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TERMS.

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THE EASTON GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of one square (six lines, [illegible] for ONE DOLLAR, and TWE[illegible] subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

A orders addressed to the editor, post paid will receive prompt attention.

CHAS. E. GIBSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EASTON, MD.
Office opposite the M. P. Church. [jan 7-y

P. T. KENNARD
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Office Opposite the M. P. Church.)
jan 16-1y EASTON MD.

LEWIS A. LEONARD,
Attorney-at-Law,
jan 6-1y EASTON, MD.

WM. T. DIXON & BRO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
AND
Commission Merchants in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 306 Baltimore St.
feb 3-1y BALTIMORE.

DR. JOHN C. EARLE has removed to the late residence of Capt. Henry J. Strandberg, and his office over the Drug Store of Dawson & Brother. All professional orders left at either his residence or the Drug Store of Dawson & Brother will be promptly attended to.
jan 6

SURVEYING.
THE subscriber, having had considerable experience, offers his services to the public to perform all kinds of
SURVEYING, &c.
Charges moderate. Address,
CHAS. E. SHANAHAN,
Surveyor,
apr 23—1y Bay Hundred P. O.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
FARMERS in want of Labor can be supplied with Farm Hands, Laborers, House Servants, &c., by applying to
OLIVER WOOD,
Real Estate Broker, Baltimore.
N. B.—Orders left with Wm. T. Hardesty, Easton, will be promptly attended to.
O. W.

AUCTIONEERING.
THE subscriber having taken out license for the above business, most respectfully informs the public that he will promptly attend to auctioneering in any part of the county that his services may be desired. When it is not convenient for persons to see him in person, a letter addressed to him at Easton, will receive immediate attention.
june 27-tf WM. K RATHELL,

LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
LATHS,
HAIR,
BRICKS,
LIME,
SASH,
DOORS &
SHUTTERS,
for sale at the very lowest prices for cash or approved credit. Before purchasing call and see us at our office, Corner of Eutaw & German Streets, or at 132, Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, Md.
mar 23-y BURNS & SLOAN.

Buy from the Manufacturers.
PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &c.
Gold Band Window Shades,
White, Green, Buff, and Blue Window Hollands,
Tassels, &c.
GREEN PAINTED REED BLINDS,
Curtain Papers,
Fireboard Prints, &c.
The above articles are always on hand in large quantities at HOWEL & BROTHER'S,
260 Baltimore street, opposite Hanover, Baltimore Md.
Workmen sent to all parts of the city and country to put up Paper or Window Shades.
Country merchants supplied at lowest manufacturers rates. All inquires by letter promptly attended to. [apr 21-1y

WHEELER & WILLSONS
HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINE
Awarded the Highest Premium, at the
WORLD'S FAIR,
just held in London, England, where all the Machines of Europe and America were in Competition. Also at the
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
In Paris, France, and at
EVERY UNITED STATES FAIR
At which Sewing Machines have been exhibited.
The principal Companies making Sewing Machines are Wheeler & Wilson, J. M. Singer & o., and Grover & Baker. Of the Machines made there were sold during the year last reported:

By Wheeler & Wilson,	21,305
By J. M. Singer & o,	10,955
By Grover & Baker,	10,280,

Showing Wheeler & Wilson's sales to be double those of any other Sewing Machine company in the country.
214 West Baltimore Street,
july 1-1y Baltiomore, Md.

PAINTS AND OILS—White, Red and Black Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Umber; also linseed Oil, Turpentine, Benzine Varnish, and a other articles needed for painting, at reduced prices by [mar 31] DAWSON & BRO.

DEEMS' Sovereign Remedy for Fever & Ague, or all other chills and fevers.—Deems' Hepatic Pills for the cure of the Liver disease, for sale at the drug store of
une 16 LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.

LONDON LAYER RAISINS—of superio quality; also Figs, Prunes, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, &c., just received by
mar 31 DAWSON & BRO.

ALL kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods by
jue 16 SAML. PATCHETT.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

H
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BACHU FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION.
The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helembold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, Consumption or Insanitary ensues.

E
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlocosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppositions of customary evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change in Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
Will radically exterminate from the system diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury in curing all those unpleasant and dangerous diseases

L
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
In all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.
Those sufferings from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.
The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his bodily health, mental powers, and happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

M
PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.
We make no secret of the ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by H. T. Helmbold, Druggist and Chemist, of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Aarmy and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

BUCHU.
(From Dispensary of the United States)
DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEVES.
PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.
MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

B
—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs, producing diuresis and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis when circumstances favor this mode of action.
They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostrate, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages 18 to 26, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

O
DR. KEYSER IS A PHYSICIAN OF OVER thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia
MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:
Dear Sir.—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

L
I have seen and used, as before stated, every for, of Buchu—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction tincture, fluid extracts,—and I am cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours.—Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk, if I did other Buchus would out-do yours, but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did a copper cent would be worth more than a dollar.
I value your Buchu for its effect on patients I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidney than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name.
Respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.
140 Wood Street Philadelphia, Pa.
August 11, 1865.
Are for Helembold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

D
Direct letters to
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE
No 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
or
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT.
No. 104 SOUTH ST., BELOW CHESTNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
BE WARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S
TAKE NO OTHER.
oct 7-1y

MILLINERY AND FANCY
GOODS!
Spring and Summer Fashions for 1866.
As Cheap as the Cheapest.
MRS. M. A. STEWART, has just returned from the city with a very complete and handsome assortment of Millinery, of all kinds and latest styles, also a very choice assortment of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods of every description, all of which has been selected with great care and would be sold very cheap for cash or to punctual customers on short credit. All kinds of Millinery work done in the best manner. The subscriber returns her thanks to her friends and the public generally for past favors and hopes to merit a continuation of the same.
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
repaired and sold at the same stand opposite New Hotel. Publics obedient Servant
[apr 14] C. H. STEWART.

CONSUMPTIVES,
READ WHAT DR. SCHENCK IS DOING.
DR. J. H. SCHENCK.
DEAR SIR:—I feel it a duty I owe to you, and to all who are suffering under the disease known as Consumption and Liver Complaint, to let them know what great benefits I have received from your Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic in so short a time. By the blessing of God it has cured me thus far.
Dr. Schenck, I will now make my statement to you, as follows:—About eighteen months ago I was attacked with a severe cough, and it settled on my lungs; I could not retain anything I ate, and suffered with excruciating fevers and night sweats. I was very much reduced. The whites of my eyes were very yellow; likewise my skin; my appetite all gone, and unable to digest what I did eat; bowels swollen, irregular and costive. I was very low spirited, and had such violent spells of coughing when I laid down at night and when I arose in the morning that they would last one or two hours.
I then would be nearly exhausted, and was entirely unable to lie on my left side. I cannot describe my wretched suffering as I would wish to do. Every organ in my body was diseased or deranged. Such was my situation at this time, and I was confined to my bed from the last of February, 1862, to June, 1862, not able to sit up. I had the best of medical attendance the whole of the time. My cough was so very bad that it racked me very much. I at this time raised a large quantity of thick, yellow, offensive matter—sometimes with blood, and it was generally accompanied by nausea and a furred and thick coated tongue. At the time of coughing so badly I would have sharp, shooting pains in my left side and heart, night sweats, and soreness all through my whole chest; had much inward fever, pain in my back and under my shoulder blades and in the small of my back, and at times so severe that it would throw me into spasms. Now my physician gave me up to die. Others I had, and the best of them, but they could do nothing for me, and at that time I was nothing but skin and bones. I then was in the western part of Missouri. In June last we left there for the East, and in August last we came to New York, and I was so reduced that I could only walk a little with my husband's help. After I had been here a short time the salt water breeze made me feel much better for a time and then I had again to call a physician for aid. We had four of the best physicians of New York on the diseases of the lungs, and doctors of all kinds, but of no avail.—They said I was past cure, and that my lungs were too far gone for any one to cure me. But at this time I was on my feet about the house, not able to do much of anything. In November last I grew worse, and the consumption diarrhea set in and lasted about eight weeks. We had tried all and everything that I could grasp at like a dying person for my diseases—consumption and liver complaint—but of no avail.
In January, 1863, I was brought down again on my bed, and was not expected to live the night out. My husband stayed at my side, and other friends, and they all give me up to die. At this time every one who saw me did not think I would ever leave my bed a living woman. The first night I was attacked with spasms, and was deranged most of the time. A friend, Mrs. Harris, came to see me the last of the week, and brought the Sunday Mercury. In it was an account of a great cure performed by Dr. Schenck. She read it to me, and it was so much like my disease that I asked my husband to go and see him for me. At this time I had given up all hopes of ever getting well again, and made my peace with God, to be ready whenever he called for me.
On the 27th of January, 1863, my husband called on Dr. Schenck, 32 Bond street, New York, and stated to him my case, with a request for him to call and see me, which he did, and examined me with the respirometer. When he was about to go I asked him if he could cure me? His reply was: "I cannot tell, both lungs are diseased, and the bronchial tubes are affected on both sides." And yet he seemed to think there were lungs enough left to effect a cure if the diarrhea could be stopped. He said in order to do this, he would have to give me Mandrake Pills in small doses at first to carry off the morbid matter, and then, with astringents, he hoped to check it, which he did but the constant coughing, night sweats, and diarrhea had prostrated me so that he was affraid my vital powers were too much prostrated ever to rally, and yet he seemed to think if I could live to get enough Pulmonic Syrup through my system to cuse expectoration there were lungs enough left for me to recover. He wished me to try the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic at once, saying it would do me no harm, if it did me no good. The first week it seemed to give me strength, so that on Sunday after I sat up in bed and ate hearty for a sick woman; but the next week I lost all hope and wished my husband so to give me any more medicine. But the doctor had warned him of this, and when the medicine was clearing out the system it made them feel somewhat restless, and to persevere; and he insisted on my taking it; and now I feel the benefit of it. For after eight days I began to gain my strength, and, with the exception of a cold that put me back some, I have been gaining strength of body, my cough is going away, and all my pains are gone; no soreness of the body, my bowels are regular, and my breath is sweet, and I thank God that I am now going about, and sew and read as well as ever I could. I have taken sixteen bottles of the medicine, eight of each. I now have a good appetite and rest well at night; my cough does not trouble me in getting up or lying down. I would here say to the afflicted with consumption or liver complaint, that Dr. Schenck is no humbug. You can rely on what he says. Delay not; it is dangerous to trifle with these diseases. If you would be cured, go at once; and any one wishing to know the facts as herein stated can call at my residence, 117 West Houston st., New York city.
MRS. MARY F. FARLOW.
We the undersigned, residents of New York, are acquainted with Mrs. Farlow, and know her statement to be true. We also know that she used Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, and have reason to believe that to this medicine she owes her preservation from a premature grave.
B. FARLOW, 117 West Houston st.
EUGENE UNDERHILL, 676 Greenwich st.
Mrs. EUGENE UNDERHILL, 676 Greenwich st.
AUGUSTA UNDERHILL, 676 Greenwich st.
A. F. HARRIS, 117 West Houston st.
EMILY GLOVER, 117 West Houston St.
J. L. COLE, 33 Cottage pl.
M. E. LEIGHTON, 683 Broadway.
Mrs. BENJAMIN CLAPP, 19 Amity pl.
I am well acquainted with Mrs. Mary F. Farlow, and with her husband, Mr. B. Farlow, they having for a few months past, attended at my church, and I am convinced that any statement which they might make may be relied on as true.
JOHN DOWLING, D. D.,
Pastor of Bedford St. Baptist Church, N. Y.
Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his principa office No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, from 9 to 3; No. 25 Summer street, Boston Mass., every Wednesday, from 9 to 3, and every other Friday at 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.—All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the charge is three dollars.
Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.
dec 17

LIME! LIME!!—A prime article of White Washing Lime, for sale by
apr 21 THOMPSON & KNIGHT.

The Song of the Camp.

A CRIMEAN INCIDENT.

"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camps allied
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent scoff,
Lay grim and threatening under,
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer bleached its thunder.

There was a pause. The guardsman said—
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon,—
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love and not of fame,
Forgot was Britain's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong—
Their battle eve confession.

Dear girl, her name he could not speak,
Yet, as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stain of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers;
While the Crimean valley learned
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters;
With scream of shot and burst of shell,
And bellowing of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For a singer, dumb and gory;
And a British Mary mourns for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Oh, soldiers! to your honored rest,
Your truth and valor bearing,
The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring.

Attorney General Randall's Opinion in Reference to Assessment of United States' Bonds, etc.

Attorney General Randall, of Maryland, has recently furnished Comptroller Jump with the following opinion of interest to tax-payers:

ANNAPOLIS, June 17th, 1866.

To Robert J. Jump, Esq., Comptroller:

Dear Sir.—In your communication received on the 14th instant, you request my official opinion whether the Assessors should value and assess:

1st. United States' Bonds and Securities held by residents of this State.

2d. Bonds issued by the City and respective counties under Chapter 166 of 1865.

As frequent applications have been made to you, as well as to myself, for opinions if certain species of property ought not to be excluded from this assessment and valuation, I shall comply with your verbal request and extend this reply beyond special inquiries.

This assessment law (1866, chap. 157, sec. 1,) enacts, "that all property, real, personal and mixed, of all kinds and descriptions whatever, in this State, shall be liable to valuation and assessment, and shall be chargeable with taxes according to the provisions of this act." But as there is no provision made in this act to render the property thus to be valued and assessed actually chargeable with taxes, we and the Assessors may dismiss from our consideration this latter clause in relation to taxation, as a matter with which they have nothing to do, and confine ourselves to the subjects within the prescribed duties of the Assessors—the valuation and assessment of all the property in this State.

The language of this section, in my opinion, comprehends all the property in the State, and must therefore include both classes of bonds, and the securities referred to by you. True, the 9th sections of this law, in particularizing some of the various kinds of property to be assessed, contains these words: "Third, public securities, liable to violation, particularly specified, with their respective values," which do imply that there may be public securities not liable to valuation; but this implication cannot, I submit, control the express language of the first section, and especially as the 33d section enacts "that all acts heretofore passed in relation to the valuation and assessment of property in this State as may come in conflict with the provisions of this act, and all laws exempting property from violation, shall be and the same are hereby repealed."

If permitted to inquire into the reasons which influenced the General Assembly in enacting this law, much may be found to favor this extended interpretation of its provisions. The preparation for the payment of the great accumulation of public debt contracted by the State, the city of Baltimore and the respective counties, in subduing the rebellion, had demanded an increase of taxes. To impose these taxes according to the old assessments would have been unequal and unjust. Many years have elapsed since they had been made, and vast accumulations of property had since taken place in some sections of the State, while in others, by the abolition of slavery, large quantities of the property formerly assessable had been stricken from the lists and much thereby rendered less valuable.

The relative values of the different species of property, and even the currency of the country, the standard of value itself, had been essentially changed. And although there had been some local and partial corrections in these assessments, yet they did not form such a reliable basis of taxation as would enable the State in using them to gratify the Declaration of Rights by having "every one contribute his proportion of public taxes according to his actual worth."—These and other reasons rendered necessary this new General Assessment law. This law, as before suggested, clearly intended to comprehend all kinds of property of every description, and the more effectually to accomplished that object it repealed expressly all laws in relation to the valuation and assessment of property in conflict with the provisions, or exempting property from valuation.

These important results could not be effected with uniformity and fairness by the numerous Assessors employed to execute this law, if they had the direction to exclude from valuation and assessment any species of property they considered exempted from taxation by the laws of the State or the United States or by custom, local or otherwise. Hence no such power was given to them by this law; but their duties in this respect are merely ministerial. And also with this view the 20th section of this law makes it the duty of the comptroller to prepare forms of returns of the assessments, and require that each Assessor shall conform thereto.

If any doubt exists as to the propriety and duty of valuing any particular species of property, that doubt should be resolved by the Assesors valuing it, and thus making the assessment as comprehensive as possible, that the General Assembly, having the whole property in the State before them, may the more judiciously exercise the taxing power in relation thereto.

Much of the property in these assessments may never be taxed, and, indeed, some of it perhaps, cannot be taxed by the State, by reason of its contractors to exempt it, or without being authorized by Congress so to do, yet these are matters with which the Assessors have nothing to do.

The General Assembly may have required this valuation and assessment of property hitherto exempted from taxation in order to be informed of what it consists, and its value, that future Legislatures, and the public generally, may have accurate information on the subject, to regulate their action thereby and to add an interesting item to the statistics of the State.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant,
A. RANDALL,
Attorney General of Maryland.

GETTING RID OF SPIRITS.

When spiritualism first made it appearance in the village of F———, old Deacon Isaacs, a wealthy man who had stood by the church for nearly three score years, was exceeding bitter against all believers in the 'devil's work, as he called it, and denounced spirtualities and spiritualism in no very gentle language. Imagine the deacon's anger, then, when, six months afterwards it had worked its way into his own family, and not only were his wife and daughters believers in it, but one of them was a medium, and possessed full powers to converse with the spirits of those who had departed to that "bourne whence no traveler returns."

Deacon Isaacs was mad—dreadfully mad—but he had wit enough not to know it and he bore the taunts of the ungodly with a meek spirit. He knew that it would be useless to declare open war, for Mrs. Isaacs alone had always proved more than a match for him, and he was sure to be defeated. He must "circumvent the critter," as he expressed it and to this end he set himself to work. He was of sound judgment, and his worldly experiences of fifty years was not thrown away.

From the day it first came to his knowledge that his wife and daughters were spiritualists, he never spoke a word against, nor did he ever allude to it except in general terms in his morning papers, but any one could see that it troubled him, for he was absent-minded, his eyes wandered restlessly, and his countenance looked careworn.

The deacon witnessed one or two sittings at his house, and was satisfied that if he possessed a little more knowledge he could get rid of them.

So one morning he went to the city, determined to throughly investigate the subject before returned. After visiting two of the most popular mediums, and paying his money, he returned home satisfied that he could see through it.

There was a 'sitting' at the deacon's house on the night he returned, and his daughter Mary the medium—invited the deacon to take a seat at the table, which to her gratification was accepted. The spirits were in good tune and so exceedingly communicative that the deacon was induced to ask a few questions which were readily answered, and wife and daughter were in ecstacies at the thought that father would yet be a believer, and urged the deacon on in his inquiries.

'Has my wife always been true to her marriage vows?' asked the deacon.

To this question there was no raps in return, while Mrs. Isaacs stood transfixed with holy horror that such a thought should enter her husband's mind.

'How many years has it been since she was untrue?'

Answer by single raps. They came slowly and solemnly, one, two, three, four and so on until they reached twenty.

'How many who claim to be are not my children?'

Again the spirit rapped—one, two.

Mrs. Isaacs looked dumfounded.

'Mercy!' said Mary.

'Which are they?' asked the deacon, who now seemed so intent on the subject that he paid no attention to his companions.

'Mary——Sarah,' rapped the spirits, the names of the two daughters, the older of whom was under twenty.

Mrs. Isaacs could stand it no longer.

'It's a lie! I didn't! they are your children, Deacon Isaacs, and God knews it!' she shrieked, raising from the table.

'But the spirits affirm differently,' said the deacon in a solemn voice.

'Then they lie!' said the wife.

'But if you believe them in everything else, why not in this?'

'But I dont' believe them at all; it is foolery.'

'Nor I,' shouted Mary.

'Nor I,' added Sarah.

'Then,' said the deacon, with a smile, 'we will bid them good bye, and leave those things which God has wisely hid from us, to be revealed in His own good time.'

The deacon's evening devotions were characterized with more earnestness than usual, and the family retired to bed fully satisfied that the spirits did not always reveal the truth.

Mrs. Isaacs was glad that none of the neighbors were present; but somehow the story got out, and so fearful were the spirits dames of N———, that they might be caught in the same trap which the deacon had set that spiritualism and its concomitant evils were driven entirely from the village.

The Registry Law.

For the enlightenment of our readers as well as unregistered rebels and sympathizers, and in order to let the latter see what their democratic friends in the Legislature of 1865 thought of their right to vote, we extract from the House journal as follows:

The bill for the registration of voters being under consideration, Mr. Miller, of Anne Arundle county, a democrat, moved the following amendment:

1st. No person shall be registered who has been convinced of larceny or other infamous crime, unless he shall have been pardoned by the Governor, nor shall any person be registered who is a lunatic or non compos mentis.

2d. No person shall be registered who has at any time been in armed hostility to the United States, or the lawful authority thereof, or who has been in any manner in the service of the so-called 'Confederate States of America,' or who has voluntarily 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, or who has given any aid, comfort, countenance or support to those engaged in armed hostility to the United States, or unlawfully sending within the lines of such enemies, money or goods, or letters of information, or who has disloyally held communication with the enemies of the United States, or who has advised any person to enter the service of said enemy, or aided any person so to enter, or 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; and for the purpose of ascertaining whether any person has been guilty of the said unlawful acts, the officers of registration shall administer the oath set forth in the fourth section of the First Article of the Constitution of this State; and the taking such oath shall be prima facie evidence of his innocence of such acts, and shall be the conclusive evidence of thereof, unless it shall be proven by the oaths of at least two creditable witnesses, that such person has committed any of said unlawful acts.

3d. No person who has committed any of said unlawful acts, or who is so as aforesaid proven to have committed the same, shall be registered as a qualified voter, unless since the commission thereof, he shall have voluntarily entered the service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom or shall on the day of any election thereafter to be held, be actually or voluntarily in such service, or restored to his full rights of citizenship by any Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

4th. No person shall be registered as a qualified voter who shall have been convicted of any of the offences enumerated in the fifth section of the first Article of the Constitution of this State.

5th. It shall be the duty of said officers of registration to administer to every person applying for the registration oath set forth in the fourth section of the first Article of the Constitution of this State, and no person who declines to take said oath, shall be registered as a qualified voter.

The vote was then taken and every democratic member of the House, 20 in number voted for the amendment as follows: Messers. Calvert, Cairns, Chew, Comegys, Fook, Faryecett, Handy, Hadson, Holloway, Hopkins, Jamison, Lee of Queen Anne's, Malone, Miller of A. A., Nairne, Rider, Robenson, Silver, Smith of Dorchester, Stewart, Tolson, Usilton, Warner, Watkins, Williams, Wilson.

In the Senate, as by the Journal of March 24, 1865, page 362 and 3, Mr. Clark, democrat from Prince George's county, offered the same amendment, and the vote was 8 yeas which included every democratic Senator, as follows:—Messrs. Clark, Earle, Stephenson, Howard Jenkins, Waters, Mackall, McMaster.

Thus it will be seen that the Union men of the State did not stand alone in their opposition to the right of rebels and their sympathizers to vote. Although the amendment is identical in principle with the original bills we find that every democratic member of the Legislature voted for it. We trust the disfranchised will make a note of this, and hereafter, when they get into a rage, as they frequently do about the Registry law, they will hurl their abuse where it is legitimately due. Mr. Miller's amendment contained nothing that was objectionable to the Union party, but as the original bill was good enough and broad enough, it was rejected.—*Frederick Examiner.*

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THE PRISONERS AT THE DRY TORTUGAS.—William White, of Henrico county, Va., one of the prisoners at the Dry Tortugas, who was recently pardoned, has arrived at Memphis.—He is quite a youth, and had been confined on the island about two years, under conviction of being a spy during the war. The Memphis Appeal says:

Mr. White, for a time, a room mate of Dr. Mudd, who was sentenced to labor for life in the Dry Tortugas, for alleged aiding in Wilkes Booth's escape after the murder of Mr. Lincoln. The doctor's health is rapidly failing, and Mr. White believes he will not live through the summer. Spangler and Arnold are quite well, and even their confinement does not seem very seriously to affect their general physical or mental well being. The state prisoners are compelled to rise at 5 o'clock A. M.; after breakfasting at 7, go out to work and employed in cutting and carrying stone to build the fort until 12 o'clock, when one hour's intermission is allowed, the work being resumed at 1 P. M., and continued until 5 o'clock. On rainy days no work is required. The same rations issued to the United States soldiers is distributed to the prisoners, and though coarse, abundant and wholesome in quality. He represents the island as sterile and depressing in appearance, but as cooled by refreshing sea breezes, and the condensed water used is palatable and healthy. He further says a marked improvement in the treatment of the prisoners has been instituted by the officers and soldiers of the 10th U. S. regular infantry, who relieved the former garrison of negro soldiers.—When the news of the fall of Richmond arrived, an issue of whiskey to "all hands" was made in honor of the event, and the prisoners were liberally included, but though many of them had been for a long time deprived of the luxury, five of the number, including Mr. W., refused to touch it, or enjoy the holiday also granted to all on the island, in celebration of such a signal triumph of the Union arms. The prisoners are occasionally so fortunate as to obtain Havana cigars and tropical fruits from the neighboring island of Cuba, and the Federal officers humanely permit the indulgence.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently made the following decision with reference to the deduction of real estate taxes from income:

That such taxes are deductible from income only when they are *assessed rutably;* that is, where each person subject to the tax is assessed *in proportion to the value of his property.* Therefore, where the expense of improvement is assessed at a certain sum per front foot, or upon any other basis than the *value* of the tax-payer's property, the assessment *cannot* be allowed as a deduction from the income.