th section of article 1st of the Constitution," &c.,—which manifestly can not be done unless the party to whom they are to administer this oath is present before them. It has been supposed that an absent voter might be registered, because the language of the act employed both in the 1st and 5th sections is, persons "resident in or *temporarily absent from* their wards or election districts"—but I think these words "or temporarily absent from," &c., were not meant to allow the officers of registration to register such persons in their absence, but were used merely out of abundant caution, and to avoid the conclusion that might possibly be otherwise deduced from the act, that persons sojourning temporarily beyond the limits of their ward or district were not entitled to be registered therein. By the words used the right of such persons to registration is placed beyond doubt, but to enjoy it they must, like all others, appear before the officers of registration. As regards the argument occasionally suggested, that if a voter known to be qualified cannot be registered without his actual presence, many might overlook the days appointed for the purpose, and others temporarily absent be put to inconvenience by their attendance, the same may be said, and is always to some extent the case, in regard to attendance on election day, and there being so many days appointed on which the voter may appear before the board, there would seem to be no just cause of complaint on the grounds thus suggested.

Having therefore entered in the first column of the registration record the name of the persons claiming to be registered, the next duty of the officers of registration is to administer to him the oath of allegiance as prescribed in the 4th section of the 1st article of the Constitution. This oath, as I have said, must be administered to every person applying to be registered, no matter how often he may have taken a similar oath before, or what may be the convictions of the registers of the applicant's undoubted loyalty. This oath being thus administered, the party taking it, if obnoxious to none other of the disqualifications mentioned in the 3d or 5th sections of the 1st article, is, in my opinion, prima facie entitled to registration; but the framers of the Constitution have carefully guarded against the *conclusiveness* of this oath upon the applicant's right to registration by declaring that "the taking of such oath shall not be deemed conclusive evidence of the right of such person to vote."

A question of much practical importance then arises as to the next duty of the officers of registration; the applicant having appeared before them and by the terms of the above oath negatived the existence of any Constitutional disqualification expressed in the 4th section, what is to be their next proceeding? Their course, then, as it seems to me, must be very much in accordance with the custom of the judge of election, who, when a voter appears before him, about whose rights he entertains no doubt, receives his ballot without further question; but if from his own personal knowledge or information, or public repute, or any other cause, he has a reasonable doubt of the applicant's right of suffrage, he proceeds to catechise him upon oath, so framing his interrogatories as to elicit all the information possible touching the disqualification to which he considers him subject. Similar to this is, I think, the duty of the officers of registration; if they have any reason to believe that the applicant has committed any of the acts specified in the 4th section of the 1st article, they should, notwithstanding the oath of allegiance so administered, proceed to interrogate him more particularly in regard to either or all of such acts, so framing their questions as to be most likely to arrive at the truth. As more convenient for reference, I will here enumerate the various acts referred to in said section, either of which deprives the party of his elective franchise. No person having done any of the following acts is entitled to be registered as a qualified voter:

1. No person "who has at any time been in armed hostility to the United States, or to the lawful authorities thereof." [This is subject to exception in the case of a foreigner who may have committed such acts of hostility whilst the subject of a foreign power at war with the United States, and who has since become a naturalized citizen.]

2. No "person who has been, in any manner, in the service of the so-called 'Confederate States of America."

3. No person "who has voluntary left this State and gone within the military lines of the so-called 'Confederate States or armies' with the purpose of adhering to said States or armies."

4. No person "who has given any aid, comfort, countenance or support to those engaged in armed hostility to the United States."

5. No person "who has in any manner adhered to the enemies of the United States, either by contributing to the enemies of the United States, or unlawfully sending within the lines of such enemies money or goods or letters or information."

6. No person "who has disloyally held communication with the enemies of the United States."

7. No person "who has advised any person to enter the service of the said enemies, or aided any person so to enter."

8. No person "who has by any open deed or word declared his adhesion to the cause of the enemies of the United States, or his desire for the triumph of said enemies over the arms of the United States."

The question then arises—the applicant for registration having by his answers to the interrogatories propounded, denied the doing of any of the acts or the making of the open declarations above mentioned—must the officer of registration register him as a qualified voter? I do not think that as a matter of course they must; much, of course, will depend upon the character and purport of the answers; but if, taking these into consideration, and in the exercise of the sound discretion which must necessarily be committed to such officers, they have still reason to believe that some of these disqualifying acts have been committed by the applicant, they can and, I think, ought to postpone the question of his right of suffrage to another of their days of meeting, notifying him thereof, and may then take any testimony that may be offered bearing upon the issue in question, and if an officer of registration possesses himself any knowledge concerning the applicant's acts of declaration, he should testify under oath as any other witness, and ought not otherwise to suffer his personal knowledge to influence his decision in the premises. I am led to these conclusions in regard to the duty of officers of registration to take care to discover by all proper means the existence of any of the causes of disqualification enumerated in the Constitution by the solicitude manifestly exhibited both in that instrument and the act of registration, to exclude from the right of suffrage all who are subject to the disqualifications enumerated. The Constitution declares that "it shall be the duty of all officers of registration, &c., *carefully to exclude* from being registered all persons so as above disqualified," and the 6th section of the registration act provides "that it shall be the duty of the officers of registration, before entering any name on the register of voters, to *diligently inquire and ascertain* that such person has not done any of the acts which are declared in the 3d, 4th and 5th sections of the said 1st article of the Constitution as causes of disqualification."

If the officers of registration decide from the testimony before them, or the answers of the applicant, that he has been guilty of any of the acts of disqualification mentioned in the Constitution, it is a complete bar to his right of suffrage, unless since such unlawful acts committed he has entered the military service of the United States and is still in such service, or has been honorably discharged therefrom, as said fourth sections provides. This is the only method by which the right of suffrage forfeited by any of the acts recited in the fourth section can be at present restored. The General Assembly by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House may, hereafter, restore it in particular cases, but no other power can.

The question has been suggested whether the special pardons now being granted by the President to those participating in the recent rebellion could not have that effect. I answer no, and that neither the proclamation of the President nor an act of Congress could make any one a qualified voter in this State who, by the Constitution of the State, is declared to be disqualified. On the other hand, no such proceedings on the part of the General Government can deprive a citizen of Maryland of the elective franchise unless the State Constitution has made a similar provision, and, therefore, though by an act of Congress, passed in March, 1865, and promulgated by a proclamation of the President of the United States of the 11th of that month, it was declared that deserters and persons leaving the State to avoid the draft should forfeit their right of citizenship; yet, inasmuch as our Constitution makes no provision for excluding such persons from the right of suffrage, they would still, if obnoxious to no Constitutional prohibition, be entitled to registration.

You will observe that the 6th section of the Registration act above quoted makes it the duty of the officers of registration to inquire not only into the existence of the disqualifications heretofore mentioned and recited in the 4th section, but also those mentioned in the 3d and 5th sections.—The 3d excludes from the right of suffrage any person who, being twenty-one years of age, has been convicted of any infamous crime and received no pardon from the Executive, and the 5th section excludes those guilty of giving or receiving bribes at elections since July 4th, 1861, or guilty of any other force or fraud in procuring himself or any other to be nominated to office. I would here remark, however, that it is not sufficient to exclude a party from the right of suffrage that the Registers should be satisfied that he has committed any of the acts mentioned in the 5th section, *unless he has been convicted in a court of law* of such offence, his disfranchisement as one of the penalties of such an offence under this section of the Constitution being consequent only on such a conviction.

In conclusion, the Governor refers to the requirements of the law in regard to age, residence, naturalization, &c., upon which points the law is so plain that it is hardly possible for the Registers to err.

THE CAPITOL.—The work of completing the Capitol extension at Washington is being vigorously prosecuted according to the original design, and when fully completed the legislative edifice in point of grandeur, elegance and adaptation to its purpose, will surpass any structure in this or any other country, and will be to future generations, a monument of those who have gone before them.

THE UNITED STATES DEBT.—The German bankers and moneyed men, who about a year ago made a proposition to the Treasury Department, to take a premium loan sufficiently large to cover the whole United States debt, have renewed the same on terms equally as advantageous as the former proposition.—*N. Y. World.*

Gen. Dix will return to civil life, it is said, as soon as he has settled up his affairs as military commander.

The Wheeling Intelligencer says that Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, is reduced to utter poverty by the result of the war.

GOOD women are not apt to grudge each other anything except clothes and husbands.

The sum subscribed to build the Lincoln national monument at Springfield, Ill., now amounts to $35,800.

A black man married a white woman in New London, Conn., last week.

What to do with the national debt—leave it a loan.—*Mrs. Grundy.*

Middletown Academy, AND Boarding School for Males.

THIS well-known Institution of Learning, after undergoing thorough repairs, is now re-opened as a Day and Boarding School. A wing is also being added 20x40 feet, and two stories in height, to afford increased accommodations for boarders.

To take charge of the Educational and Domestic interests of the Academy, the Trustees have engaged a gentleman of superior attainments, a graduate of Amherst College and of Union Theological Seminary, who brings to this enterprise a varied experience as Instructor gained in six States, and extending over a period of fifteen years.

A thorough, systematic course of instruction has been marked out in both the English and Classical Departments. Lads will be qualified in the former, for usefulness in any of the walks of life; while in the latter young men will be fitted for College, or may finish here the entire studies of the Classical course of College.

Departments in Music, Drawing and Painting will soon be established, and efficient instructors be put in charge.

Renewed patronage is respectfully solicited, in view of the improvements made and the thoroughness of the instruction given, as no pains nor expense will be spared to place the Academy in the front rank of American Educational Institutions. Please send for a Circular stating Studies, Terms, Expenses, &c.

Address CHAS. H. HOLLOWAY,
jy29-2m. Middletown, Del.

NOTICE To Parents and Guardians.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Orphans' Court of Kent county will, on **Tuesday, the 15th of August, 1865,** proceed to designate or elect one pupil from Kent county, to be sent to the BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE, under the law passed by the Legislature of Maryland, and who will be "admitted to all the instructions given in the College and to the privileges of the normal class, with all necessary books, without any charge whatever."

Parents and others disposed to avail themselves of this notice, are requested to make written applications, stating name and age of the young lady applying.

Written testimonials of moral character and intellectual capacity will be required.

The Court will also expect some guarantee that the pupil will remain at the Institution sufficiently long to complete the usual course of study.

All applications to be filed with the Register of Wills on or before the day above named.

By order of the Orphans' Court.
JOS. P. IRELAND,
Register of Wills for Kent county.
July 15, 1865—5t.

NEW SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP.

THE undersigned having rented the Room recently occupied by George Vickers, Esq., in the Masonic Hall building, will *MANUFACTURE TO ORDER* and keep on hand

CARRIAGE, WAGON, CART AND PLOUGH HARNESS,

Also, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, and all other articles usually kept in a well furnished Saddle and Harness Shop.

SADDLES & HARNESS NEATLY REPAIRED.

Having located in Chestertown, it will be my object to do my work in such a manner, and at such prices as will give satisfaction and insure the confidence of the public.

JOHN F. HOWARD.
Chestertown, March 4, 1865.

A Card to the Ladies.

MRS. MARTHA BISCOE,

HAS again returned from the City, and has now in store a large stock of MILLINERY of the latest styles, including a handsome assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS from New York city. Also, a good assortment of *FANCY GOODS*, such as Embroideries, Collars and Cuffs, Hair Nets, Hair Balls, Ladies' Kid Gloves and Black Mits, Ladies and Children's Hose; Hoop Skirts, all sizes; Linen Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Veils, Belts, Bugle Trimming, Gymp Pure Lace, pure thread Lace, and many other things too numerous to mention, which she would be pleased to sell at a small advance.

She is prepared to do all kinds of MILLINERY WORK, including Bleaching and Pressing. Having in her employ a young Lady from the City, who fully understands her business, and being a practical Milliner herself, feels confident of being able to give satisfaction.

Her store is in Queen Street, next door to the Old Bakery. [my13tf.]

BLACKSMITHING, &c.

ALFRED L. BENJAMIN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken the Blacksmith Shop in the rear of Mr. John Greenwood's Carriage Shop, and is prepared to do all kinds of

Blacksmithing,
CARRIAGE SMITHING, &c.,

as substantially and as cheap as it can be done elsewhere. Particular attention paid to

HORSE-SHOEING.

REPAIRING done at short notice.

Being a practical workman, and giving my whole attention to the business, I feel confident of being able to give entire satisfaction.

my20-6m. ALFRED L. BENJAMIN.

FREIGHTING.

The *Sloop ERMINE*, Capt. Straughn, and *PHŒBE*, Capt. Dunham, Will commence on the first of August next to run PEACHES from BUCK NECK WHARF TO BALTIMORE, and also connect with the Errickson line for Philadelphia.

Freight 10 cents per box. je24-6t*

WOOL! WOOL!

HAVING become acquainted with the largest Wool dealers in the city, I can guarantee to those who may favor me with their consignments, the highest market price

Information promptly given in regard to price of Live Stock and all kinds of Produce, by advising

A. M. RUSSELL,
General Commission Agent,
my30-3m. 96 Light St. Wharf.

TOBACCO and CIGARS, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

JOHN H. REDUE has taken the store adjoining the Bank, formerly occupied by Chas. N. Cook, and has for sale an assortment of

CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS, OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.

Persons fond of the luxury of a chew of good Tobacco, or a fine Cigar, are invited to give him a call. Also, PIPES of various patterns, and fine SMOKING TOBACCO.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDIES, RASINS, ALMONDS, FIGS DATES, PRUNES, COCOANUTS, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, ESSENCES, &c.

Also, Fine French Confectionery, such as Mint Julip Charms, Brandy Smash do., Grape Drops, Jelly Cake, Fig Jelly Cream; Quince, Peach, Pear and Apple Paste; Cordial Drops, Cream Chocolate, &c.

Also, Letter and Note PAPER, PENS, INK, and ENVELOPES.

JOHN H. REDUE,
dec3y. Next Door to the Bank

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.

THIS institution is situated on the Camden and Amboy R. Road, 2¾ hours' ride from New York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. Its location is unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French.

The Institution is strictly a Family School, where the most careful parents may feel safe in placing their daughters.

The Fall Term commences Sept. 18th.

For Catalogues address

REV. JOHN H. BRAKELY, A. M.,
je24-3m. President.

Wm. Simpson's PRODUCE and VARIETY STORE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has removed to the room next door below B. H. Gardner's Tobacco and Cigar store, opposite the new Voshell House, and is prepared to purchase

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, such as POULTRY, of all kinds, BUTTER, EGGS, &c., &c., for which the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

will at all times be paid. Also, all kinds of

FUR and RAGS WANTED,

at the highest CASH PRICES. Farmers and others having any of the above articles to dispose of will find it to their interest to give me a call. FOR SALE—Notions, Confectionery, and all kinds of Country Produce.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.
Chestertown, Feb. 4, 1865.

BREAD and CAKE BAKERY.

THE undersigned returns his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him, and would respectfully inform the citizens of Chestertown and others, that he may still be found at his NEW STAND UP TOWN, and is prepared to furnish

Pound Cake, Sponge Cake,

FRUIT CAKE, JUMBLES, SUGAR CAKE, JELLY CAKE, LEMON CAKE, and every other description of Cake, at the lowest prices. Also, always on hand,

BREAD, RUSK, BUNS, PIES, Biscuits, &c., &c.,

FRESH FROM THE BAKERY, for sale at the very lowest prices. ☞ BAKERY on Main St., Up Town, opposite Mrs. S. E. Barrett's.

He respectfully asks a continuance of the public patronage. JOHN WAIBEL.
Chestertown, Jan. 14, 1865.

Mail and Passenger STAGE LINE

FROM CHESTERTOWN TO HEAD SASSAFRAS AND ELKTON.

THE attention of the traveling community and the public generally is called to the NEW AND IMPROVED DAILY LINE of Stages, carrying the United States Mail, now running between Chestertown and Elkton.

Everything has been procured for the convenience and comfort of passengers. Persons having business in Philadelphia or Baltimore, by way of Middletown or Elkton, would do well to patronize this line, as the convenience in every respect is a

SAVING OF TIME

in going to and returning from the above named cities, and the fare is

Cheaper than by any other Route,

to or from Chestertown.

By taking this line at Chestertown, early in the morning, by way of Middletown or Elkton, passengers connect with the first morning trains for either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and they can return to Chestertown the next day.

Our DRIVERS are sober, steady, safe and careful. All who wish to patronize this line with an eye to economy of time, will please leave their names at the VOSHELL HOUSE, as this will enable us to always provide for all.

Packages to be sent by the driver, Mr. PIFER, will be left with the Landlord, Mr. FARSON, and they will be delivered strictly to order.

WELLS & THOMAS,
feb25tf Proprietors.

CHAPMAN & LAMBRET, General Blacksmiths,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that on and after this date they will do all kinds of

Blacksmithing, Carriage Smithing, Machine Work, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES—corresponding with the reduction in material.

Those indebted to us for last year's work are earnestly requested to call and settle immediately, either by money or note.

jy1 3m. CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the undersigned is the whole and sole owner of the FAIRLEE SAW MILL, in Kent county, Md., and the business is conducted in the name of the undersigned, and the only person authorised by me and through my express order to do business for me is J. B. FENNIMORE, Jr., at the Mills. He will receive bills for Sawing and collect the same in my name. Sawing must be cash on removing of the Lumber.

J. B. FENNIMORE, Sr.
Odessa, Del., Dec. 24, 1864—tf.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE, The Great Fertilizer,

In fine dry powder, expressly prepared for Drilling, and adapted for producing large crops of

WHEAT AND GRASS.

SINCE BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE has attained its present high standard of excellence as a Fertilizer, it has become the most popular manure now in the market. Its action on the crop is perceptible at once and its benefits to the soil are permanent. It would be well for Farmers to send in their orders early to the subscriber, or to any of his agents, from whom circulars giving full particulars can be obtained. Price in Baltimore $62 per 2,000 lbs. cash. A liberal discount to Dealers.

GEORGE DUGDALE, Sole Agent,
No. 105 Smith's Wharf,
jy15-3m. BALTIMORE.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber will return to Baltimore the first July, to engage in the

Grain Commission Business.

An experience of five years has given him a thorough knowledge of the business. He offers himself to the Farmers of Kent as a FARMERS' AGENT, who will give prompt and strict attention to all their interests.

je24-tf. B. B. PERKINS.

ABEL J. REES. THOS. H. BURGESS.

REES & BURGESS, General Commission Agents,

PIER No. 5 LIGHT ST. WHARF, BALTIMORE.

WILL give particular attention to the sale of all kinds of GRAIN, Hay, Straw, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Cattle, Lambs, Calves, Hides, Lumber, Wood, Hoop Poles, Staves, &c.

Fertilizers of all kinds and Clover Seed furnished at the lowest rates.

Notice to Fruit Growers.

From past experience, the facilities now in our possession, and our extensive acquaintance with the principal Packers and Dealers in Fruit—we can at all times command the highest prices for all Fruit and Produce consigned to us for sale, and respectfully solicit consignments from the citizens of Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann's and Caroline Counties.

Prompt returns made, and particular attention given to the return of Boxes

REES & BURGESS,
jy15tf. Pier No. 5 Light Street Wharf.

Paper Hangings, &c.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,
No. 13 N. Gay street,
A few doors North of Baltimore street, BALTIMORE,

INVITES the attention of persons wishing Goods in his line, to his new stock of Goods, selected with great care, and equal to any to be found in the city.

In his stock are included a fine variety of GOLD AND PLAIN PAPERS, suitable for Parlors, Chambers, Dining Rooms, &c., together with Oak Paper and Decorations, Bordering, Mouldings, and every variety of Gilt Shades, Holland Curtains, &c., all of which he offers at the very lowest cash prices.

A careful Paper Hanger sent to any part of Maryland, when expenses are paid.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. al-y.

BOLTON BROTHERS,

82 & 84
WEST PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE,
DEALERS IN
Glass, Oils, Paints and Lamps.

WHITE LEAD,	COAL OIL,
WHITE ZINC,	LINSEED OIL,
CHROME GREEN,	BOILED OIL,
" YELLOW,	WHALE OIL,
PATENT DRYER,	SPERM OIL,
WINDOW GLASS,	MACHINE OIL,
PUTTY & BRUSHES,	NEAT'S FOOT OIL,
COPAL VARNISH,	SIGNAL OIL,
JAPAN do.	SP'TS TURPENTINE,
BLACK do.	BENZINE,
VERDIGRIS,	LAMP CHIMNEYS,
CONCENTRA'D LYE,	SIGNAL LIGHTS,

TAR, OAKUM, PITCH and ROSIN, together with a general assortment of Goods in our line, which we offer to the trade or others in want, at lowest prices. ap8y.

G. H. REESE & BROTHERS, TEA DEALERS AND Jobbers in Groceries,

205, 207 and 209 Pratt street,
BALTIMORE.

Country Merchants and Wholesale Dealers are invited to an inspection of our stock of GREEN and BLACK TEAS and GROCERIES generally, which we are prepared at all times to furnish at the lowest market rates.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES for either City or Country executed at short notice and with care and despatch. ap1-y.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISOVERY!

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Deafness, Diseased Eyes, and all Bronchial and Throat and Lung Affections, PRICE $5.00.

THE Metaphysical Discovery is composed of three distinct preparations, viz: "Poor Richard's Eye Water," "Ear Mixture," and "Scalp Renovator," and is applied externally. Each remedy can be purchased separately, at the following prices:

Ear Mixture	$3.00
Scalp Renovator	1.00
Eye water, large size bottle,	1.00
" " small " "	25

Sent by express, steamboat and hack to any part of the State on receipt of price, with full directions for use. Send for a circular containing certificate of cures, &c.

J. T. COMEGYS,
Sole Agent for Maryland,
mh4-6m. 500 W. Baltimore St., Balt.

Mercantile Stationery Store, —AND— Blank Book Manufactory,

No. 22 WATER STREET, BALTIMORE.

WM. PAUL & CO.,

Manufacture any description of BLANK BOOKS, furnish Billheads, Check Books, and all manner of Printed Forms, on reasonable terms.

A full supply of STATIONERY always on hand.

Book Binding and Machine Ruling, in all its varieties. jy2-y.